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# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

HEARINGS  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS  
SECOND SESSION  
ON  
SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE  
UNITED STATES

APRIL 27 AND MAY 17, 1956

**PART 21**

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# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1956

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT  
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS,  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10:50 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, Senator Herman Welker presiding.

Present: Senators Welker and Jenner.

Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel; Benjamin Mandel, research director; and William A. Rusher, administrative counsel.

Senator WELKER. The meeting will come to order, please.

The witness will be sworn.

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give before the subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I do, sir.

## TESTIMONY OF DAVID GREENGLASS, ACCCOMPANIED BY O. JOHN ROGGE, HIS ATTORNEY

Senator WELKER. Your name is David Greenglass?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. Where do you reside?

Mr. GREENGLASS. In New York.

Senator WELKER. Where are you presently domiciled?

Mr. GREENGLASS. The Federal Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa.

Senator WELKER. How long have you been there?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I have been there at the penitentiary for the past 5 years.

Senator WELKER. Very well. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, this witness has been called in connection with the series of hearings being carried on by the Internal Security Subcommittee into the scope and nature of Soviet activity in the United States.

During the course of yesterday's testimony, we received evidence that three Soviet intelligence operators connected with Amtorg, 2 assigned to the United States, to the Soviet consulate in New York, and 1 to the Soviet delegation at the United Nations, directed an intricate series of acts of espionage against the United States.

This witness today was mentioned in the course of the testimony yesterday, and he is being called here in the same context.

Where were you born, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I was born in New York City.

Mr. MORRIS. In what year?

Mr. GREENGLASS. 1922.

Mr. MORRIS. Can you tell us of your education?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I went to Haaren Aviation High School.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you spell that, please?

Mr. GREENGLASS. H-a-a-r-e-n; Haaren.

Mr. MORRIS. Aviation High School?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Where is that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. At 59th and Tenth Avenue in Manhattan.

Mr. MORRIS. And then after that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I went to Brooklyn Polytechnic.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you graduate from Brooklyn Polytechnical School?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No; I dropped out to go to work.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you return to college thereafter?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I returned to college afterward; after my Army career was over.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Do you have a college degree?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No; I haven't.

Mr. MORRIS. You do not. Did you ever belong to the Communist Party?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No; I never was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever belong to the Young Communist League?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes; I was.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us when you joined the Young Communist League?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I was 16 years of age when I joined the Young Communist League.

Mr. MORRIS. And how long did you remain a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Oh, a very short period of time, until about a year or a year and a half later.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you resign from the Young Communist League?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No; I just dropped out. I stopped going to the meetings and just generally didn't do any of the things that were assigned for me to do.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, why did you drop out of the Young Communist League?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, it bored me. It held no interest for my type of personality. I couldn't subject myself to the discipline that was needed. I would rather lie in bed on Sunday morning than be up at 6 o'clock shoving Daily Workers under people's doors. And so I tapered off and stopped going.

Mr. MORRIS. So by the time you were 18 years of age, you were no longer formally a member of the Young Communist League?

Mr. GREENGLASS. That is true.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you, at any subsequent time, join the Communist Party?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No, sir; I never did.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what was the date of your abandoning the Young Communist League activities?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Oh, about 1939 or 1940. It was 1940, I guess.

Mr. MORRIS. 1939 or 1940. Now, what was your outlook, your ideological outlook, with respect to things relating to the Communist Party and the Soviet Union at this particular time?

Now, Mr. Chairman, we try not to ask in the course of the testimony anyone's ideological outlook with respect to the Communist conspiracy. This morning we have a witness who has appeared in executive session and who has come forward and cooperated fully with the subcommittee, and I think the subcommittee should take testimony about the circumstances and the mental viewpoint leading up to his doing work for Soviet espionage.

Senator WELKER. Very well. It will be so ordered. Proceed, Mr. Witness.

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, what it was: Philosophically, I was a Communist. Everything they stood for, I identified myself with. But my idea of what communism was, wasn't the actuality of communism. It was my idea of what the actuality of communism was. It was an idealized version of communism.

Now, being unwilling to subject myself to the discipline of the Young Communist League, I was not unwilling to believe in the principles behind it.

Now, all through this period, if anybody asked me, was I a Communist Party member, I would say, no, but I definitely believed in what they believed in.

Mr. MORRIS. If, for instance, you had been subpoenaed to appear before a congressional committee and you had been asked the question, "Are you now a Communist," what would your answer have been?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I probably would have pleaded the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. You would have?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Probably, at that time, for the simple reason that I wanted to show my solidarity with what the Communists would do at this particular time.

Mr. MORRIS. I see.

Proceed, Mr. Greenlass.

Senator JENNER. Mr. Chairman, that is very enlightening for the benefit of this committee, in that we have witnesses here, that take the fifth amendment, who may not, in fact, actually be Communists or may not be guilty of any conspiracy or related to any acts that criminally indict them.

Mr. MORRIS. It would indicate that, Senator.

Proceed, Mr. Greenlass.

Mr. GREENGLASS. Although in fact I would not have been a Communist at the time, as you see, it was a strange situation.

Senator JENNER. But you would have used the fifth amendment?

Mr. GREENGLASS. That is right. My mentor, Julius Rosenberg—

Senator WELKER. Your what?

Mr. GREENGLASS. My mentor, Julius Rosenberg, never considered anybody a Communist unless he was a member of the Communist Party and subjected himself to the discipline of the Communist Party. He didn't even consider a Young Communist League member as a Communist Party member, you see. He was very specific about that. He was derisive of people who called themselves sympathizers.

Mr. MORRIS. How was Julius Rosenberg related to you?

Senator WELKER. Just a moment.

Mr. MORRIS. Excuse me.

Senator WELKER. Why do you use the words, "my mentor"?

Mr. GREENGLASS. At the time, that is exactly what he was. He was the one who taught me about what communism was. It was his own version. Probably he lied to me, or maybe he even believed what he told me. I don't know. But in that way, he was my mentor.

Senator WELKER. Was he a relative of yours?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes; he is my brother-in-law. He was my brother-in-law.

Senator WELKER. Very well; proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. All right; now, will you tell us how long you remained in that state of mind that you have just described to the committee, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I stayed in that state of mind until fairly long—I should say, it is really a short period of time—fairly—well, about 6 to 9 months after I started to give information, which was in 1945. It is only with the advent of my becoming an espionage agent that a certain truth started to penetrate that did not penetrate before.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, you remained in the conviction of mind that you have described for us until about 6 to 8 months after you began transmitting secrets to the Soviet Union?

Mr. GREENGLASS. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, before we get to that point, Mr. Greenglass, may I ask you a few questions about your career? Meanwhile, you were inducted into the Army, were you not?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. When did that take place?

Mr. GREENGLASS. In 1943, in April.

Mr. MORRIS. And what was your first assignment in the Army?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, of course, there was the basic training, which in my particular case was 4 weeks, because of my technical skills, and I was transferred to the Ordnance Department at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, where we did various types of research work and testing of German captured equipment.

Mr. MORRIS. And then from there where were you assigned?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I was sent out to the west coast where I worked for a General Motors plant in South Gate, Calif., where they made tanks. I worked in the tool and machine shop. Then after that, I was at various Ordnance bases, and assigned to an overseas outfit. This outfit never—I mean, it was scheduled for overseas, and these other men did go, but I was taken out and sent to Oak Ridge, which was part of the Manhattan project.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did you know what Oak Ridge was when you first went there?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No; I hadn't the slightest idea of where I was going or for what purpose I was being sent there.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you first learn what was going on at Oak Ridge?

Mr. GREENGLASS. As a matter of fact, I never did learn what was going on at Oak Ridge. I was shipped from Oak Ridge to another part of the project, Los Alamos.

Mr. MORRIS. Los Alamos.

Mr. GREENGLASS. At Oak Ridge I was just given security checks and some tests. I don't remember whether I was ever asked whether I was a member of any subversive group, but if I were asked, I could assure you, I probably would have said no.

Mr. MORRIS. Can you place the time when you were transferred from Oak Ridge to Los Alamos?

Mr. GREENGLASS. It was July 1944, or August; or early August.

Mr. MORRIS. At that time, did you know what was going on at Los Alamos?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No: I didn't know that, either. I—

Mr. MORRIS. When did you first learn—excuse me, Senator.

Senator WELKER. Did you finish your answer?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I was about to go a little further.

Mr. MORRIS. Go right ahead.

Senator WELKER. Go ahead; finish your answer.

Mr. GREENGLASS. I did know what I had to do in my immediate surroundings, which was an instrument shop doing experimental set-up work. That means we made the components of various experimental apparatus that was to be used in research leading to the development of the atom bomb.

What I was doing specifically I knew, but what it was in a larger sense, I did not know at the time, no.

Senator WELKER. Very well; proceed, counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us when you first learned of the existence of the atom bomb?

Mr. GREENGLASS. In November 1944, my wife came to see me on our second wedding anniversary. For a while it was just an ordinary second honeymoon. But the third day, she told me a strange story. It seems that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg had invited her to the apartment where they lived, and when she came in, Julius, after the usual social amenities, took her aside and asked her whether she knew what I was doing.

Of course, it was a secret project, and I did have a cover. My cover was the fact that I was supposed to be a machine handler in a warehouse. Similarly, other men with various types of skills were given similar coverings.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, may I break in at this time? At this time, you were still a Communist Party sympathizer?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I still was.

Mr. MORRIS. And you had no more formal connection either with the Communist Party or the Soviet organization than that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. None whatsoever.

Mr. MORRIS. Proceed, Mr. Greenglass.

Mr. GREENGLASS. In this particular meeting, when she said, "No," I don't know what he is doing, except that this is what he has told me," Julius said, "Well, he is working on an atom bomb."

Well, of course, to my wife it doesn't mean very much. It didn't at the time, I should say. But he said to Ruth, he said, "What we want him to do is to give us information on this bomb to be transmitted to the Russians." And she felt very badly about it immediately and said, "No," that she didn't feel that it was a proper thing to do, and that "You are not going to do it."

Mr. MORRIS. She was not going to tell you about it?

Mr. GREENGLASS. She was not going to tell me about it.

Senator WELKER. Will you read that entire answer?

(The preceding answer of the witness was read by the reporter.)

Senator WELKER. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. GREENGLASS. When she said this, Julius and Ethel both discussed it with her, bringing out that the Russians were allies, and that is no way to treat an ally; and secondly, that I would want to do it, and it was her duty as my wife to transmit this information to me and let me make the decision.

Well, it must have gone on for quite some time, but finally she agreed to go out and see me. And he said to her, "Listen. It is your anniversary, and since you want to go out there, I will put up the money for the trip."

So since she did not have much money, of course, he knew he had to give her the money. The—

Senator WELKER. Did he put up the money for the trip?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I think my wife put up the money, and in dribbles and dabs he paid it back. It was mostly talk.

Senator WELKER. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. GREENGLASS. Now, this is the story she told on the way, while we were walking down by the river, the Rio Grande, in Albuquerque at this time. At first when this happened, when she told me this, I felt as though the whole world had opened up and I was falling into a chasm because, while I instinctively said, "no," I was not going to give the information, in the back of my mind I knew I was going to give that information because—oh, yes, he did say one thing to her: "You just tell him that a man has to have the courage of his convictions."

Now, it seems a strange reason to do a serious thing of this nature, because you want to have the good will of some other man. But we do strange things, especially since it would be very difficult to explain our relationship without going into a lot of background of how I was the younger, he was the older, he was the graduate engineer, I was the young apprentice, the tyro. It was a strange relationship, and yet one where I genuinely liked this man. And I wanted to have his approbation.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may I point out at this time in the testimony, we are coming pretty generally to the area where the witness here testified at the Rosenberg trial. Now, since all his testimony there is a part of the public record, I suggest that we just pass over that, with only suggestions by way of filling in the continuity, until we get back into the area where there will be new evidence coming before the committee.

Senator WELKER. It is so ordered.

Senator Jenner?

Senator JENNER. What I am interested in is this. As you say, the testimony of the witness is a matter of public record. But I think what the committee is primarily interested in is, did you know from your own experience or from your mentor, Julius Rosenberg, about the existence of Soviet Intelligence in the Soviet delegation or the Soviet Embassy?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, later on, when we were in business together, when I had long since given up giving information, and was trying

in general to disentangle myself from the web, he would use me as a sounding board, a door mat.

Mr. MORRIS. You mean Rosenberg?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Rosenberg, yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Julius Rosenberg.

Mr. GREENGLASS. Because I was close by, and in this type of business you don't confide what you want to say to people who are casual acquaintances, and even your best friends are not to be told. But because I had been in the apparatus before, he would use me in that sense; he would talk about things that he should not have if he was strictly adhering to the way espionage agents should work. But he did say that not only are there agents in the Russian Embassies, in the satellite countries, the satellite country embassies, but also in the embassies of the western democracies, Russian agents. This is a direct quote.

Senator JENNER. Did he make any reference about the colleges?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, in trying to get me back into the apparatus after I had quit Los Alamos, when I left the Army. I could have very well stayed on in a very nice job, but I wanted to come home for one reason: I wanted to disentangle myself. Julius constantly wanted me to go to schools where I had friends, scientists, people I knew, going to these schools.

In the University of Chicago I knew two or three people, some in MIT. He wanted me to go to these schools, develop my contacts, get my degree, and then continue in the service of the Soviet Government.

When I said, "Well, how am I going to do all this?" well, he said, "Some of it you will do on the GI bill of rights." But I realized that it was insufficient to raise a family on. I had a wife and a child at the time. "So the Russians will pay you to go to school."

And I said, "This is very interesting."

And he said, "Yes. I do it all the time. I have a number of people that I send to school and I pay."

Mr. MORRIS. Did he say what schools, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well—

Mr. MORRIS. I do not mean by name, but he described the schools?

Mr. GREENGLASS. The type of school was of the Princeton, University of Chicago, MIT, Harvard type of school.

He wanted the better schools. He wanted them well known, and that had fine engineering and scientific departments.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, you are not naming those schools by way of identifying the schools, but mentioning them by way of the types of school that he had in mind at the time that he had this conversation?

Mr. GREENGLASS. That is correct.

Senator JENNER. Did he name to you any of the schools where the Russians were financing students?

(Mr. Greenglass shakes head negatively.)

Senator JENNER. But he said he did it all the time?

Mr. GREENGLASS. He did it all the time.

Senator WELKER. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. GREENGLASS. He, as a matter of fact, if you will, he was a paymaster. He had wide contacts with a wide group of men. He was the type of man that was charming, hard, and a wonderful salesman. The proverbial statement about selling refrigerators to Eskimos, he could do that. He had many facets to his personality, and with it all, he was a fine technical man.

He also had a certain directness, a certain ruthlessness, that would let him leave everything by the wayside. One of the things he did say to me that turned me cold—this was late May 1950—he was trying to get me to leave the country, and he had all kinds of schemes of ways of getting out, and—

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Greenglass and Senators, may I get back to the continuity of the story? I did not mean to break into it at that time.

Senator WELKER. Surely.

Mr. MORRIS. But I did want to make the point that we should not go over the whole material covered in the trial.

Now, roughly, during the period that you were at Los Alamos, you came east on your vacation, on your furlough, at one time, did you not?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes; twice, as a matter of fact, once in January and once in September.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, I wonder if you would tell us of your first meeting with Julius Rosenberg when you discussed the atom bomb. I wonder if you would give us as many details of that as possible, because, Senator, I think this particular testimony does bear on the subject matter of our investigation.

Senator WELKER. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. GREENGLASS. At the time, I was living at 266 Stanton Street. It was about 11:30 in the evening. I don't remember the exact day of the week. A knock came on the door, and when I opened the door, I found Julius Rosenberg standing there. He came in, and he kept his finger to his lips. I didn't say a word. He leaned close to my ear and he said, "Go next door and discover if there is a listening apparatus in the rooms next door."

Well, I was very much taken aback. I didn't know what to say to him. But he gave me an order and, all right, I—

Mr. MORRIS. Who lived next door?

Mr. GREENGLASS. There was an old couple living next door who must have been in bed for hours.

Mr. MORRIS. What time was it, now?

Mr. GREENGLASS. It was probably about twenty to twelve. I went next door. I knocked on the door, and an old woman in a bathrobe came to the door and said, "What can I do for you?"

And I had to invent a lie.

Mr. MORRIS. Speak up just a bit, Mr. Greenglass.

Mr. GREENGLASS. I had to invent a lie. I said, "I locked myself out and I would like to get through your window on the fire escape to my own apartment."

And she said, "Well, all right."

Mr. MORRIS. She was surprised by it, was she?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes, she was very surprised. She must have been even more surprised when I went through her bedroom to get to the fire escape. Of course, I just wanted to make sure that there was nobody there.

Mr. MORRIS. How old was this woman?

Mr. GREENGLASS. There was an old man lying in bed half asleep, her husband, and, of course, I went through the window and came into the apartment. And he said—Julius, that is, said—"Well?"

I said, "No, there was nothing there."

Then he felt it was all right to talk. The first thing he said to me is, "You know, Ruth told you, you are working on an atom bomb."

I said, "Yes. Now I know."

"Well, do you know how it operates?"

I said, "No, I haven't the slightest idea how it operates. Except for some theories, I wouldn't know how to begin to put one together."

He says to me, "Well, then, I will tell you what to look for."

Thereafter he described a type of bomb that was made in Los Alamos.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, without going into the details of it, Mr. Greenglass, he then did reveal to you and satisfied you that he had a knowledge of what was going on?

Mr. GREENGLASS. He definitely knew what it was about.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, will you place this time for us generally? We do not have to have the precise date.

Mr. GREENGLASS. January 1945.

Mr. MORRIS. 1945.

Senator, that was about 8 months prior to the detonation at Hiroshima.

Mr. GREENGLASS. If that is all you are interested in, I mean—

Mr. MORRIS. No. While you were on that furlough, did you meet with any Russians, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Oh, yes. Of course, in order to understand why I met with one of the Russians, I had best tell you about the rest of this conversation.

He did say—of course, I can't quote him verbatim because I don't remember it that well—he said—

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, may I break in at this time?

John Rogge, who has been counsel for David Greenglass, apparently was due here this morning when we began the hearing, and has just arrived. I would be very happy if he could sit up here next to the witness here today.

Senator WELKER. We are very glad to have you, Mr. Rogge.

Mr. ROGGE. Senator Welker.

Senator JENNER. Good morning, John.

Senator WELKER. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. May I bring counsel up to date on this, Senator?

Senator WELKER. Go ahead.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Rogge, we have been covering the area of Mr. Greenglass' early developments since joining the Young Communist League, his induction into the Army, his transfer from Oak Ridge to Los Alamos, his furlough back to New York, at which time Julius Rosenberg described to him that there was an atomic bomb, and we are just at that point.

In the general framework of the hearing, Mr. Rogge, we are taking testimony on the general nature of the Soviet conspiracy, and we are trying not to duplicate to any great extent the testimony that was taken at the trial, because that is available to the committee.

We are trying to get new and additional information.

Mr. ROGGE. As I have indicated to you, Judge Morris, my client does have information relating to the inquiry which this committee is conducting, and will be happy to give such information as he has in response to questions that may be put to him. As a matter of fact, he has cooperated with the Government almost from the beginning. Indeed, he was drawn into this thing by others. I do not think he liked it from the beginning. And after the net started closing, when

he was given money and persuaded to leave the country, he refused to do so.

Shortly thereafter, when agents of the FBI came to him, it was not long after that until he made a brief statement to them. He took time out to consult with counsel, and thereafter decided to continue his course of cooperation, and has since then cooperated with the Government and will continue to cooperate and will cooperate with this committee.

Senator WELKER. Thank you very much, Mr. Rogge.

Mr. ROGGE. May I say this? I thought the hearing this morning was to begin at 11.

Mr. MORRIS. Ten-thirty.

Senator WELKER. Very well. Thank you, Mr. Rogge.

Proceed, counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Greenglass, did you, as a result of your conversation with Julius Rosenberg, which I think you were just describing—

Mr. GREENGLASS. I was about to go on with that.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you go on with that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. He asked me to write up what I knew about what I was doing generally, nobody else but myself, because he realized that without any of this previous knowledge I would not have very much to tell.

Well, one of the things I was particularly working on was a thing called the high explosive lens mould.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you spell that, please, for the record?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, it is "lens" just as "lenses" in your glasses, and "high-explosive."

Mr. MORRIS. You say, "lens mould?"

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes, "lens mould."

Mr. MORRIS (spelling). M-o-u-l-d?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes.

When I put this down on paper, he took the information. There wasn't too much, but whatever it was, he took, and later on—I don't remember how he did it, but he got in touch with me and he said that the Russians are very much interested in this lens mould, and that he felt that he needed to get me in touch with somebody who would know more about this subject and then I could explain what a lens mould was, and this man would understand what I was talking about.

Well, some time later, I borrowed a car and I was told to meet him. As a matter of fact, it was at the place where the U. N. is now. On First Avenue in New York City there was a very large section of slaughterhouses, and generally at the late hours of night it was quite dull and quiet. There was a dingy bar and grill located in a kind of stepdown, cellar affair, and I was told to meet him in front of that, just about between 42d and 49th, some place in that neighborhood.

I pulled up the car and somebody approached me from across the street, and it turned out to be Julius Rosenberg. He told me to pull up to a more dimly lit section than I was already, and he said, "Wait here," and he came back with another man whom he introduced to me by some first name which I am not certain of.

When he got into the car, he said, "Drive." His hat was pulled down low—

Mr. MORRIS. When you say, "his hat," whose hat do you mean?

Mr. GREENGLASS. This gentleman sitting beside me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Julius Rosenberg accompany you on that trip?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No. He stayed behind.

Mr. MORRIS. He just introduced you?

Mr. GREENGLASS. He just introduced us and stayed behind.

Oh, yes. Later, after this meeting, Julius told me that this was a Russian I was speaking to. What Russian? All I knew is that he was some kind of technical man, this particular Russian.

Well, in the course of the trip, he kept asking me questions about this lens mould, and in driving in a New York street, trying to watch the road and at the same time expounding on a scientific subject, it was very difficult to get anything across to him. But he milked it dry, I suppose.

We rode for about 20 minutes. Each time I turned around to emphasize a point, he would put his hand to my face and say, "Keep your eyes on the road." And we——

Mr. MORRIS. Did he do that so that you could not see his face, or did he do that because he was afraid for his personal safety in driving?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No. It was obvious to me that he just didn't want me to get a good look at him.

We drove up around York Avenue under the Queensborough Bridge, down around First Avenue, and continued to drive that way for about 20 minutes. Then I was told to park in the same place I had picked him up, and when I did so, he got out of the car, went up the block a bit, and Julius Rosenberg came back and said to me, "It is all right."

I offered him a drive home, and he said, no, that he was going to have a drink with this gentleman, and he left. And that was the end of it. That was the first and last time I ever saw a Russian.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, then, there were other occasions, were there not, in which you transmitted secrets, that you were acquiring at Los Alamos, to Julius Rosenberg?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes. Once——

Mr. MORRIS. Without going into details, there were other occasions, were there not?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes, that is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Can you roughly tell us how many?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, after this, you mean?

Mr. MORRIS. Two, three, four, five?

Mr. GREENGLASS. All together, there were four, I believe.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, were you present yesterday when Harry Gold testified to a meeting that he had with you in your apartment?

Mr. GREENGLASS. In Albuquerque?

Mr. MORRIS. In Albuquerque.

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes, I was.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you hear his testimony at that time?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes, I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that testimony accurate in every respect?

Mr. GREENGLASS. As far as I can recollect, yes, it was.

Mr. MORRIS. And you did give him at that time, as he testified, secrets about the atom bomb project?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes, I did. As a matter of fact, there was something he didn't mention. He mentioned that I wanted to speak about

recruits for the spy ring. Now, the reason that he said that he squelched me—and, of course, when he squelched me, it was quite puzzling, because I had been instructed to find such recruits.

Mr. MORRIS. Who had instructed you?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Julius Rosenberg had instructed me to find people who were sympathetic to communism in this project, and after finding them, he said, "Don't mention them. Just write them down."

Of course, it must have been my boyish enthusiasm that made me want to speak to him myself.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, how many recruits had you written down? How many names had you written down, to the best of your recollection?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Oh, I would say there were between 20 and 25.

Mr. MORRIS. Those are people, now, scientists whom you had assessed, from your work—

Mr. GREENGLASS. I had assessed—

Mr. MORRIS. From your working with them at Los Alamos, as people who would be likely recruits for Rosenberg's operation?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Let me modify that.

Mr. MORRIS. Go ahead.

Mr. GREENGLASS. I say, I had assessed, more or less. Some I was quite accurate with, I am sure. Others, I may not have been. But in any case, I had given the FBI—we have gone through it, and remembered every name—we have discovered every name that was on that list and every picture of every one of those individuals has been identified, and—

Senator WELKER. May I interrupt here?

Mr. Greenglass, how did you go about this business of finding people who were sympathetic to the Communist cause and would give away secrets of the United States Government? Just tell me the background. Would you approach the subject matter, or would they?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I will get to that right now.

You must understand that, in order to be a Communist, you must push aside nationality. You must push aside patriotism. The very essence of communism is not to have nationality or patriotism. It means that you believe in the whole people of the earth as an entity, or so goes the theory, you see.

Now, when a man believes this and believes that he is so right in what he believes, and you are so wrong, he is so absolute about what he believes that it can't possibly be wrong to do anything for his cause. It is just child's play to say that he is doing something wrong. He is above the law. He is above human feelings, too. As a matter of fact, he feels that if some people get killed in the mess, why, you can't make a revolution—I mean, you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs. That is a standard phrase I have heard time and time again.

Now, when I speak—when I spoke to these people at Los Alamos, there were certain catch phrases that we used. One that would become friendly with me would say, "Well, I believe in this, that, and the next thing," and we realized that we had many points of agreement, so many in fact that it left out any possibility that the man I was speaking to was anything but a Communist or a Communist sympathizer.

Now, that I feel is clear; isn't it?

Then, the next step is, I speak to him. He speaks to me. He tells me of a friend of his that he knew from school, which was no longer

at Los Alamos, and at school this man was a Communist. I see, well, that man is a Communist. Now, I know this other man, too. I speak to him. He doesn't say he was a Communist, but he says he is one of the boys, "the boys" being a word signifying Communists in this particular case.

At certain times I said, "What do you mean by the boys?"

"Well," he would say, "You know, a progressive guy."

And sometimes I would press further, and the fellow would finally say, "A Communist," or "A member of the Marxist Society at UCLA."

Well, that was far enough, because generally the Socialists don't talk about Marxist Societies.

In this particular case, I—

Mr. MORRIS. Now, these are concrete instances you are describing?

Mr. GREENGLASS. That is right. I didn't mention names or anything of that character.

Mr. MORRIS. No. We don't want you to.

Mr. GREENGLASS. I didn't remember names too well, of who these interviews occurred with. But I didn't mention names for the simple reason that I felt that the particular incident may not have applied to this particular person. But it happened. That is the conversations I had.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may the record show at this time that the witness has said that he has gone into specific names and identifications with the FBI?

Senator WELKER. It will so show.

Mr. MORRIS. And he has also told some of the identities to us in executive session, but we are not prepared, Senator, to have the names come into the record at this time.

Senator WELKER. The record will so show. Proceed.

Mr. GREENGLASS. I could give specific instances—

Senator WELKER. Very well. I think you have covered that.

Mr. GREENGLASS. That is how I got the names to put on the list in this manner.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did this list of 20 to 25—did that exhaust, do you think, the reservoir of potential scientists who would turn over, who would work for Rosenberg?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Let me—I will answer that. I frankly say "No." These people, these 20 or 25, were in my ken.

Senator JENNER. In his what?

Mr. GREENGLASS. My ken, my line of vision, my knowledge.

Mr. MORRIS. Ken, k-e-n.

Mr. GREENGLASS. While they were in my ken, there were others who were just as sympathetic who weren't in Los Alamos, that I heard of but I couldn't check of my own accord, and which I didn't put down, you see.

Now, there were well-known names I have heard of, but it was something I never checked of my own accord, and so I never put the names down, you see.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I think at this point I should mention here that Mr. Greenglass has gone into rather extensive details in some cases about the identify of these people, and also given us a description of the number of people involved there. I think for the purpose of

our record, Senator, that we have enough of that picture, and we can pass over this particular part.

Senator WELKER. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what was your last act of espionage at any time?

Mr. GREENGLASS. This happened in September 1945.

Mr. MORRIS. And what episode was that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I gave a 12-page description of what I surmised from various conversations—you see, I got the information in varying ways. One of the most important things is that any scientist, machinist, technician, anybody who does that kind of work, has a tendency to talk shop, and in talking shop, if you are listening, you hear what he has to say, and I was listening. As a matter of fact, I was taking a great many mental notes. And so I was able to formulate an idea, a picture in my mind of what went into this one of the types of bombs, and I made a drawing. The drawing, of course, was not in exact terms as an engineer would like it, but I did not have it in exact terms, and it would take entirely too much time to do it. I did not at any time take anything. I memorized what was before me and picked up conversation around me. That is how I got my information.

This 12-page report was given in 1945 to Julius Rosenberg.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, who were the couriers between you and Rosenberg, if any?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, the first one was my wife, enticed—

Mr. MORRIS. May I ask you at this point, what was the attitude of your wife toward this whole undertaking?

Mr. GREENGLASS. She was completely against it from the very beginning, but she would go along with whatever I wanted because she was and still is in love with me and I am with her, and so it was something she did in spite of her own beliefs.

And she constantly tried to change my mind, and eventually succeeded.

Mr. MORRIS. But she was the obedient wife; is that it?

Mr. GREENGLASS. She was an obedient wife.

Mr. MORRIS. And did you deliberate on these things? Did you engage her in conversation prior to the—

Mr. GREENGLASS. We had many conversations about it.

Mr. MORRIS. And did you always overrule her objections?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, there came a point where I could not overrule what was staring me in the face.

Mr. MORRIS. What was that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. The fact that this was devastation on a tremendous scale and that it was an onus that I had to bear and one which I would prefer not to have borne, and when I discovered this—and this was 1945, 1946, in this particular time—I began to realize that every belief that I had needed reexamination, because every belief that I had was based upon some hidden qualm I had in my mind, one which I said, "It does not exist." This structure of belief, this monolithic structure, started to have cracks in the facade, and finally it crumbled. I couldn't believe any further. And once this occurred, I realized that I had been wrong, and I tried every which way to get out from under this entangling web.

In the period after I came back from the Army, I had been—I was in business with Julius Rosenberg. This business that I was in with

Julius Rosenberg was something I had been promised at a much earlier date, and I was still—

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, after you got out—

Mr. GREENGLASS. And when I was still in the Army, this business was begun.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, let me get that clear, Mr. Greenglass. In other words, after you left the service—

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. And after you had committed your last act of espionage—

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. You were about to go into your own business?

Mr. GREENGLASS. That is right. No. They had put me into business before I even left the service.

Mr. MORRIS. All right. Did you want to go into business with Julius Rosenberg?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No, I did not want to go into business.

Mr. MORRIS. Tell us the circumstances of your going into business.

Mr. GREENGLASS. In early 1942, my brother was in the United States Army, stationed in Kentucky at the time with the First Armored Division. He was home on furlough—no. This must have been later in 1942. He had come home on furlough for a few days, and we were in a moving-picture theater, my wife, he and his wife, and Julius and Ethel. And he mentioned that he thought of going into business after the war.

Julius brought this up, and he said he had friends who would lend him the money. At the time I didn't know who these friends were. I had no idea, and neither does my brother. He never knew about it. But my brother felt it was a very good idea, and he said, "Yes, that is fine. We should."

And the conversation that took place for about an hour or 2 in a movie lobby waiting for a seat is what got me in this business. What happened was that my brother got home earlier from the war than I did for the simple reason that he had so many combat engagements, somewhere near 370, and 3 years overseas, and was wounded twice and had the Purple Heart and Clusters, and when he came back, Julius must have thought—I can just picture his psychology: "This is a perfect coverup, a patriotic war veteran in business with me."

And he said, "Well, what about this business?"

And so my brother went into business and obligated me to the tune of \$1,000. And, of course, later on, the obligation became larger. But the point is, I was now in business, and when I got out, there was a ready, going affair that I had to take care of. I couldn't very well back out of it and let my brother down. And my wife, of course, wanted me to back out of it and lose the money, if necessary. But I felt I could stave off Julius' intrigues to go back into espionage easily enough.

Senator WELKER. What sort of business was this, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Originally, it was a partnership, buying and selling Government surplus. Then this was just for a short time. When I got out, we opened a machine-shop business, and I was the machine-shop foreman and the toolmaker and things of that nature. And later on, we expanded and became a corporation called the Pitt Machine

Products, Inc. And that is when—at that point, I quit the business.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

Mr. MORRIS. How did your relations with Rosenberg continue during this period?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, I tried to keep my opinions to myself, especially opinions which would have brought on tirades from Julius Rosenberg. He was, as you know from I tell you, quite opinionated, and if I touched anything on communism, in front of people it would be perfectly all right, because he wouldn't say anything, but if I were in any way critical, later on he would give me a tongue lashing, as in the case of the Berlin blockade.

My brother had brought the subject up—

Mr. MORRIS. That is the Berlin blockade?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes. And there was some discussion about it. Later on, after he left, I said, "Now, this is one case where I must disagree completely with what you are doing and what is being done." I said, "These are innocent people. You can't tell me that because they are Germans, they must be killed. I can't believe that everybody is guilty. I can't believe that a child in arms that needs milk is going to be made the culprit in a case of this nature. I can't see where children that have been born during the war are guilty for what went on in Germany and throughout Nazi Europe."

Mr. MORRIS. Now, that is in connection with the Soviet efforts to blockade Western Berlin?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes. Well, after I got through, I feel that it took quite a great amount of courage for me to stand up and talk that way to him, because I had, for years, not in any way disagreed with him, and all my disagreements I kept to myself, because I felt that he could be vicious in a tirade. That unleashed the well springs.

He turned me every way but loose. He tongue-lashed me so badly that I didn't know whether he made a mat to step on out of me. I felt: well, I had better keep my opinions to myself, because I felt that if I gave him the idea that I was completely unreliable, that there would be some type of repercussion that I would not particularly desire.

But I, of course, kept my own opinion and my own counsels from then on.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, was it earlier than that that Rosenberg told you of the Soviet intelligence agents' being in the embassies of the western democracies and also, about his being the paymaster for students at the larger United States colleges?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes. In 1946 is the first time he started to press me to go to school. Of course, I went back to school, but not where he wanted me to go, and I didn't take any money for this purpose there. And this annoyed him considerably, especially since I did not quit the business and go full time but went at night. It annoyed him, too, that I did not go to the University of Chicago. I did not renew any of my contacts.

One of the things he was particularly annoyed at which I had forgotten to tell was that when the Federation of Atomic Scientists became—was born—I could have been a member of that, but maybe it was an innate sense of disliking to belong to anything which made me stay away from that. I did not belong.

Mr. MORRIS. Was he pressing you to join that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. He told me later. He didn't press me, because I was out of his reach. But when I came back, he said, "You should have joined that."

Mr. MORRIS. Now, was he a member?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No. He could not have been a member.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may I go back and ask a question I should have asked earlier?

Senator WELKER. Very well.

Mr. MORRIS. In your earlier days, did you know of an organization called the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes, I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what you knew about that particular organization?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, it was a night in June, 19—

Mr. MORRIS. That was a union, was it not?

Mr. GREENGLASS. It was a union, yes. Julius Rosenberg once brought me to the headquarters of this union.

Mr. MORRIS. Where was that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. At the time it was on 17th Street or 18th Street off Union Square in Manhattan Island and not far from a school, I believe it was the Stuyvesant High School. Anyway, I was sent—I went with him to this place, and I can't recollect exactly the reason I went with him there. I feel that it must have been to become a member myself. But that didn't come off. But in the process, while I was there and going there and coming back, he told me a little bit about the union. He said that most of the members were Communists or Communist sympathizers, and that in the course of a jurisdictional dispute with the UAW over the engineers who were working at the Brewster Aeronautical Corp. that was in existence at the time in New York City, that he felt that the UAW was not being very fair, and they should have been, because at the time the UAW leadership was communistic. That is his words.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, when did you get out of the Army, Mr. Green-

glass?

Mr. GREENGLASS. In 1946.

Mr. MORRIS. What month in 1946?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I believe it was the last day of February.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, all during the subsequent postwar period you were in business with Julius Rosenberg and your brother?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Until what date?

Mr. GREENGLASS. In August 1949, I finally quit the business.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did Rosenberg tell you anything about a proximity fuse?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes. In one of our earlier talks. You must understand that he had nobody to confide in who had been involved in this. There were some, of course, but they were scattered all over the United States, and it was difficult to talk to them when he wanted to talk to them. I was near at hand and right under his feet every day. He could see me whenever he wanted to. And one day he said that he had stolen the proximity fuse, the actual fuse itself; he had walked right out—

Mr. MORRIS. From where?

Mr. GREENGLASS. From Emerson Radio Corp., where he was an inspector for the Signal Corps. He took the fuse, put it in his briefcase, and walked through the guard. Of course, everybody knew him. He was the Government man in the place.

Mr. MORRIS. And he told you that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what did you do after you got out of business with Rosenberg?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, I went to work for Armour Engineering Corp. in their research and development department.

Mr. MORRIS. What year was this?

Mr. GREENGLASS. 1949.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, were you still seeing Julius Rosenberg?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, it was very much cut off. Our relationship was now at a low ebb, a minimum. But one day in October he came to see me, and he told me that I had to start thinking about leaving the country, and I said, "Why?"

And he told me, "At the present time they are talking to the man who spoke to the courier who spoke to you."

Mr. MORRIS. Let me see, now, because the FBI—

Mr. GREENGLASS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. He did not say that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Scotland Yard.

Mr. MORRIS. Scotland Yard?

Mr. GREENGLASS. England; in England, he said.

Mr. MORRIS. Scotland Yard was talking to the man who—

Mr. GREENGLASS. Who had been—the man who had spoken to the man who had spoken to another man who was the man who had seen me in Albuquerque.

Mr. MORRIS. And that immediately caused you to think about your session with whom?

Mr. GREENGLASS. As a matter of fact, I did not remember exactly who he was talking about. And he said, "The fellow that saw you in Albuquerque."

And I said, "Oh, yes, Dave."

Now, this brings to mind, when Harry Gold came to see me in Albuquerque, he, by some error on his part, used my own first name to represent himself. And so I remembered it. Otherwise, I probably would have forgotten it.

So I knew Harry Gold as Dave.

In any case, he told me that they were speaking to him and that I had to think of leaving the country.

Of course, I had no intention of leaving. He told me that he wanted me to take a boat trip, get aboard a boat and go to France. And I said, "I don't believe they will ever let me get aboard a boat."

And he said to me, "Oh, yes, they will. More important fellows than you have left this country."

And I said, "Now, who could that be?"

And he said, "Joel Barr left the country."

Mr. MORRIS. Was that J-o-e-l?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes, Joel Barr, J-o-e-l.

I said, "Was Joel Barr an espionage agent?"

He said, "He most certainly was. He was one of my boys."

So I said, "Well, that is very surprising."

Maybe I ought to tell you a little about this Joel Barr. He had a master's degree in electrical engineering. He was a very esthetic man, slim, good looking, tall, a composer, a musician, a scientist, an engineer. He had been a project engineer for Sperry at the time in 1947 when he was shown a paper on which his signature was. The paper was a petition to bring back the nickel fare on the subway system in New York City—the only mistake he made was that the petition was a Communist Party petition, which he had never thought about when he signed the thing. He had been told never to sign any petitions. But he thought this was such an innocuous petition that it wouldn't make very much difference. And in looking at the petition, he said, "That can't be my name." But it was his name, and they fired him from his job in Sperry.

Of course, that is all he knew. They thought that he was a Communist Party member. As a matter of fact, I don't believe he ever was. He might have been a Young Communist League member in college, but that is as far as it might have gone.

Mr. MORRIS. And that fact of the matter is, as revealed to you by Rosenberg, he was one of his espionage agents?

Mr. GREENGLASS. He was an espionage agent. Later on, he used our shop to build some apparatus which he took with him—

Mr. MORRIS. Who is this? Barr, now?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Barr. He took it with him on his trip abroad.

Before knowing he was an espionage agent, and, of course, knowing he was Joel Barr—he was a very pleasant fellow, a nice chap to talk to—I asked about his progress, and Julius told me, yes, he went to Belgium to study music because he wants to break into the music business. He doesn't want to be an engineer or a scientist any more.

I believed it—it didn't seem likely. To me it would not be gilding the lily, but coming down a step.

Well, anyway, later on I found that, through the letters, he had gone to see Jan Sibelius in Finland, and was some sort of protege of his, and then later he did a concert with a concert singer in Stockholm. Then later when I was arrested, I learned from the FBI that he was no longer available in any of his Western European haunts. He just disappeared.

That is the story of Joel Barr.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, you are telling us about the efforts of Julius Rosenberg to get you to leave the country. Did he tell you about any other scientists who made forced departures from the country?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, he didn't tell me of any other scientists, but I did learn of them in this manner. There were, you see—the way I learned it was this. You see, one of the names of these 25 on this list is a well-known scientist who is a full professor at a New York State college, and—

Mr. MORRIS. You are not going to mention his name, now?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I won't mention his name. And Joel Barr had a friend who was also an espionage agent. This friend approached the professor with a letter of introduction. Now, I know nothing about this except where I have learned this from the FBI later on.

Using this name that I had given to the Russians, he was taken in as a long-lost prodigal son, and was given the job at this university

of project engineer on a cyclotron being built at this time. This friend, on the same day that I was arrested, this friend was approached by the FBI, and he refused to go with them without a warrant, and when they came back with a warrant at 5 o'clock, he had gone, and subsequently they don't know where he is.

That is as far as I know about that.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, would you tell us of your detachment completely from this whole setup?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Well, as I told you earlier, this complete thing of belief, this whole belief, as everybody, when they formulate an ideal system, they hate to see the chinks appear in the system, one, because it is yours, you identify yourself with this belief; and every time something comes up to in any way change the picture of this ideal system, you feel it is a personal affront.

Now, I realize it is a far cry from the scientific method to allow this accumulation of fact and still disbelieve it. But when you have beliefs that amount to almost a religious belief, because it is in your nature, almost—Communism, I mean—you begin to take things on faith, and when you take things on faith, you cannot believe them very well. You are not objective.

But my whole point of view has always been to take things, not on faith, but on what is reasonable. And because of this, I finally saw that there was not enough evidence to support this whole structure. And when this structure fell in my mind, although the sympathy and the feeling was still there, I reversed this sympathy and this feeling and came to the conclusion that it was a wrong belief and one that I had no business believing in. And with this final knowledge, when I was able to convince myself of this, I no longer could believe and no longer felt at home with the idea, and subsequently my emotions changed and I no longer felt emotionally tied to it.

That is generally how it came about.

This—I passed this stage in 1946 and 1947. But while I contemplated going to the FBI, I could not bring myself to talk about what had to be spoken about, about my wife, about my sister, about my brother-in-law. These were people, and while I might hate a belief, I could never bring myself to hate people. It just isn't in my nature. I am not a violent man, and when I think of things I did by non-violence, I wonder at myself.

Senator JENNER. I would like to get one point straight. Going back to the point that you brought up earlier, where you were informed by Rosenberg that the Russians had agents in embassies of the western democracies, did he include in that, Washington?

Mr. GREENGLASS. The way he said it, I wouldn't think in terms of the United States. I was thinking he meant—

Senator JENNER. Or was it in the embassies of Russia in the western democracies?

Mr. GREENGLASS. No; he said—

Senator JENNER. They had agents in the western democracies?

Mr. GREENGLASS. The embassies of the western democracies in this country; in the consulates, he said. That is what he said.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us of your arrest, Mr. Greenglass?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I was arrested—well, I think I would like to say one more thing about Julius Rosenberg.

In June 1950—this was after he had formulated a plan of escape which I was supposed to memorize, which was nothing on my part but a subterfuge, because I had no intention of leaving the country, as a matter of fact, what I had intended to do, and what I did do, was go into the Catskill Mountains and look over a bungalow which I was going to take for the summer for my wife and my children, and this, strange to say, was corroborated by the fact that the FBI agents followed me the whole way up there. I saw them. As a matter of fact, when I lost one of them, I practically stood up and shouted to make known where I was so he wouldn't have thought I was trying to slip out on him.

While walking along the drive with Julius Rosenberg, he said, "Do you think we will beat the FBI?"

And I said, "I don't know."

He said, "Well, you know, if I get word that it is too hot, we will just take off and leave the children and the women."

I said, "Two women and four children? We are going to leave them and go? Will we ever be reunited with them?"

He said, "Well, I don't know. Maybe yes; maybe no."

I said, "How can you think that way?"

I mean, I felt cold all over.

And he said, "Well, the Russians will send in division after division against a position and they will all be killed, and they won't bat an eyelash as long as something is being done to gain their end."

I couldn't be that ruthless. That was one of the things I wanted to tell you about Julius Rosenberg.

At the time of my arrest—it was in June 1950—I was brought to FBI headquarters, and that evening I told them the story, the whole story, with, of course, things that I had not remembered, I told later in other statements, because it was just that they wanted to know had I been in or had I not?

But I thought over this business of my sister, my wife, my brother-in-law, before bringing myself to testify in this particular case. I felt that I had to think about that quite a while before I could actually make a decision. I finally made my decision, and I testified. And at times, since we are only human, I have been sorry I testified, because these are my flesh and blood, and because I felt affection for them, and I still feel affection for them. But at any time—and this I knew from the beginning—that these people would have wanted not to be martyrs, they could have just easily put their hands up and said, "Stop. I will tell you the story."

But they refused. And later, when my mother went to see my sister in Sing Sing and said, "Ethel, David is not lying. He is telling the truth. Why do you persist in your course? If you don't believe in capitalism or free enterprise or anything else, if you believe in the Russians and feel they are right, think of your children. Think of what you are going to do to them," my sister said, "You are not my mother. Leave. I don't want to have any more to do with you. You are as bad as Dave and your father."

And so my mother went, and my mother came to see me and told me the story. And she says, "She is no daughter of mine, and I will not sit shiva upon her."

That is a Jewish religious form which is gone through for a child that is dead, or a mother or a father or a wife. It is a form of mourn-

ing. And when someone doesn't do that, it is as though she had never been born.

Mr. MORRIS. How do you spell that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. S-h-i-v-a, as far as I know.

Mr. MORRIS. S-h-i-v-a?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Excuse me.

Mr. GREENGLASS. So this martyrdom—one thing more my mother said—she said, "If people want to commit suicide, I will not stand in their way, and neither will I have anything further to do with them."

She said subsequently that she did not want her children to be housed with my mother. Her mother-in-law believed completely in her son's and her daughter's innocence, and that is where they were, the children, I mean.

It is a hard thing to be called a murderer by people, but it is a much harder thing—and I don't know whether it is a very intelligent thing—but to deliberately martyr yourself for a completely erroneous ideological cause is, in my point of view, the most hypocritical and ridiculous thing a person can do.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Greenglass, did Rosenberg ever rationalize his service to the Soviet Union?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Rationalize it?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; did he ever explain why he was doing it?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Yes. He said that he was a Communist and that he wanted to see communism triumph throughout the world, and he was going to do it in the best way he knew how, and the best way he was fitted to do it, because of his technical skill, and, of course, another thing he did not list: his complete—his willingness to use anybody to gain his ends. He would do anything in his power to bring about the hegemony of the Soviet Union.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I think I have no more questions at this time.

Senator WELKER. Senator Jenner?

Senator JENNER. I would like to say at this point, Senator, that having interrogated so many witnesses here, it is very obvious that this witness today and the witness yesterday are a refreshing contrast to most of the witnesses that have thus far appeared before the subcommittee. And because of their cooperation and because of the evidence that they have given us, we are able to function much more effectively.

Now, if there were many more people like this who, having been involved in the Communist conspiracy, did come forward and tell all they knew about it as fully and completely as these witnesses did, it would not be long before the Soviet underground in this country would be smashed.

Senator WELKER. That is very true.

Senator JENNER. I might add that it is refreshing to see witnesses like Mr. Gold and yourself appear here in public. You are paying society for the crimes that you have both committed. In your testimony here, you may be setting an example that will break this vicious conspiracy which is out to overthrow and destroy our country.

You have given this committee, particularly, certain information that I think is very valuable, in view of the fact that you never were a Communist, and yet, you were doing Communist work. I think, by

your story, many men and women will learn through your horrible experience what it might mean to the future. And as one individual, I think both of these men in their cooperation have shown great courage, and I want to thank them in behalf of the committee.

Senator WELKER. Thank you, Senator Jenner.

To you, David Greenglass, I met you for the first time when I visited on an inspection tour of Lewisburg Penitentiary last December, I think—

Mr. GREENGLASS. That is right.

Senator WELKER. A job I had to do on another subcommittee of Judiciary.

You realize that if you have wilfully testified falsely here, this committee will be very anxious to see you prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and the sentence that you are now serving in Lewisburg might very well be extended for a very lengthy period. Do you understand that?

Mr. GREENGLASS. I do.

Senator WELKER. David, this devastating and tremendous scope of your activity and your ruthless disregard of loyalty to your country, to law, and to humanity, if you had it to do over again, would you ever become so involved?

Mr. GREENGLASS. Knowing what I know now, I don't believe I would.

Senator WELKER. Was it worth it all?

Mr. GREENGLASS. It certainly was not.

Senator WELKER. Very well. The hearings are concluded, and I want to thank you, David Greenglass, and you, Harry, for the testimony given before the committee. It has been troublesome to you, I know. It has not been easy to hear.

The spectators will please remain in their seats until the witnesses and the marshals leave the room.

Mr. MORRIS. Just one minute, Senator.

I would like to thank James Bennett, Director of Prisons, and the Deputy United States Marshals Joseph G. Oreto and William O. Collin and Frank Noe for the assistance that they have given the subcommittee during the testimony in arranging for the appearances of these witnesses before the committee, and all the other marshals, the United States marshal here in Washington and everyone else who was concerned with the project. Their cooperation has been splendid.

Senator WELKER. Very well. The spectators will remain seated.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 a.m., the subcommittee adjourned.)



## SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1956

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT  
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS,  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:35 a. m., in the caucus room, Senate Office Building, Senator William E. Jenner presiding.

Present: Senator Jenner.

Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel; William A. Rusher, administrative counsel; Benjamin Mandel, research director; and Robert McManus, research analyst.

Senator JENNER. The hearing will come to order.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Black, will you come forward? Will you be seated there?

Senator JENNER. Will you be sworn to testify?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony given in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. BLACK. I do.

Senator JENNER. You will proceed, Mr. Morris, with the questioning of the witness.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, this hearing is being held in connection with the series being conducted by the Internal Security Subcommittee in connection with the nature and scope of Soviet activity in the United States.

The specific subject this morning will be Soviet espionage.

Mr. Black, will you give your name and address to the reporter, please?

### TESTIMONY OF THOMAS L. BLACK, NEWARK, N. J.

Mr. BLACK. Thomas L. Black, 708 High Street, Newark, N. J.

Mr. MORRIS. Where were you born, Mr. Black?

Mr. BLACK. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mr. MORRIS. In what year?

Mr. BLACK. July 5, 1907.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your business or profession?

Mr. BLACK. I am a chemist.

Mr. MORRIS. For how long have you been a chemist?

Mr. BLACK. All my working life, approximately 26 years.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Black, have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you join the Communist Party?

Mr. BLACK. Approximately 1931.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what unit, branch, and section of the Communist Party you joined?

Mr. BLACK. I joined the Communist Party in New York City, section 2, unit 2-B, located on the lower East Side.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you remain a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. BLACK. Approximately 2 years.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you sketch for us very briefly your career in the Communist Party?

Mr. BLACK. I don't believe I quite understand your question.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you attend meetings of the Communist Party with any regularity?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you pay any Communist Party dues?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you get to know any other Communists?

Mr. BLACK. Quite a number of them.

Mr. MORRIS. Was there any other unit or branch that you subsequently joined, other than the one you describe here?

Mr. BLACK. I was transferred to a unit in Jersey City and later to a unit in Newark.

Mr. MORRIS. You left the Communist Party 2 years after you joined it?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us why you left the Communist Party?

Mr. BLACK. I wanted to go to the Soviet Union to work, about 1933, and I discussed this with the Communist organizer in Newark, Rebecca Grecht.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you spell that for the committee, please?

Mr. BLACK. That is G-r-e-c-h-t.

Mr. MORRIS. What did she tell you, and what did you ask her?

Mr. BLACK. I told her that I wanted to try to get a job in the Soviet Union, and that I wondered what arrangements could be made.

She told me that I could go to work any place in the world, but not in the Soviet Union; that she would make any arrangements that might be necessary, but that, as a party member, I could not work in the Soviet Union ever.

Mr. MORRIS. As a result of that decision made by your Communist superiors, you decided to leave the party?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Did your interest in the Soviet Union continue?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what form it took?

Mr. BLACK. After I had been out of the party some months, I went to Amtorg Trading Corp. in New York City and inquired about employment in the Soviet Union.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, whom did you meet at Amtorg Trading Corp.?

Mr. BLACK. Gaik Ovakimian.

Mr. MORRIS. You know that he has been identified by Mr. Rastvorov as a person who was a chief resident agent of the Soviet secret police in the United States?

Did Gaik Ovakimian introduce himself by that name?

Mr. BLACK. Yes; he did.

Mr. MORRIS. What was his job with Amtorg?

Mr. BLACK. I was never quite certain as to the duties he had with Amtorg, but I believe he was connected in some way with petroleum products. Oils, and so on.

Mr. MORRIS. What did he tell you he wanted?

Mr. BLACK. He told me that if he were to recommend me for employment in the Soviet Union, I would have to produce evidence of usefulness. Otherwise he could not personally make a recommendation.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. What did he ask you to do?

Mr. BLACK. He asked me to give him some information of a technical nature, which would tend to indicate my usefulness to the Soviet technology.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you, conforming with his request, begin to supply him with information of a technical nature?

Mr. BLACK. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us for the record what material you gave him?

Mr. BLACK. I gave him information concerning the processes for producing textile auxiliaries and tanning materials; other products of that nature, with which I was familiar. I wrote the processes up for producing these things, and included information on their uses and applications.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, on how many—will you speak up, Mr. Black?

Now, on how many occasions did you meet Mr. Ovakimian and give him the information you have just described?

Mr. BLACK. Possibly three occasions.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did you meet him on these occasions?

Mr. BLACK. In New York City. We met in restaurants.

Mr. MORRIS. Can you tell us with particularity in what restaurants you met him?

Mr. BLACK. I don't recall what restaurants we met in, but they were rather good restaurants. In the Times Square area.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did you get the information you imparted to him?

Mr. BLACK. I had a great deal of it in my head, but what I didn't know I supplemented with information that was available to me on the job.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Ovakimian's interest in the information itself, or was his interest in the fact that he was testing you to see whether or not you were going to supply that and other information, and render other services for the Soviet Union?

Mr. BLACK. He told me, after he had gone over this information, that it was of no particular interest to him, because they had other sources of such information, and that this was not particularly valuable.

Have I answered your question?

Mr. MORRIS. I missed the very last thing you said, Mr. Black.

Mr. BLACK. He indicated that the information I had given him was of no particular value, because it was rather elementary.

Mr. MORRIS. However—you added something more; didn't you?

Mr. BLACK. I don't believe that I quite understand.

Mr. MORRIS. I didn't know whether I had his full answer, Senator.

Mr. Black, did you break off your relationship with Mr. Ovakimian?

Mr. BLACK. No; I didn't break it. He introduced me to someone else.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, he gave you a different assignment.

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. What year was this?

Mr. Black, you joined the Communist Party in 1931, stayed in until 1933. You met Gaik Ovakimian in 1933?

Mr. BLACK. Either late 1933 or early 1934. I can't be sure of the exact date.

Mr. MORRIS. At what point, now, did Ovakimian transfer you to another Soviet agent?

Mr. BLACK. I believe that it was about the middle of 1934, or perhaps early spring.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us the circumstances whereby you were transferred by Ovakimian to another agent?

Mr. BLACK. Ovakimian told me that he was very busy and that he wanted me to meet a friend of his who would meet with me occasionally.

He said that he had too many other tasks to take care of, and that this fellow would see me and he assured me that the person I was to be introduced to was a friend of his, and I could speak freely with him.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was this friend of his?

Mr. BLACK. He was introduced to me as Paul Peterson.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that his true name?

Mr. BLACK. I am sure that it was not, although I have no way of knowing.

Mr. MORRIS. How long did you deal with the man known to you as Paul Peterson?

Mr. BLACK. I would say up until about 1938.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what was the nature of your relation with Peterson? Was he asking you to supply information, or was he training you for still some other assignment?

Mr. BLACK. He was training me for some other assignment.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Harry Gold?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you introduce Harry Gold to a Soviet agent at any time?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. The Harry Gold who testified before this committee, 2 or 3 weeks ago, was the same Harry Gold you know?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. I wonder if you would tell us your relationship with Paul Peterson? Just tell us what happened. You said that you believed he was training you for some assignment. Give us the specifics about that particular assignment.

Mr. BLACK. The first several meetings with Peterson were purely social. We met in New York City and we had dinner, and the conversation revolved around small talk. Nothing particular was said about anything. In other words, in those early meetings he was getting acquainted with me, and seeing what kind of a person I was, sizing me up generally.

Mr. MORRIS. Did he give you assignments?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir; not then.

Mr. MORRIS. What did he do?

Mr. BLACK. Well, gradually the talk started to revolve around how I could be useful to the Soviet Union, and I think that it was at that time that I first realized that he was intending to train me for espionage, although that was certainly never mentioned at that time.

Mr. MORRIS. Tell us the nature of the training he gave you.

Mr. BLACK. The training consisted of discussing various aspects related to espionage, and this was done during long walks which we used to take together on the sidewalks of New York, mostly. Never in restaurants or any place like that.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what aspects of training were covered by him in his relationship with you?

Mr. BLACK. How to detect surveillance by FBI agents, and how to avoid it; what to do in case the surveillance was detected; how to collect information and write reports; how to microfilm them; how to condense information into the fewest possible words and yet make it complete enough to be useful.

That general sort of thing. I don't know——

Mr. MORRIS. Did he go into the importance of appointments and rendezvous?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, in general.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us something about that?

Mr. BLACK. I am not quite sure that I understand what information you want.

Mr. MORRIS. Did he explain to you how appointments were made between Soviet agents?

Mr. BLACK. Yes; he did.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us briefly something about that?

Mr. BLACK. The Soviet superior would always do the contacting, and the lesser agent never had any way of knowing how or when or where he could contact his superior.

Mr. MORRIS. Is there anything else on that point you can tell us, Mr. Black?

Mr. BLACK. Well, some arrangements for the next meeting were always made, and then the actual time was generally set by a telephone call. The place and the time were prearranged, but the date was generally made by telephone a few days before.

Mr. MORRIS. Through what period did you work with Peterson?

Mr. BLACK. Until about 1938—1937 or 1938.

Mr. MORRIS. From 1934 to 1938.

During that period, the time was consumed principally in training you for espionage work?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. No specific assignments were given to you at that time, were they?

Mr. BLACK. Yes; but they were not in connection with espionage.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. What was the nature of those assignments?

Mr. BLACK. In 1936, at the time of the first Moscow trials, I lost sympathy with the Communist movement, and I told Peterson that if this terror was going to continue in Moscow, I would become a Trotskyite.

Mr. MORRIS. How did he react to that disclosure by you?

Mr. BLACK. He became violently angry, and we parted on very bad terms.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did he ever drop you as a contact?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. What happened?

Mr. BLACK. A period of time elapsed—I don't recall just how long. Possibly a few months. Then I got a phone call from him, and in the telephone conversation he seemed rather friendly. He asked me to meet him. I kept that appointment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you meet him in New York?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did he give you another assignment?

Mr. BLACK. Yes; he did. He told me that he had been thinking over what I had told him about becoming a Trotskyite, and he thought that was a very good idea. So he instructed me to join the Socialist Party, the Trotskyist faction.

Mr. MORRIS. Is that the Socialist Party, Trotskyist faction? What was the name of that party?

Mr. BLACK. Socialist Party of America. That was before the Socialist Workers' Party.

Mr. MORRIS. So your relationship at that time was that you joined the Trotskyist party on the instruction of the Soviet agent?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you, at the same time, keep your contact and keep reporting to him?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us, Mr. Black, precisely what happened?

Mr. BLACK. I was instructed to be a good party member and to ingratiate myself with the leadership of the party.

Mr. MORRIS. That is the Trotskyist party?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Meanwhile you had completely disassociated yourself for many years now, with the Communist Party?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you reading things like the Daily Worker?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir; only occasionally, because I had been instructed not to.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you seeing your old Communist friends?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir; I had been instructed to break all contacts with them also.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, will you tell us the nature of your assignment with the Trotskyist party?

Mr. BLACK. The only definite assignment I had was to become friendly with the leading Trotskyists.

Mr. MORRIS. And to report back to Peterson?

Mr. BLACK. Just to keep contact with him. Not to report anything specific to him. As a matter of fact, he was not interested in what was going on in the Trotskyist movement.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Peterson the agent now for whom you were working at that time?

Mr. BLACK. I believe so. I know that Peterson was the one that assigned me the task.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, at what point did Peterson break off and another agent take his place?

Mr. BLACK. I believe that was probably the latter part of 1937, or the early part of 1938.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was the new agent who moved in?

Mr. BLACK. I think—I can't be quite sure of this, but I think it was a fellow I knew as George, and who later I identified as Semenov.

Mr. MORRIS. That is Semenov Semenov?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. He was also of Amtorg Trading Corp.?

Mr. BLACK. I don't know. I don't really know what his connection was.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, he succeeded Peterson as your contact in the year 1937?

Mr. BLACK. I believe so. For a very short period.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, when you worked under him, were you still in the Trotsky organization?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. What you were doing, then, was developing friends among the Trotskyists?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Who succeeded Semenov as your senior agent?

Mr. BLACK. I believe it was a person that I knew as Jack, although I can't be quite certain of that, either.

On second thought, I think the person that succeeded this Semenov was a fellow that I knew as Dr. Schwartz. His correct name was Gregor Rabinowitz.

Mr. MORRIS. Under what cover did Gregor Rabinowitz operate?

Mr. BLACK. He was an employee of the Soviet Red Cross.

Mr. MORRIS. And he was here under that cover?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. How were you assigned to him? Will you tell us the circumstances leading up to your transfer to Rabinowitz?

Mr. BLACK. The first time I recall seeing Rabinowitz was in the hospital. I had been confined in the hospital for some weeks, due to an accident. He came to visit me there, and he introduced himself as Dr. Schwartz.

Mr. MORRIS. Was he a medical doctor?

Mr. BLACK. He was.

Mr. MORRIS. And actually you have since learned that his name is Dr. Gregor Rabinowitz?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. And he operated under the cover of the Soviet Red Cross?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. And did you tell him what your assignment had been under previous agents?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir; he knew more about that than I did, I guess.

Mr. MORRIS. Did he give you an assignment?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir; when I was released from the hospital. He told me that he wanted me to quit my job and make arrangements to go to Coyoacan.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you spell that for us, please?

Mr. BLACK. I am sorry. I can't spell it.

Mr. MANDEL. That is C-o-y-o-a-c-a-n.

Mr. MORRIS. He wanted you to go down there?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Did he state for what purpose?

Mr. BLACK. Not specifically. He said that he wanted me to go down and join Trotsky's household.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, he wanted you to join the household itself?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. And keep contact with him.

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you learn what Rabinowitz's plan was at that particular time?

Mr. BLACK. No; not at that time. I asked some questions, and he told me that the questions the nature of which I was asking did not need to concern me then. I would get instructions later.

First I was to go to Coyoacan, and there would be other Soviet agents in Trotsky's household, and I asked him who they would be.

He said I would find out that when the time came.

I asked him what I was supposed to do, and he said I would be told when the time came. He refused to answer any questions about what the nature of the work was.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you subsequently find out what the nature of that assignment was?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of that assignment?

Mr. BLACK. To arrange for the assassination of Trotsky.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you take that assignment?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Why did you not take that assignment?

Mr. BLACK. Because, as I stated previously, in 1936 I had lost complete sympathy with the Communist movement, and the Soviet Union, and I was trying to break away from these Soviet agents. Incorrectly, but I was still trying to make a break.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us why it is that you appear here today and tell us that you were disassociated ideologically with the Communists, and yet you kept accepting these assignments?

Mr. BLACK. I did it because of fear.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us briefly about that, Mr. Black?

Mr. BLACK. Well, when Peterson and other agents, many times, made threats to me—never direct threats, but always by implication or innuendo—implied threats.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you have a fear for your life?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Fear for bodily harm?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what reason did you give Rabinowitz for not going to Coyoacan?

Mr. BLACK. I told him that it would look very suspicious if I were to suddenly leave the country without appearing before the workmen's compensation court which was to settle my accident case. He accepted that.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Now, what was your next assignment after that?

Mr. BLACK. After that, after the assassination of Trotsky, I didn't see any more of Rabinowitz. But I was contacted by another agent, the one I believed I knew as Jack.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know what his name was?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir. His last name was Katz.

Mr. MORRIS. Is that K-a-t-z?

Mr. BLACK. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What assignment did he give you?

Mr. BLACK. Well, a period of some months had elapsed. Then he finally contacted me by a method which had been prearranged by other agents.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you tell us about that?

Mr. BLACK. Well, I got a telephone call. I didn't know who was calling, but the nature of the conversation indicated to me that I was supposed to be at a certain place at a certain time, and supposed to be carrying some form of identification.

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry. I didn't hear you.

Mr. BLACK. I got a telephone call which indicated to me that I was supposed to be at a certain place at a certain time, carrying some form of identification, whatever it was that we had prearranged. I believe some current issue of a magazine. That is how I met Jack He identified himself to me after picking me out.

Mr. MORRIS. What year is this?

Mr. BLACK. I believe that this must have been about 1940. The reason I believe that, is that, in checking some dates this morning with Mr. Mandel, he pointed out that Trotsky had been assassinated in 1940. This was after the assassination of Trotsky, I am almost certain.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what was the nature of the assignment received from Katz.

Mr. BLACK. Well, in the first several meetings, I didn't receive any assignment. It was just keeping contact. Then he asked me to get him some technical information.

Mr. MORRIS. From where did he ask you to get the technical information, or did he leave that up to you to get it?

Mr. BLACK. He left it up to me, because he had reason to believe that I had been trained enough by Peterson that I could be on my own.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Did you get the technical information for him?

Mr. BLACK. I did get him some, and I wrote him some reports.

Mr. MORRIS. Is it your testimony that at this time you still had the disaffection that you have described toward the Communist movement?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. But you still carried out the assignment from Katz because of the fear you have described?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. In your dealing with Katz, you mentioned in executive session that you had a conversation with him about Carlo Tresca.

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what that conversation was about? Who was Carlo Tresca?

Mr. BLACK. Carlo Tresca was an anti-Communist radical who had been active for a great many years. I don't know what his political philosophy was. I believe he was an anarchist, but I am not sure.

Mr. MORRIS. What did Katz say about Carlo Tresca?

Mr. BLACK. Carlo Tresca was murdered in New York as he was leaving an office building.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that in January 1943?

Mr. BLACK. I think so. The Trotskyists accused the Communists of the murder. In the press, of course. So I asked Katz what the story was there. I told him that it was my opinion that that sort of thing gave communism a very bad name, and I didn't approve of it.

Mr. MORRIS. What did he tell you about Tresca?

Mr. BLACK. He told me that Tresca was an enemy of the working class, and that as such he had received a fair trial in Moscow.

Mr. MORRIS. He had been tried in Moscow?

Mr. BLACK. He had been tried in Moscow in absentia, and this was not a murder; it was an execution.

Mr. MORRIS. He said that he had been tried and found to be an enemy of the working class; is that it?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Did the disappearance of Juliet Stuart-Poyntz ever come up?

Mr. BLACK. I don't believe so.

Mr. MORRIS. You knew, of course, that she disappeared in 1937?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. But you know nothing about that disappearance?

Mr. BLACK. No sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did that make an impression on you?

Mr. BLACK. Yes; it did.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, how long did you take assignments from Katz?

Mr. BLACK. Well, there was a brief period in the early 1940's, and then I didn't hear from him again until about 1945, or possibly 1946.

He contacted me by telephone, and I kept an appointment with him.

He said that since it had been a long time since he had seen me, he wanted to know if I would still cooperate with him. He said that times change and people change, and he wanted to know where I stood.

Mr. MORRIS. Was this in 1946?

Mr. BLACK. I believe so. It possibly was 1945.

Mr. MORRIS. When he said he wanted you to cooperate, what did you say to him?

Mr. BLACK. I gave him a noncommittal answer and told him that I hadn't changed. I was afraid to tell him anything different. So he said he would contact me again.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you still fearful of the consequences of your encounters with these people?

Mr. BLACK. More so than ever.

Mr. MORRIS. Why was that?

Mr. BLACK. Because of events that had taken place in the meantime, such as the assassination of Trotsky and the murder of Tresca and the murder of Walter Krivitsky.

Mr. MORRIS. However, did you receive another assignment after that time from Katz?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you have any other contact with any other Soviet agent?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Didn't you tell us about an assignment in 1950?

Mr. BLACK. I was contacted by telephone in 1950, but I did not keep that.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us about that?

Mr. BLACK. I received a telephone call from a Miss Watkins. That was the code word that indicated that I was to meet a Soviet agent—

Mr. MORRIS. When was this worked out?

Mr. BLACK. In 1946.

Mr. MORRIS. In 1946 you worked it out with whom?

Mr. BLACK. With Katz.

Mr. MORRIS. With Katz you worked out a prearranged meeting whereby a phone call would come in to you and a party would announce herself as Miss Watkins.

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. And you didn't receive that phone call until 1950?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Four years later, and the call came in?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. What were the other prearrangements about that?

Mr. BLACK. When I got a phone call from Miss Watkins, I was supposed to go on the Tuesday following the phone call to the Trans-Lux Theater and wait under the marquee for 3 minutes, from 7:15 until 7:18, I believe, and identify myself by the color of necktie and the current issue of some magazine, I have forgotten which.

Mr. MORRIS. This had all been worked out 4 years earlier?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. And you remembered the directions?

Mr. BLACK. Pretty well; yes.

Mr. MORRIS. That had to be quite precise, to wait 3 minutes from 7:15 to 7:18 under a theater marquee.

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. And you remembered that?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. When this call came through, did you comply with the call?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. By failing to take the call, you broke off your relations with the Soviet agents?

Mr. BLACK. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you received any contact from that time?

Mr. BLACK. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. When we asked you to testify publicly, did you express some fear of doing that?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you given assurances by this subcommittee that if you came forward and told your story, the committee would commend you for that, and by doing so you would get perhaps more protection than you would have by remaining in an anonymous state?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. And you have made full disclosure of all your activities in Soviet espionage?

Mr. BLACK. Yes, sir; insofar as I can remember. A period of some 20 years has elapsed since my original contact. Of course, it is impossible to recall all details over that period of time.

Mr. MORRIS. How long have you been cooperating with the FBI?  
Mr. BLACK. Since 1950.

Mr. MORRIS. You have made, to the best of your knowledge, full disclosure to them?

Mr. BLACK. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. In view of the witness' very responsive attitude to the questions that have been asked him, and because of his voluntarily testifying about other things he was not asked about, I would like the record to show that the committee should commend him for his testimony before the committee.

Senator JENNER. The committee does commend you, Mr. Black, and furthermore, let me state that it is unusual for this committee to get a man who has had past affiliations with the Communist Party such as you have had to come out openly and help this committee in their effort to stop this Communist conspiracy.

This particular phase of our study is to look into Communist tactics, how they operate in our country. We know they are operating today. We know the method of operation continues to change.

It is our duty as a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, a Subcommittee on Internal Security, to try to keep abreast of their machinations.

I want to commend you, and I want to thank you for your cooperation here, and I do believe that the fact that you have come forward will give you more protection from the fears you have expressed in the past.

Furthermore, you may encourage others to do the same.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BLACK. Thank you.

Senator JENNER. You may be excused.

Do you have any other witnesses?

Mr. MORRIS. Apropos of this testimony today, we took testimony yesterday from a witness who for security reasons contended that he cannot make a public appearance here this morning.

I would like to read excerpts from this particular testimony, Mr. Chairman, into the record, because it bears on the particular testimony we heard today.

Senator JENNER. You may proceed.

Mr. MORRIS. I will read the questions, and Mr. Mandel will read the answers of Mr. Andriyve.

(The excerpt from the testimony of E. Andriyve, May 16, 1956, was read into the record, the questions being read by Mr. Morris, the answers being read by Mr. Mandel, and was as follows:)

Mr. MORRIS. Were you employed in the Soviet Union during the war?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. What position did you have? Describe the position you held at that time.

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Well, that depends on time. Since late 1943 I was in the Red army, mobilized along with millions of other people, and during 1944, and probably January 1945, I do not remember exactly, I was employed with the Signal Corps Military Research Institute in Moscow, in the capacity of researcher. That is all so far.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what were the functions of that job?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Well, my particular job consisted of editing and seeing that the technical magazine of the institute was properly published, so that is editorial and publishing functions within the institute.

In addition to it, I had the function of, I would say, examining a series of documents, very many of them, all of them in foreign languages. I would say 90 percent of them, of American origin, and 10 percent of British and French origin.

Mr. MORRIS. Where did these documents come from?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. I received them from the secret police section, which is with every Soviet agency, including our institute.

Mr. MORRIS. These documents would be turned over to you by individuals who came from the section of the secret police?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Yes; such documents are usually kept in the secret police section, attached to this or that Soviet institution, and every major Soviet institution has a secret police section which is called in Russian "Spetsotdel," which is a very well-known word in Russian and also in the West.

So, the batch of the documents would be given to me practically every day for perusal, examination, and determination of their nature, that is, technical nature, with the task to determine how should they be channeled among the Soviet institutions dealing with this particular type of science or engineering.

That means a part of the documents had to do with high power, superhigh frequency and ultrahigh frequency tubes that are used for radar. I would classify them to be sent to the factories and institutions which dealt with tubes.

The other part would deal with telephone communications and field conditions. I would classify them to be sent along to the Signal Corps Institute, who dealt with telegraphy.

Still other documents would deal with purely scientific matters which had, at least to our viewpoint at that time, no immediate technical application. I would classify them separately and to be sent to some pure science organization, and so on.

That was the type of work I had been doing there for over a year.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, was there anything to indicate the point of origin of these documents? You say 90 percent came from the United States?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Yes; 90 percent came from the United States. That was clear and open, because they bore some United States town mark or organization mark, or just the letterhead, or something like that. That was clear.

Now, the shape of the documents were—pardon me. The documents were of, I would say, four general shapes. No. 1, printed matter; No. 2, typewritten books or pages; No. 3, it would be the photocopies or photostats that evidently came in originally from the United States; and, No. 4, the enlargements, blowups from microfilms. And of them, very many were printed on the Soviet photopaper. So we could safely assume that the microfilms got into Russia from America and were developed and enlarged at some local Soviet level.

And that was the sort of documents I dealt with, and their appearance.

Mr. MORRIS. Was there anything on any of the documents that indicated the particular place of origin of the documents?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. I would say that many documents, probably most of them, had the indication of the particular place where they originated.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what were some of the places where they originated?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Honestly, it is already 12 years after the event, and I forgot a lot except for maybe 2, both of them because I saw them quite often on the documents. One was Fort Monmouth and the other was RCA. I could not tell you, exactly, which of the RCA institutions or laboratories because I just do not remember it.

Mr. MORRIS. But you do remember that some documents did come from RCA?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. I do remember that many documents bore the trademark of RCA.

Mr. MORRIS. Did many of them bear the trademark of Fort Monmouth?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. I would say many.

Mr. MORRIS. Many?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. I would say so.

Mr. MORRIS. You do not know whether it was the Signal Corps, whether they were Signal Corps documents or just generally Fort Monmouth?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. I remember in general very many documents dealing with radar at that time, so whether these were Signal Corps or any other branch, I really cannot tell.

Mr. MORRIS. But there is nothing more that you can tell us about the Radio Corporation of America documents?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. I am afraid not.

Mr. MORRIS. Is there anything more you can tell us about the Fort Monmouth documents? Did they appear in quantity?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Pardon?

Mr. MORRIS. Did documents from both places appear in quantity?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. I would say, yes, in quantity.

Mr. MORRIS. And what year was this, now?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. That was 1944. After 1944 I was transferred to the other business, doing other business within the radar part. But I saw a friend of mine who was doing the same type of work—I saw him repeatedly in 1945—and we talked on the general state of affairs of his work and my work, so he said that the flow of documents continued.

Mr. MORRIS. And were they contemporaneous documents; I mean, did the dates that appeared thereon indicate they were freshly acquired?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Yes, sir; the documents I dealt with were fresh and sometimes very fresh.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, were there any photographs involved?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. You mean the photographs—pictures of some humans?

Mr. MORRIS. Of equipment.

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Equipment, oh, yes, very much.

Mr. MORRIS. There was?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Very much.

Mr. MORRIS. There were pictures of the equipment. And in addition to radar equipment, what else was described?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Quite a lot of equipment. As I said, some description of Signal Corps, like telephone; telegraph; radio apparatus; some purely theoretical papers.

I should recall a couple of them. It is just difficult offhand when you haven't dealt with the subject in a long time. I remember, for example, one theoretical paper which we were not particularly interested in, but which proved quite useful later here in the West and also in Russia, and that was the simultaneous use of two carrier waves of the same frequency shifted by phase. That is a highly technical thing, and at that time it looked like a curiosity to us, but now it is quite commonly used here and there.

Mr. MORRIS. Did any of these documents bear a classification mark "secret," "top secret," "confidential"?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Very many of them had classification marks. I would say the vast majority had some classification, either "secret" or "top secret" or "confidential."

Mr. MORRIS. And how they came into your possession you do not know, except for the fact they were given to you by the secret police?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. I had no way of knowing that. The only thing I could tell you, was just in a facetious vein, we would tell to the secret police officer, "Where did you steal them," and he would say, "Shut up, it is none of your business. Your business is to try to find out how to use them, and it is our business how to get them."

Mr. MORRIS. And you say that these documents appeared in great numbers?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. These classified documents?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. From the United States.

Would you estimate how many such documents? I know it is a hard thing, but I wonder if you could estimate approximately how many were turned over to your section by the secret police?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. The grand total for 1944—

Mr. MORRIS. Of course, that is a big order. Could you give us an approximation?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Thousands.

Mr. MORRIS. Thousands?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, were there other sections which were translating and analyzing American confidential and classified documents?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. Yes. I could say that undoubtedly there were, and many of them.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know any of them?

Mr. ANDRIYVE. I will tell you, indirectly, yes, and I will tell you how. First of all, the flow of documents which usually come to me was preclassified by somebody or prechanneled by somebody, because I never got any documents on matters irrelevant to the electronics and to the radar line. I never had any irrelevant documents. All documents were in that line of work, so somebody presorted that before sending it to the institute I worked in.

On the other hand, I done a few pieces of work for the chamber of commerce in Moscow. This was editorial work, editing certain translations made for the chamber of commerce. There was a lot of descriptions of American pieces of apparatus in aviation, in aeronautics, in what they call this thing—wait a moment—when they bring down the airplane to the earth—

Mr. RUSHER. Ground control?

Mr. ANDRIYEV. Ground controlled approach—ground controlled approach, artillery devices, and many other things. So although I have never dealt with those things, I positively know that they existed.

(Whereupon, at 2:55 p. m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

Senator JENNER. Are there further witnesses?

Mr. MORRIS. No.

The next testimony will be at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow morning, Senator, when we will again analyze facts about the Soviet redefection campaign.

Senator JENNER. The committee will stand recessed until that time.

(Whereupon, at 11:35 a. m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 10:30 a. m., Friday, May 18, 1956.)

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The following press release of the subcommittee, dated May 21, 1956, was ordered into the record at a meeting of the subcommittee on June 26:

Robert Morris, chief counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, today made the following statement:

"We have just been assured that Thomas L. Black, who testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on May 17, will not be dismissed from his employment, as was reported last week.

"Percy Helie, president of the Percy Helie Co., of Worcester, Mass., after conferring with a staff member of the subcommittee, stated: 'Black is on our payroll and is going to stay.'

"Arthur Schroeder, president of the Atlas Refining Co., where Black works on the Percy Helie contract, has assured the subcommittee as follows:

"The Atlas Refining Co. has no intention of penalizing Thomas L. Black for his cooperation with the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Our concern is with the security of our plant and of our country. We wish to cooperate fully and we have asked the subcommittee to assist us in obtaining whatever clearance may be necessary for Black from the Army, Navy, and Air Force, with which we have contracts. If this clearance is obtained, and if our study of the hearing transcript satisfies us, we will allow Black to enter the plant.'"

Senator James O. Eastland (Democrat, of Mississippi), subcommittee chairman, who previously commended Helie's stand, expressed his appreciation to the Atlas Co. for its promised cooperation. The subcommittee has been assured that Black is still on the Helie payroll.

Mr. Morris said, moreover, that the Internal Security Subcommittee would assist the Atlas Co. in obtaining whatever security clearance Black's job requires.



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1335.45-291

# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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## HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE  
UNITED STATES

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APRIL 24, MAY 2, 1956

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## PART 22

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SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

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WILLIAM A. RUSHER, *Administrative Counsel*

BENJAMIN MANDEL, *Director of Research*

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## SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1956

UNITED STATES SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE  
TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL  
SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS,  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 11:15 a. m., in room 104-B, Senate Office Building, Senator Herman Welker presiding.  
Present: Senator Welker.

Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel; Benjamin Mandel, research director; and William A. Rusher, administrative counsel.

Senator WELKER. Come to order.

Call your first witness.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, there were four witnesses scheduled for today. Three of them we have heard in executive session; one we were not able to reach because of the lateness of the hour. And there will be two witnesses in open session here this morning. The first witness will be Jessica Smith.

Senator WELKER. Will you take the stand here? Raise your right hand and be sworn.

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you give before the subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss SMITH. I do.

Senator WELKER. Be seated.

### TESTIMONY OF JESSICA SMITH, NEW YORK, N. Y., ACCCOMPANIED BY JOSEPH FORER, HER ATTORNEY

Mr. MORRIS. Will you give your name and address to the reporter, Miss Smith?

Miss SMITH. My name is Jessica Smith. My married name is Jessica Smith Abt. My address is 444 Central Park West, New York City.

I would like at this point to vigorously protest this hearing as an invasion—

(Senator Welker gavels.)

Miss SMITH. Invasion of the freedom of the press, just as the New York Times had to so protest, and I seriously object to the whole idea of my work for American-Soviet understanding and friendship and peace being considered under the head of anything subversive, particularly in view of the fact that President Eisenhower recognized this same point of view when he went to Geneva last summer.

Senator WELKER. I think you have qualified your statement. Are you ready to proceed?

Miss SMITH. Yes.

Senator WELKER. Proceed, counsel.

And will you confine your answers, please, to his questions?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee has been holding hearings since February of this year in an effort to determine, for legislative action, the nature and extent of Soviet activity in the United States. This committee has received evidence that the witness here today is a member of the Communist Party and that for many years she has been actively engaged in Soviet propaganda. And in order to live up to this obligation of trying to determine to what extent Soviet propaganda and Soviet activity operate in the United States, this witness has been called here today.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

Proceed with your questioning.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, you are the wife of John Abt, are you not, Miss Smith?

Miss SMITH. I am.

Mr. MORRIS. And when did you marry John Abt?

Miss SMITH. In 1937.

Mr. MORRIS. Had you previously been the wife of Harold Ware?

Miss SMITH. I must claim my privilege not to answer these questions, first of all, under the first amendment of the Constitution guaranteeing freedom of the press and speech; also, I claim my privileges under the fifth amendment not to testify against myself.

Senator WELKER. At this point the chairman is going to order and direct you to answer the question as to whether you were the wife of a Mr. Ware.

(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Senator WELKER. I do not think it comes under the heading of the objections that you have been taking advantage of.

Miss SMITH. I beg your pardon. I didn't hear the last.

Senator WELKER. I say, I do not think your objection will cover the testimony on the question of whether you were the wife of Mr. Ware, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Jones, or anybody else.

Miss SMITH. I abide by my privilege. I see no connection between my—

Senator WELKER. All right. You do not need to argue it. Now, just take your own advantage of the amendment. You refuse in the face of a direct order. That is all you have to do. You do not need to debate it.

Proceed, counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Harold Ware?

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer for the same reasons I have given before.

Mr. MORRIS. Miss Smith, where were you born?

Miss SMITH. I was born in Madison, N. J.

Mr. MORRIS. And what is your education?

Miss SMITH. My education was, for my intermediate and high-school training, at Friends Seminary, New York City. Following that, I went to Swarthmore College, from which I graduated in 1915. And it was this Quaker background in my education, influencing me,

that gave me my interest to work for peace and international understanding.

Mr. MORRIS. And it is that that you are pursuing now; is that right?

Miss SMITH. That is what I am pursuing now.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you have any postgraduate degrees?

Miss SMITH. No; no postgraduate degrees.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what is your present occupation?

Miss SMITH. I am the editor of New World Review.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what is New World Review?

Miss SMITH. New World Review is a magazine which, first of all, I would say, is concerned with peace and international understanding. We report on matters in the Soviet Union, the eastern European countries, China, and many other parts of the world. We do whatever we can to get direct information on internal events and we do a great deal of work in the field of reporting and analyzing foreign relations with a particular view always of trying to bring about better international understanding, solving problems by negotiation, and world peace.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the circulation of your publication?

Miss SMITH. As I told you before, we prefer not to make it public, but if it is necessary, our circulation today is quite small. It is probably a little below 8,000.

Mr. MORRIS. I see.

Miss SMITH. It has been much larger in previous years.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the maximum circulation that you have had?

Miss SMITH. The maximum circulation was 120,000 during the years of the war when our countries, the Soviet Union and our country, the United States, when these two countries were allies in the war against fascism. At that time, it was our highest point.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that a paid subscription of 120,000?

Miss SMITH. It was for the most part. Yes; I would say it was practically entirely. I mean, there may have been a certain amount of exchange, through agencies, and so on.

Mr. MORRIS. Were there any large blocks at that time, of subscribers?

Miss SMITH. What do you mean?

Mr. MORRIS. I mean, an organization taking many, many subscriptions.

Miss SMITH. I don't know about that; no.

Mr. MORRIS. So, for the most part, it was individual subscriptions?

Miss SMITH. It was, for the most part, individual. We had certain bundle orders, bookstore shipments, and sales, and so on, but no large blocks.

Mr. MORRIS. Does your publication exist on the weight of the subscriptions, the money that you collect from subscriptions—

Miss SMITH. No.

Mr. MORRIS. And from advertising?

Miss SMITH. No.

Mr. MORRIS. How do you make up whatever deficit there is?

Miss SMITH. We make that up by contributions, by constant appeals.

Mr. MORRIS. Who are the contributors who make up the deficit?

Miss SMITH. Well, there are a great many of them, and I wouldn't care to give the names. In the first place, I couldn't possibly give their names, because there have been thousands over the years.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes. But you say there are particular subscribers who do make up the deficit?

Miss SMITH. Yes; that is right.

Mr. MORRIS. I wonder if you would, Miss Smith, gather together that information and let us know who they are.

Miss SMITH. Well, that is a very serious question, to gather together that information. I don't even know whether we have it over any period of time.

Mr. MORRIS. Tell me this, Miss Smith. To your knowledge, are any of these people Communists?

Miss SMITH. To my knowledge, are any of them Communists?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, the people who make up the difference.

(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Miss SMITH. There are a lot of people involved. It seems to me that I can certainly only claim my privilege and refuse to answer on the basis of the reasons I gave before.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what individual made the largest contribution to your publication during the past year?

(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer on the basis of my previous reasons.

Senator WELKER. The Chair is going to order and direct you to answer that question.

Miss SMITH. I abide by my refusal.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you tell us how long this present publication has been in existence? What did you say the name of the publication is?

Miss SMITH. The name of the publication now is New World Review.

Mr. MORRIS. New World Review. Now, how long has it been known as New World Review?

Miss SMITH. It has been known as New World Review since—I believe it was 1950. I can check the date, but I believe it was the winter of 1950.

Mr. MORRIS. And prior to that it was known as Soviet Russia Today; is that correct?

Miss SMITH. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, how long did it exist as Soviet Russia Today?

Miss SMITH. It existed since the year 1932.

Mr. MORRIS. And the subscription varied to the extent that you have testified here today, a peak of 120,000?

Miss SMITH. I don't know about the earlier years before I was editor.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you first become editor?

Miss SMITH. I became editor in the spring, I believe, of 1936.

(A reproduction of the contents page of the May 1936 issue of Soviet Russia Today was later ordered into the record at this point, marked "Exhibit No. 250," and reads as follows:)

## EXHIBIT No. 250

[Soviet Russia Today, May 1936]

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Jessica Smith, editor; John Gilmore, assistant editor; Alexander Lev, business manager

Editorial board: Theodore Bayer, Fred Briehl, Naomi Davis, Robert W. Dunn, Herbert Goldfrank, A. A. Heller, Hays Jones, Myra Page, Edwin Seaver

## CONTRIBUTORS

Julien Bryan, one of whose photographs appears on the opposite page, is a lecturer and photographer. His fine newsreels of the Soviet Union are an important factor in creating a better understanding of life in the U. S. S. R.

Jack Scott is the son of Scott Nearing. He has worked in Magnitogorsk for several years as an acetylene welder, and is now studying to be an engineer at the night Engineering Institute in Magnitogorsk.

Grischa Metlay is a newcomer among our artist contributors. He designed the cover of our March issue.

Romain Rolland is known everywhere as one of the world's great writers and a champion of human rights.

Harold Hickerson is a leader in the progressive veterans' movement in this country and coauthor with Maxwell Anderson of *Gods of the Lightning*.

Jill Martin is a writer and authority on Soviet affairs. She has made a special study of the question of Social Insurance in the U. S. S. R.

Alexander Avdeyenko is a young Soviet writer, who is also an engineer at Magnitogorsk.

Mikhail Koltsov is the leading columnist of the Soviet Union, and has contributed a great deal to the new Soviet literature.

Walter Duranty needs no introduction to our readers. In Soviet Russia since 1921 as correspondent of the New York Times, he has written the most brilliant and enlightening dispatches of any foreign correspondent. His most recent book is *I Write as I Please*, a current best seller.

Arthur Behrstock is a young Chicago newspaperman who was a member of the staff of the Moscow Daily News last year. He has just returned from the Soviet Union.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

With this issue the price of Soviet Russia Today becomes 15 cents a copy.

Mounting paper prices and printing costs together with our plans to make Soviet Russia Today a steadily improving magazine make necessary the small advance in price. The subscription price remains \$1.00 per year.

We feel confident our readers will welcome a policy which is directed towards giving you a better, a larger, and finer printed magazine and which, too, enables us to expand the circulation steadily into every nook and corner of America.

Of course, we would like to have every reader a subscriber. If you are not a subscriber, become one now. One month from today, the June issue will appear on the newsstands. The cover of the June issue will be the most beautiful and effective we have ever carried. Other features include an interview with Alfred Lunt on the Soviet Theater; an article by Joris Ivens, noted Dutch film director who worked with Pudovkin in the Soviet Union; a description of Soviet collectives by Carl Hansen; a review of Anna Louise Strong's new book, *This Soviet World*, by Edwin Seaver; Vacations for All, by Myra Page.

(Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1936. Entered as Second Class Matter, April 25, 1932, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription \$1.00 per year; 60 cents for 6 months. Published monthly by F. S. U. Publications, Inc., Suite 401, 824 Broadway, New York, N. Y.)

Mr. MORRIS. And what did you do prior to that time?

Mr. FORER. You mean immediately prior?

Miss SMITH. What do you mean by "prior"?

Senator WELKER. "Before."

Mr. MORRIS. Before you became editor of Soviet Russia Today.

Mr. FORER. Immediately.

Miss SMITH. You mean just immediately?

Mr. MORRIS. What was your previous employment prior to receiving the editorship?

Mr. FORER. You mean immediately prior?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Miss SMITH. Well, immediately prior, I had taken a short trip to the Soviet Union; and, before that, I had been working at the Soviet Embassy, a job that grew out of editing the bulletin which was originally published by the Soviet Information Bureau.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us about that, Miss Smith?

Miss SMITH. What shall I tell you about it?

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of the job? What was the nature of the editing that you did; what was the nature of the bulletin?

Miss SMITH. At the time when there were no relations, no diplomatic relations, between our two countries, there was an information bureau of the Soviet Union here in Washington which issued a monthly bulletin—I believe it was called the Soviet Union Review—which simply reported items from the Soviet press, documents, and so on. It was just a bulletin, not a magazine of opinion in any way, just a reportorial sort of bulletin.

Mr. MORRIS. And what did you do with that?

Miss SMITH. I was the editor of it, in the sense of gathering material.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the circulation of that particular publication?

Miss SMITH. I haven't the slightest idea. It wasn't a very big circulation, but I have no idea.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Boris Skvirsky connected with that publication?

Miss SMITH. He was the head of the information bureau at that time.

Mr. MORRIS. And you worked for him?

Miss SMITH. I worked for him.

Mr. MORRIS. And then your next employment after that was your work for the Soviet Union Today?

Miss SMITH. Then when recognition came—that was in the fall of 1933—the information bulletin continued for just a few months, because at that time, as a part of the whole agreement, it was decided that neither country should carry on particular publications in the other country. So the publication was stopped and for a short time thereafter I remained at the Embassy doing stuff on informational work, getting material from the Soviet press, and answering questions, and so on.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, your output as a writer has been, you might say, prodigious, has it not, Miss Smith?

Miss SMITH. (No response.)

Mr. MORRIS. I have here before me, prepared by the Library of Congress, a list of articles that you have written from 1937 to 1954. Just the mere listing of them covers five pages. I wonder if you would just look at that list of publications and tell us whether or not that is correct.

Miss SMITH. I couldn't possibly, going through this list, remember the titles of every article. As the editor of the magazine, naturally I have written for it in every single issue.

Mr. MORRIS. I mean, you do not see any articles there that are not your articles?

Miss SMITH. In general, I can't possibly make a sweeping, absolutely categorical answer. I would have to stop and check every one, and it is very possible that there may be something here I didn't write. I have to say that.

Mr. MORRIS. But to your knowledge—

Senator WELKER. It is very possible that you wrote them all?

Miss SMITH. It is possible, but I couldn't possibly give—

Senator WELKER. I understand.

Miss SMITH. I don't remember the titles of all of the articles written over all the years, by any means, but I have written articles constantly for the magazine over these years.

Mr. MORRIS. There are 98 articles from Soviet Russia Today and the New World Review. Ninety-eight they number. Now, have you written articles for other publications?

Miss SMITH. I have written very few.

Mr. MORRIS. For other publications?

Miss SMITH. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Principally, what have they been?

Miss SMITH. I just don't know.

Mr. MORRIS. You cannot recall any other articles that you have written other than the articles for Soviet Russia Today?

Miss SMITH. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you written articles under a name other than your own?

Miss SMITH. I decline to answer on the grounds I have previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. What are those grounds?

Miss SMITH. My privilege under the first amendment and under the fifth amendment not to testify against myself.

Senator WELKER. The Chair recognizes the objections made under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Miss Smith, I offer you a list of 8 books compiled by the Library of Congress and ask you whether or not you have written, translated, or edited those 8 books.

(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Miss SMITH. Well, there is one down here, "By Miss Smith." It is a translation, Over the North Pole.

Mr. MORRIS. I see.

A translation of someone else's book?

Miss SMITH. That is right.

Oh, I see it does say "translated." And on this U. S. S. R. And World Peace, by Vyshinskii, I remember I did some editorial work, but only in the sense of a condensation or something like that. There was no editing of the material as such.

Mr. MORRIS. Otherwise, that list is correct?

Miss SMITH. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may that whole paper, prepared by the Library of Congress and established or modified to the extent it has been by the witness today, be received into the record?

Senator WELKER. It will be so ordered.

(The documents referred to were marked "Exhibit No. 250-A" and read as follows:)

#### EXHIBIT NO. 250-A

##### A LIST OF BOOKS BY JESSICA SMITH

- Smith, Jessica. The American people want peace; a survey of public opinion. New York. S. R. T. Publication. 1955. 47 pp.
- Jungle law or human reason. 1949. [From Who's Who, 1956.]
- Negotiations: the way to peace. 1954. [From Who's Who, 1956.]
- Over the North Pole, by George Bairukov. tr. by Jessica Smith. New York, Harcourt Brace. 1938. 99 p. TL721.B27A32
- People come first. New York, International Publications. 1948. 254 p. DK32.S58
- The U. S. S. R. and world peace, by Andrei Vyshinskii. ed. by Jessica Smith. New York, International Publications, 1949. 128 p. DK273.V9
- War and peace in Finland, a documented survey, prepared \* \* \* by Allen Brody, Theodore M. Bayer \* \* \* [and] Jessica Smith. New York, Soviet Russia Today, 1940. 128 p. DK459.5.W29
- Woman in soviet Russia. New York, Vanguard Press, 1928. 216 p. HQ1662.S5

##### ARTICLES IN THE NEW WORLD REVIEW (FORMERLY SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY) WRITTEN BY JESSICA SMITH

1937

- After twenty years. Statistics of socialist victory gathered from Soviet reports prepared for the twentieth anniversary. Dec. 1937, p. 11.
- America welcomes the flyers. Aug. 1937, p. 8.
- Changing man: the Soviet education system by Beatrice King. Reviewed by Jessica Smith, Jan. 1937, p. 28.
- The end of Socialism in Russia, by Max Eastman. Reviewed by Jessica Smith, April 1937, p. 27.

1938

- A people's army. April 1938, p. 18.
- A reply to Malcolm Cowley. Aug.-Sept. 1938, p. 28.
- Brusskin. Aug.-Sept. 1938, p. 14.
- Democracy in action. July 1938, p. 13.
- The People's Congress meets. Feb. 1938, p. 9.
- The "Rodina" flies east. Dec. 1938, p. 16.

## 1939

Economic advances in 1938. Feb. 1939, p. 24.

The Soviet Union—its land and its resources. Sept. 1939, p. 14.

We didn't ask Utopia, by Harry and Rebecca Timbres. Reviewed by Jessica Smith. July-Aug. 1939, p. 32.

## 1940

Light on Moscow: Soviet policy analyzed, by D. N. Pratt, K. C., M. P. Reviewed by Jessica Smith. Jan. 1940, p. 28.

Must the war spread? by D. N. Pratt, K. C., M. P. Reviewed by Jessica Smith. April 1940, p. 27.

The new Soviet countryside. Nov. 1940, p. 16.

Socialism comes to new regions. March 1940, p. 10.

## 1941

American-Soviet friendship. Nov. 1941, p. 9.

Labor reserve schools open. Jan. 1941, p. 12.

Soviet foreign trade. March 1941, p. 12.

This is not time for tears. Oct. 1941, p. 20.

We will not stand on the sidelines. Dec. 1941, p. 20.

## 1942

American Soviet Friendship Congress. Report. Dec. 1942, p. 7.

On Lt. Pavlichenko. Oct. 1942, p. 8.

"Second-front dinner" of American Council on Soviet Relations. Report. July 1942, p. 8.

To Soviet women. March 1942, p. 10.

A text for any kind of sermon. Review of book by John Scott. Aug. 1942, p. 23.

## 1943

Behind the soviet victories. Sept. 1943, p. 16.

The production front. Jan. 1943, p. 5.

Soviet women in the war. April 1943, p. 14.

## 1944

The human story of Dnieprostroy. A review of Wild River by Anna Louise Strong. Jan. 1944, p. 26.

Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran. Jan. 1944, p. 5.

The ship didn't sink. A review of My Lives in Russia by Markoosha Fischer. June 1944, p. 28.

White yacht with silver sails, a short story by Benjamin Kaverin. Translated by Jessica Smith, March 1944, p. 24.

Editorials. Review and Comment. Feb.-Dec. 1944, p. 5.

## 1946

Baku—city of wind, oil and culture. March 1946, p. 11.

Children of Rostov. Sept. 1946, p. 20.

Human beings come first. Dec. 1946, p. 16.

Life on a collective farm. Jan. 1946, p. 8.

Mayor Popkov of Leningrad. April 1946, p. 20.

North shore invasion. Sept. 1946, p. 29.

On a Soviet freighter. May 1946, p. 16.

Reconstruction in Rostov. Aug. 1946, p. 23.

Reconversion for peace. July 1946, p. 14.

Rostov schools rise from the ashes. Oct. 1946, p. 20.

What do the Russians know of us. June 1946, p. 23.

Editorials. Review and Comment. Jan.-Dec. 1946, p. 5.

Stalingrad—forever a symbol. Feb. 1946, p. 7.

## 1948

American-Soviet relations—the key to peace. Nov. 1948, p. 4.  
 Keep the door wide open—to a century of peace. June 1948, p. 4.  
 Made in Germany—the Nazi-Soviet documents. March 1948, p. 6.  
 People come first. Reviewed by Jessica Smith. Dec. 1948, p. 22.  
 The road to higher education. Aug. 1948, p. 10.  
 The soviet position on atomic energy. Oct. 1948, p. 9.  
 The soviet school system. July 1948, p. 15.  
 Soviet teachers discuss their problems. Jan. 1948, p. 14.  
 Soviet women, their work, their families, their desires. March 1948, p. 15.  
 War propaganda from Hollywood. Feb. 1948, p. 19.  
 What the Marshall Plan really is. Feb. 1948, p. 6.  
 The cold war, a study in U. S. foreign policy. Reviewed by Jessica Smith, Jan. 1948, p. 24.  
 Editorials. Review and Comment. Jan.-Sept. 1948, p. 4. Dec. 1948, p. 4.

## 1949

Comment on the case of Anna Louise Strong. May 1949, p. 3.  
 For an atomic era of peace. Dec. 1949, p. 5.  
 Soviet trade union democracy. Dec. 1948, p. 18.  
 The tenth Soviet Trade Union Congress. Oct. 1949, p. 12; Dec. 1949, p. 18.  
 32 years of progress and a struggle of peace. Nov. 1949, p. 4.  
 Tito and the plot against the peace. Oct. 1949, p. 4.  
 In anger and pity. Reviewed by Jessica Smith, July 1949, p. 23.  
 The Philosophy of Peace. Reviewed by Jessica Smith, Aug. 1949, p. 23.  
 Editorials. Review and Comment. Jan.-April 1949, p. 4. May 1949, p. 5.  
 June-Sept. 1949, p. 4.

## 1950

Again the goose step. Reviewed by Jessica Smith, April 1950, p. 22.  
 Berlin Command. Reviewed by Jessica Smith. April 1950, p. 22.  
 Atomic energy and society. Reviewed by Jessica Smith. April 1950, p. 23.  
 Background of the Korean conflict. Aug. 1950, p. 13.  
 The battle of Berlin. July 1950, p. 21.  
 The big truth and the big lie. Oct. 1950, p. 14.  
 H. W. L. Dana, Memorial Address. July 1950, p. 20.  
 Decision in Germany. Reviewed by Jessica Smith. June 1950, p. 25.  
 The Hungarian Trial and Yugoslavia. Jan. 1950, p. 14.  
 The last optimist. Reviewed by Jessica Smith. May 1950, p. 24.  
 Lenin (film). Reviewed by Jessica Smith. May 1950, p. 26.  
 Soviet Russia Today title changed to New World Review, Jan. 1951, p. 2.  
 Soviet struggle for peace 1917-1950. Nov. 1950, p. 2.  
 The U. N. General Assembly fourth session. March 1950, p. 8.  
 Editorials. Review and Comment. Jan.-July 1950, p. 4; Sept.-Oct. 1950, p. 4;  
 Dec. 1950-Jan. 1951, p. 4.

## 1951

You can win the peace. April 1951, p. 9.  
 Editorial. Review and Comment. March 1951, p. 33.

## 1953

Postmarked Moscow by Lydia Kirk. Reviewed by Jessica Smith. Jan. 1953, p. 62.  
 In battle for peace by W. E. B. Dubois. Reviewed by Jessica Smith. Jan. 1953, p. 58.

## 1954

The Berlin Conference and after. March 1954, p. 3.  
 Geneva and Peace. May 1954, p. 3.  
 37th anniversary of the U. S. S. R. Nov. 1954, p. 3.  
 People's China in world affairs. Aug. 1954, p. 3.  
 United action for peace. April 1954, p. 3.  
 How the McCarron Act threatens you. Jan. 1954, p. 3.  
 Geneva—and after. Sept. 1953, p. 3.  
 For a peaceful foreign policy. Oct. 1954, p. 4.  
 The two roads before us. Feb. 1954, p. 3.

Mr. MORRIS. Miss Smith, what languages do you know—do you speak and write?

Miss SMITH. I know well only my own language.

Mr. MORRIS. I see.

You have done some translating.

Miss SMITH. I learned Russian to the extent that I can speak it very badly and can translate it. I feel I have a fairly good reading and translation knowledge.

Mr. MORRIS. How much time have you spent in the Soviet Union?

Miss SMITH. Well, all together, on various trips, it would come to somewhere around 4½ to 5 years.

Mr. MORRIS. How many trips have you taken to the Soviet Union?

Miss SMITH. To the Soviet Union?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Miss SMITH. Four.

Mr. MORRIS. And what was the duration of the longest one?

Miss SMITH. The longest trip was my first trip, when I was with the American Friends Service Committee, as a relief worker in the work that was done under the Hoover American Relief Administration—

Mr. MORRIS. That was back in 1922 and 1924?

Miss SMITH. 1922.

Mr. MORRIS. And then what has been your latest trip?

Miss SMITH. My latest trip was at the end of the war, 1945—3 months.

Mr. MORRIS. That was of 3 months' duration.

Now, have you seen this listing in Who's Who, Miss Smith? They list your trips there.

Mr. FORER. What is the question?

Mr. MORRIS. Have you seen that?

Miss SMITH. Yes, I have seen it.

Mr. MORRIS. Are the trips described therein accurate? Are they accurately described?

Mr. FORER. I am not clear about "accurately described."

Mr. MORRIS. Doesn't it mention when she has been in the Soviet Union?

Mr. FORER. Aren't there two? There was one from 1922 to 1924. Another one is 1926 to 1928. Then there are two others, then 1935 and 1945.

I mean, are those dates right? Is that the question?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. FORER. Go ahead. Answer that. Are the dates correct?

Miss SMITH. Yes, I think the dates are correct.

Mr. MORRIS. May that go in the record, Mr. Chairman?

Senator WELKER. That is admitted.

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 251" and reads as follows:)

EXHIBIT NO. 251

[Who's Who, p. 2559]

JESSICA SMITH

Smith, Jessica, author, editor; b. Madison, N. J., Nov. 29, 1895; d. Walter (Granville-Smith, N. A., artist) and Jessie May (Stout) Smith; A. B., Swarthmore Coll., 1915; m. Harold M. Ware, January 1925 (Died Aug. 13, 1935); 1 son, David Ware; m. 2d, John Abt, Mar. 1937. Writer Phila. N. American, 1911-12; organizer and speaker woman's suffrage movement; famine relief work and

publicity Am. Friends' Service Com. in Russia, 1922-24; mem. Russian Reconstruction Farms (Am.), U. S. S. R., N. Caucasus, 1926-28; editor Soviet Union Review, Washington, D. C., 1929-33; toured U. S. S. R., 1935 and 1945; editor Soviet Russia Today (Am. mag.) since 1936. Author: Woman in Soviet Russia, 1928; War and Peace in Finland (with Bayer and Brody), 1940; People Come First, 1948. Translator: Over the Pole, by George Bairukov, 1938. Home: 444 Central Park West, New York 25, N. Y. Address: 114 E. 32d St., New York 16, N. Y.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you answer the question, Miss Smith, about what was the duration of your longest trip there?

Miss SMITH. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. How long was that?

Miss SMITH. It was nearly 3 years, when I was with the American Friends Service Committee.

Mr. MORRIS. You were there for 3 years?

Miss SMITH. Yes; practically 3 years.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, have you worked with a man named Robert W. Dunn?

Robert W. Dunn, for your information, Miss Smith, was—  
(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Miss SMITH. I am not clear when you say "worked with," if you mean in association with him or—

Mr. MORRIS. Did you have the same Communist assignment together with him?

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer this question on the grounds I gave before.

Mr. MORRIS. Does that include your invocation of privilege under the fifth amendment?

Miss SMITH. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, have you personally met Robert W. Dunn?

Miss SMITH. He was in the Soviet Union with the Quaker organization at the time I was.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, to your knowledge, was he doing undercover work for the Communist Party?

(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer on the grounds given previously.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you assist him in any undercover work for the Communist Party?

Mr. FORER. What do you mean by "undercover"?

Mr. MORRIS. Illegal.

Mr. FORER. Illegal?

Miss SMITH. Certainly not. I was engaged—

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever done any work for him in connection with an assignment from the Communist Party?

(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Senator WELKER. Counsel, may I admonish you, if the witness wants some help, she will ask you for it.

Mr. FORER. All right.

Miss SMITH. I am turning to him in perplexity.

Senator WELKER. I happened to be seated very close to you. I did not hear you ask him. Let us not argue about the matter.

Miss SMITH. Is that a request or not?

Senator WELKER. It is not very funny. Let us go on with the proposition.

Miss SMITH. No, I don't think it is very funny, either. But with such extraordinary questions, I don't know how to answer them.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, the reason for the questions is that we have received information that the witness today has been closely associated at some time in the past with Robert W. Dunn in connection with clandestine activities of the Communist Party, and we are trying to determine the nature of them.

Now, Miss Smith, if you would tell us to what extent you have been associated with Mr. Dunn, maybe we can form some kind of conclusion about the nature of that information.

Senator WELKER. If you want advice from counsel, you ask him.

Mr. FORER. I would like to know the question, now. The question is—

Mr. MORRIS. I put all the questions, counsel, into that framework.

Senator WELKER. What is the pending question?

Mr. MORRIS. What is the pending question, Mr. Reporter?

Senator WELKER. Read the question, Mr. Reporter.

(Question read by reporter.)

Mr. FORER. I haven't heard any question.

Mr. MORRIS. What has been your association with Robert W. Dunn?

(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Miss SMITH. I decline to answer on the grounds already given.

Mr. MORRIS. Miss Smith, when you were the wife of Harold Ware, did you ever attend meetings of the Ware cell of the Communist Party in Washington?

Miss SMITH. I decline to answer on the grounds I have previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you first meet your present husband, John Abt, in connection with meetings of the Harold Ware cell of the Communist Party in Washington in the early 1930's?

(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Mr. FORER. May we have the question again?

Will you read it?

Mr. MORRIS. I asked her, did she first meet her present husband, John Abt, in connection with meetings of the Harold Ware cell of the Communist Party in Washington in the early 1930's.

(The witness consults with her attorney.)

Miss SMITH. I first met John Abt at some social affair in Washington.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Was that prior to 1932?

Miss SMITH. At the moment I don't recall the date.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever attend any meeting with John Abt at the Harold Ware cell of the Communist Party in Washington?

Miss SMITH. I claim my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Alger Hiss? Have you ever met Alger Hiss?

Miss SMITH. I claim my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever attend meetings of the Harold Ware cell at which was present Alger Hiss?

Miss SMITH. I claim my privilege under the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever attend any meetings of the Harold Ware cell at which was present Donald Hiss?

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer on the basis already given.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you attended meetings of the Harold Ware cell of the Communist Party at which was present Lee Pressman?

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer on the grounds already given.

Mr. MORRIS. The same question, with Charles Kramer?

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer on the grounds already given.

Mr. MORRIS. Victor Perlo?

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer on the grounds already given.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, to your knowledge, Miss Smith, have agents of the Soviet military intelligence met in your apartment?

Miss SMITH. Certainly not.

Mr. MORRIS. I see.

Now, do you remember having a meeting in your apartment at which was present Elizabeth Bentley?

Miss SMITH. I have no knowledge of any of those meetings.

Mr. MORRIS. You do not remember Elizabeth Bentley meeting in your home?

Miss SMITH. I have no knowledge of any such meeting.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you acquainted with the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley that she met for the purposes of carrying out espionage for Soviet military intelligence in the home of John Abt? Do you know that?

Miss SMITH. I have read a great many scurrilous statements by stoolpigeons in the press.

Mr. MORRIS. That is hardly a proper attitude to take, Miss Smith. We are trying to ask you questions as a result of your own experience.

Miss SMITH. I told you that I knew nothing about any such meeting. I answered it.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you present at any such meeting?

Miss SMITH. I was present at no such meeting.

Mr. MORRIS. How long have you lived at 444 Central Park West?

Miss SMITH. I don't know whether it is 11 or 12 years. I have forgotten.

Mr. MORRIS. And it is your testimony that you cannot recall Elizabeth Bentley holding meetings or attending meetings in your apartment at 444 Central Park West?

Miss SMITH. It is.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet a person there under the name of Helen?

Miss SMITH. What is it?

Mr. MORRIS. Helen, without giving any last name.

Miss SMITH. I know nothing about any such person.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you spoken at Cornell University, Miss Smith?

Miss SMITH. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you tell us under what auspices you spoke there?

Miss SMITH. I have forgotten. Some combined group of youth organizations, as far as I remember.

Mr. MORRIS. Was your appearance there arranged by a Communist Party organizer, to your knowledge?

Miss SMITH. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I think I have no more questions of this witness at this time.

Senator WELKER. I have no questions of the witness. She is excused. Thank you very much.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may I recall the witness? I am sorry. There was something I forgot to ask.

Are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been a member of the Communist Party during the period that you have been editor of Soviet Russia Today and the New World Review?

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist when you worked for the Soviet Information Bureau?

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist when you went to the Soviet Union under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee from 1922 to 1924?

Miss SMITH. I refuse to answer on the grounds previously given.

Mr. MORRIS. All right, Senator. I have no more questions.

Miss SMITH. I would like to register a final protest against the witch-hunting nature of this session. If you really wanted to find out any information, I would think that you would question me about our magazine, about the work through which we have reached the public and done our best, as I said at the beginning, to create a basis for decent understanding between nations, for the ending of atomic war, and for peace. And this has been the position of our own Government in recent months. Why have you not—

Senator WELKER. Very well—

Miss SMITH. If this is an honest investigation, tried to question me along such lines?

Senator WELKER (gavels). I think you have made a statement. Now I should like to make one to you.

If you want to give us some information, why don't you answer counsel's questions as to whether or not you are now a member of the Communist Party or you have ever been a member of the Communist Party? I am assuring you that this is not a witch hunt, and it is nothing that anyone enjoys. We are here representing the American people in a job that is given to us, and I resent, as do the members of this staff and the committee, this voluntary contribution on your part that we are here witch hunting.

Now, if you want to be so fair and so high and mighty, just answer counsel's questions without the fifth amendment. I think then we would get to a fine, wholesome basis for this hearing.

Do you desire to do that?

Miss SMITH. I stand on the position that I made before.

Senator WELKER. The witness is excused.

Miss SMITH. I would like to say that I resent—

Senatr WELKER. That is all.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Fujii. Will Mr. Fujii come forward?

Senator WELKER. Will you raise your right hand and be sworn?

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you give before the subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. FUJII. I do.

TESTIMONY OF SHUJI FUJII, NEW YORK, N. Y., ACCOMPANIED BY  
JOSEPH FORER, HIS ATTORNEY

Mr. MORRIS. Will you give your name and address to the reporter, please?

Mr. FUJII. Shuji Fujii, 319 East 10th Street, New York 9, N. Y.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your position, Mr. Fujii?

Mr. FUJII. I am a free lance translator, interpreter, and draftsman.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been until recently a reporter for the *Hokubei Shimpo*, New York City?

Mr. FUJII. No.

Mr. MORRIS. That is spelled H-o-k-u-b-e-i S-h-i-m-p-o.

Mr. FUJII. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you worked for the *Hokubei Shimpo*?

Mr. FUJII. Yes; I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you speak up, please?

Mr. FUJII. Yes; I did.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of your work for that publication?

Mr. FUJII. Typographical work.

Mr. MORRIS. Oh, you did typographical work?

Mr. FUJII. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. You did not do reporting work?

Mr. FUJII. No.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the nature of that newspaper, Mr. Fujii?

Mr. FUJII. It is a Japanese-American community newspaper.

Mr. MORRIS. Japanese-American committee newspaper?

Mr. FUJII. Community newspaper.

Mr. MORRIS. Community newspaper. In the Japanese language?

Mr. FUJII. Japanese and English; one page in English.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, who is the editor of that publication?

Mr. FUJII. Mr. Kita.

Mr. MORRIS. Isaku Kita?

Mr. FUJII. Kita.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, you have done some reporting work; have you not?

Mr. FUJII. No.

Mr. MORRIS. You have written articles for newspapers; have you not?

Mr. FUJII. For that newspaper?

Mr. MORRIS. For that newspaper.

Mr. FUJII. I believe I did.

Mr. MORRIS. How much writing have you done for that newspaper?

Mr. FUJII. Oh, maybe 1 or 2 articles.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you write in English or in Japanese?

Mr. FUJII. I think, both in English and Japanese.

Mr. MORRIS. Both English and Japanese.

Now, you also do translating work, do you not, Mr. Fujii?

Mr. FUJII. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been doing translating work for Japanese industrialists who come to the United States?

Mr. FUJII. Translating work, you mean?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. FUJII. I did some interpreting work.

Mr. MORRIS. Interpreting work, I see. You act as an interpreter for Japanese industrialists coming to the United States?

Mr. FUJII. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. You have also done some writing for the National Guardian; have you not?

Mr. FUJII. Once, I think; if I recall correctly, once.

Mr. MORRIS. I offer you an article called, The Spies Did Conspire for Peace, in the National Guardian of February 28, 1949. That is about the Richard Sorge case.

Mr. FUJII. It is my article.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Have you written any other articles in the National Guardian?

Mr. FUJII. Not that I recall.

Mr. MORRIS. The Meaning of the Vote in Japan, January 31, 1949. Do you remember doing that article?

Mr. FUJII. It is mine, too, yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may both of those articles go into the record.

Senator WELKER. It is so ordered.

(The articles referred to were marked "Exhibits 252 and 252-A" and read as follows:)

#### EXHIBIT No. 252

[National Guardian, February 28, 1949]

#### MACARTHUR'S HOAX: THE SPIES DID CONSPIRE—FOR PEACE

(By Shuji Fujii)

Richard Sorge and Hozumi Ozaki, the two leading figures in General MacArthur's report on Soviet spies in Japan, were executed by the Tojo government after prolonged torture on the morning of November 7, 1944.

Their crime was helping our side to win the war against fascism. What they accomplished is probably unique in all the annals of espionage.

On the first anniversary of their execution, the former judge who presided at their trial said that, while Sorge was "a Communist to the very end," Ozaki was "a true Japanese patriot." (Quoted in Tokyo Mainichi, November 25, 1945).

Man of peace: The truth, according to Shinichi Matsumoto, Ozaki's closest friend and an active labor leader until his death in 1947, is that Ozaki as a Communist had worked for over 15 years against Japan's expansionist policy. Ozaki foresaw only disaster for his country and untold misery for his people if Japan's "holy war against communism" (actually a coalition of brass and big business to reap billions out of the Chinese opium trade etc.) continued.

He first met Sorge in Shanghai in the early thirties. By the summer of 1941 Sorge had worked his way into the job of press attaché under Nazi Ambassador Eugen Ott in Tokyo.

Hitler informed Japan as early as June 6, 1941, of his plan to attack the Soviet Union. Immediately the "Northward" group in Japan clamored for similar military action. Sorge and Ozaki both being in vantage positions without doubt learned of this, and made every effort to prevent Japan's participation. It is known, for instance, that Ozaki fought vigorously against it at a meeting with Konoye and his advisers which took place at the Breakfast Club.

Fanatics win: On June 25, 1941, 3 days after the Nazi assaults on the Eastern front, Ott discovered that Japan planned to move southward instead. In the meantime full-scale military preparations were pushed by Japan.

Ozaki met his friend Matsumoto around this time, and took some comfort in the fact that war against the Soviet had been averted. But nonetheless he was deeply concerned about the imminent war with the United States, and made a pledge to devote all his efforts to prevent so fatal a catastrophe.

It is known today that the final decision to wage war against the United States and the Allies was taken on September 6, 1941, by Emperor Hirohito, the then

Prime Minister Prince Konoye, Tojo and other war criminals. Konoye weakened later and Tojo's army fanatics forced a showdown with him.

Ozaki, Konoye's brain trust, was arrested on October 15, and next day the Konoye cabinet resigned, paving the way for Tojo and his gang to move full steam to war.

Who was the traitor? According to Matsumoto, Ozaki not only worked against war but also worked for the defeat of his fatherland. A small group of anti-imperialists around Sorge and Ozaki conspired courageously for peace against powerful adversaries.

Tojo and his associates—tried and hanged only 4 years later for their "crimes against peace and humanity"—branded Sorge and Ozaki as traitors and hanged them.

Yet Ozaki never lost confidence that the people in Japan would learn the truth about his work within 10 years of his death. His last words were to express his keen regret that he could not live to witness personally the inevitable defeat of Tojo's Japan.

Today the Japanese people know the truth, that he was a conspirator but a conspirator for peace.

#### EXHIBIT No. 252-A

[National Guardian, January 31, 1949]

#### THE MEANING OF THE VOTE IN JAPAN

By Shuji Fujii<sup>1</sup>

Japan's 30 million voters gave the extreme rightists a clear majority in the third postwar election held on January 23.

The victory of the ultraconservative Democratic-Liberals, headed by Premier Shigeru Yoshida, is an uneasy one. The Communists also made an unexpected advance in multiplying their Diet (Parliament) representation almost nine times. More than half of the middle-of-the-road Socialists, Democrats and People's Cooperative members, who had become synonymous with corruption, were unseated.

Thus the election result is a triple rebuff to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's occupation headquarters. Boasting of their accomplishment in democratizing Japan and the artificially propped-up centrist course, they have been hellbent against the Communists.

**Fertilizer:** The Japanese Communists undoubtedly took full advantage of the current situation in China. However, it is mainly due to their carefully prepared and well organized campaign that political predictions were upset.

Last summer Premier Ashida (Democrat), Vice Premier Nichio (Socialist), State Minister Kuruso (Democrat), and scores of other high government officials, Diet members and big businessmen became involved in the scandal of the 3 billion yen loan to a fertilizer manufacturer.

With dissolution on December 23; the Communists lost no time in putting up their strongest candidates, 116 in all. Among them were well-known labor leaders such as Kikunami (former chairman of the Japanese Congress of Industrial Unions) and Dobashi (chairman of the powerful Government Communication Workers). Thirteen locally prominent Socialist leaders deserted their party and ran on the Communist ticket.

**What's needed:** Sanzo Nozaka, one of the Communist Party's Big Three, stated as the party's immediate aim "nationalization of financial institutions and key industries and their control by the people."

This, he said, is vital in order to carry out the nine-point economic recovery program ordered by the 11-power Far Eastern Commission, to abolish the special privileges and subsidies of the big Zaibatsu businesses which have run as high as 700 billion yen, and to balance the state budget.

The Communists emphasize trade with China, and are opposed to one-sided importation of foreign capital from the United States alone, as advocated by other parties.

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<sup>1</sup> Shuji Fujii, born in California and educated in Japan, edited the prewar west coast Japanese-American weekly *Doho* and served with the United States Army during the war in the CBI theater.

"Too idealistic": The Yoshida government is paving the way for influx of United States capital investments. Caltex Oil, Northwestern Airlines, General Motors, Ford, Standard Oil, Reynolds Light Metal and Standard Electric are among United States firms negotiating for contracts. On January 19 Maj. Gen. William F. Marquat, chief of the SCAP Economic and Scientific Section, told Japanese officials to draw up plans for revising corporate taxes, which are "to high from the viewpoint of inviting foreign capital."

The Japanese Labor Ministry in the meantime is drafting a series of revisions to labor legislation. The Labor Standards Act is said to be "too idealistic" for enforcement "since it aims at raising Japanese working conditions to the world level."

Dilemma of the United States is that the Yoshida government is a direct antithesis of the declared United States policy of democratization. The more the United States relies on extreme rightists in Japan as a substitute for Chiang in China, the more unpopular it will become with the Japanese.

The longer the occupation troops remain, the heavier the drain on Japan's crumbling economy. This year's budget for occupation costs alone is 100 billion yen, or a quarter of the total state outlays. And this is one of the major deterrents to Japan's ultimate economic recovery.

#### HOW THEY VOTED

Old and new party lineups in the Japanese House of Representatives, supreme governing body under the new constitution, are as follows:

	Before	After	Votes (millions)
Democratic liberals.....	152	264	13.3
Communists.....	4	35	2.9
Socialists.....	111	49	4.1
Democrats.....	90	68	4.8
People's Cooperatives.....	29	14	1.0
Minor parties.....	50	23	3.2
Independent.....	21	13	2.3

Mr. MORRIS. You have also written for the People's World?

Mr. FUJII. I don't recall if I wrote an article or not.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, where were you born, Mr. Fujii?

Mr. FUJII. Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. MORRIS. In what year?

Mr. FUJII. December 22, 1910.

Mr. MORRIS. And what has been your education?

Mr. FUJII. Well, I was brought back to Japan when I was an infant and had my schooling up to 2 years of college in Japan.

Mr. MORRIS. And when did you return to the United States?

Mr. FUJII. 1931.

Mr. MORRIS. And did you continue your education here in the United States?

Mr. FUJII. I had a couple of years' high school in California, and after that, attended evening sessions of the college.

Senator WELKER. What was this about the college?

Mr. MORRIS. I asked him if he had continued his education.

What was the answer, Mr. Fujii?

Mr. FUJII. I had a couple of years' high school in California, maybe a year and a half, and then I attended a few sessions, evening sessions, of college.

Senator WELKER. What college?

Mr. FUJII. I went to City College in New York; I went to Columbia and NYU, the New York Community College.

Senator WELKER. Is that all the colleges in which you took special courses or which you attended?

Mr. FUJII. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. All right.

Mr. FORER. Aside from 2 years in Japan.

Senator WELKER. Yes.

Mr. FUJII. Yes, 2 years of college in Japan.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, you worked for the OWI, did you not, the Office of War Information?

Mr. FUJII. Yes; I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us how you got your job with the Office of War Information?

Mr. FUJII. Well, they sent me a letter—

Mr. MORRIS. Who sent you a letter?

Mr. FUJII. I have the letter with me.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you show it to us?

Mr. FUJII. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, how long did you work for the Office of War Information?

Mr. FUJII. Two months.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of your work with the OWI?

Mr. FUJII. Editorial work.

Mr. MORRIS. Editorial work?

Mr. FUJII. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us exactly what you did, Mr. Fujii?

Mr. FUJII. I did some writing in Japanese; also editing Japanese articles written by others. I think I wrote a few propaganda leaflets, I think to be dropped behind the Japanese lines, if I remember correctly.

Mr. MORRIS. Were they the leaflets that were sent out to Honolulu?

Mr. FUJII. I don't know what the destination was in the Pacific war fronts.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what else did you do for the Office of War Information?

Mr. FUJII. I think they were editing some Japanese magazines, and I did the work on them.

Mr. MORRIS. You edited Japanese magazines?

Mr. FUJII. I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, after you left the Office of War Information, you went to the Office of Strategic Services, did you not?

Mr. FUJII. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what you did for them?

Mr. FORER. Wait. I am not sure that he is allowed to answer that. I am not talking about the fifth amendment or anything like that. Will you find out first?

Mr. FUJII. I did some secret work. I took an oath not to talk about it, but—

Mr. MORRIS. I do not know what the nature of the secret work would be that he did for the OSS that he cannot tell us about now, Senator.

Mr. FORER. May I explain this? As I understand it, Mr. Fujii was told by OSS that it was work that he was not supposed to reveal to anybody. I am just telling you that. If the committee insists, all right.

But then it is the committee's responsibility. I do not want him to get in trouble for violating any Government rules.

Senator WELKER. I doubt very seriously if he will get in serious trouble as a result of it.

Mr. FORER. I do not want him to get into any trouble.

Senator WELKER. I am ordering and directing you to answer the question.

Mr. FORER. All right. Go ahead and tell him.

Senator WELKER. If it gets you in trouble, I will be in trouble with you.

Mr. FUJII. I belonged to a movement, a Morale Operations, under Lt. Col. Herbert S. Little.

Mr. MORRIS. Lieutenant Colonel—what is his name?

Mr. FUJII. Herbert S. Little.

Mr. MORRIS. Herbert S. Little?

Mr. FUJII. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. And what was your work with that unit?

Mr. FUJII. It is hard to explain, but the nature of the work is what they call black propaganda.

Mr. MORRIS. Roughly tell us what black propaganda is.

Mr. FUJII. Well, white propaganda is apparently disseminated from the Allied sources, while the black propaganda is simulated to have originated from the Japanese enemy sources.

Mr. MORRIS. And actually it is originated by the United States?

Senator WELKER. I do not think we need to go into that.

Mr. FUJII. It was actually written by our hand, but it was simulated so that it appeared as though it originated from the Japanese sources.

Mr. MORRIS. Tell me this. Were you a member of the Communist Party while you were doing that work?

Mr. FUJII. I refuse to answer on the basis of my privilege under the fifth amendment not to be a witness against myself.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were working for the OWI?

Mr. FUJII. I refuse to answer for the same reasons.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Fujii, what did you do after you left the OSS?

Mr. FUJII. I started free-lancing as a translator and an interpreter.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Now, for whom did you work? Did you live on the west coast a little while?

Mr. FUJII. You mean, before the war?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. FUJII. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what you did there?

Mr. FUJII. What period, sir?

Mr. MORRIS. Well, you say, "before the war."

Mr. FUJII. Since 1931?

Mr. MORRIS. Well, what were you doing in 1938, for instance? You lived in Los Angeles, did you not?

Mr. FUJII. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. At 986 South Catalina Avenue, Los Angeles?

Mr. FUJII. 986—?

Mr. MORRIS. 986 South Catalina Avenue, Los Angeles.

Mr. FUJII. I believe I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you not register in 1939 as a Communist Party voter?

(The witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. FUJII. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Your affidavit of registration, No. B-381352?

Mr. FORER. Is that a question?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes. Was that your registration?

(The witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. FUJII. I refuse to answer for the same reason I gave you before.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, will you tell us what you have done since you left OSS, in addition to being associated with the Hokubei Shimpo?

Mr. FUJII. Well, as I said, I was doing free-lancing as a translator, interpreter, and draftsman.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever used the name Jimmy Saito?

Mr. FUJII. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, have you been connected with a newspaper, the Doho-Sha?

Mr. FUJII. The name of the newspaper is Doho.

Mr. MORRIS. Doho. And what does the hyphenated expression "Sha" add to it?

Mr. FUJII. It is like the New York Times, Inc., or Co.

Mr. MORRIS. You worked for the Doho. Where is the Doho?

Mr. FUJII. It is in Los Angeles. It is published in Los Angeles.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you work for the Doho?

Mr. FUJII. From 1937 up to the time of the evacuation.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Were you a member of the Communist Party at that time?

Mr. FUJII. I refuse to answer for the same reasons I gave before.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you been connected with the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy?

(The witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. FUJII. Well, I was a so-called consultant.

Mr. MORRIS. And were you active in the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy?

Mr. FUJII. I was a member of that committee.

Mr. MORRIS. You were a member. What was that committee?

Mr. FUJII. Well, I don't know the whole background of the whole organization. But that was the organization of the Japanese aliens and American-born Japanese on the East coast to protect their interests and also to aid the allied victory during the war.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge, was that organization controlled by Communists?

(The witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. FUJII. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Fujii, is your father alive?

Mr. FUJII. No. He is deceased.

Mr. MORRIS. When did he die?

Mr. FUJII. 1935, I think; maybe 1934. I don't know.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you today a Communist?

Mr. FUJII. I refuse to answer for the reason I previously stated.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Fujii, you wrote quite a bit about the Richard Sorge case. What is the basis of your knowledge of that particular case?

Mr. FUJII. Well, from Japanese publications mostly.

Mr. MORRIS. What Japanese publications?

Mr. FUJII. Japanese newspapers, magazines and books on the subject.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Have you ever had any dealings with Richard Sorge personally?

Mr. FUJII. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Directly or indirectly?

Mr. FUJII. No.

Mr. MORRIS. How about Mr. Ozaki?

Mr. FUJII. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Miyagi?

Mr. FUJII. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Miyagi?

Mr. FUJII. I know his name by the magazine mention.

Mr. MORRIS. But you have had no dealings directly or indirectly with Mr. Miyagi?

Mr. FUJII. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you now a Communist, Mr. Fujii?

Mr. FUJII. I refuse to answer for the reason I gave.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have no more questions of this witness.

Senator WELKER. No more questions. The witness is excused and the hearing is over.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, the next meeting of the committee will be tomorrow morning when witnesses have been subpoenaed in connection with the disappearance of the Soviet seamen, or the return to the Soviet Union of the Soviet seamen, and that hearing will be in furtherance of the present series of hearings in which the committee is trying to determine the scope and nature of the Soviet activity in the United States.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

(Whereupon, at 12 noon, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a. m., Wednesday, April 25, 1956.)



# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1956

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL  
SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 12:20 p. m., in room 155, Senate Office Building, Senator Herman Welker presiding.

Present: Senator Welker.

Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel; William A. Rusher, administrative counsel; and Benjamin Mandel, research director.

Senator WELKER. The meeting will come to order.

Mr. MORRIS. The first witness is Mr. Joseph North.

Senator WELKER. Mr. North, will you stand and be sworn, please?

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give before this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. NORTH. I do.

Senator WELKER. Your name is Joseph North?

Mr. NORTH. That is right.

Senator WELKER. Where do you reside, Mr. North?

Mr. NORTH. Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

Proceed, Counsel.

## TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH NORTH, CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., ACCOMPANIED BY MILTON FRIEDMAN, HIS ATTORNEY

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, this hearing is being held this morning in connection with a series of hearings being held by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, in which that subcommittee is trying to make a factual determination of the nature and scope of Soviet activity in the United States.

The first witness is being called this morning because we have received testimony, sworn testimony in the record, that at least one American newspaperman was introduced to Soviet espionage through the witness here this morning, and he is being called to ask if that is a truthful situation. Then he will be a competent witness to testify about that particular phase of activity, so that we may make judicial and legislative findings that may be necessary.

Senator WELKER. Counsel, I want it definitely understood that these hearings are being held so that if the Congress of the United States feels necessary, legislation will be submitted to the Congress, if we so recommend. Is that correct?

Mr. MORRIS. That is right, Senator.

Senator WELKER. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. NORTH. Pardon, Judge, or Senator.

Senator WELKER. Yes.

Mr. NORTH. I understand that if you present a statement to the committee 24 hours in advance—

Senator WELKER. That is right.

Mr. NORTH. That it may be read. And I would like to ask if I may read it now, or would you prefer that I read it later?

Senator WELKER. I have no knowledge of a statement. I did not see one in our executive hearing.

Mr. MORRIS. It was submitted, Senator.

Senator WELKER. Will you explain that?

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, in connection with the particular statement, it is true that the witness has complied with the 24-hour rule of this subcommittee. However Senator, he has inserted in that statement things that are highly irrelevant to the present inquiry and therein he makes accusations against the chairman and members of the committee.

Now, Senator, in this connection we have noticed with increasing frequency that witnesses come before the subcommittee and they inject other issues into the hearing.

Now, one purpose of the witnesses in doing that, Senator, may be that they are trying to divert the attention of anyone who may read a report of these hearings as to what the hearing is about.

Senator, by injecting other issues in the statement, and possibly hoping that these other issues will be reported, this thing is turning up with greater frequency.

Now, Mr. North, that is a 3- or 4-page statement, is it not?

Mr. NORTH. No, it is not. It is a two-and-a-quarter-page statement, and—

Senator WELKER. Just a moment.

Mr. NORTH. Pardon me.

Senator WELKER. You say it attacks the chairman and members of this committee?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; I did say that, Senator.

Senator WELKER. I do not believe your counsel would approve of that. I think Mr. Friedman knows that I have been just as fair on this committee as anybody could possibly be.

Mr. MORRIS. Not you, Senator. It is Senator Eastland, as chairman of the committee.

Senator WELKER. Very well. You did not attack me.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. May I make this suggestion, with your permission, Senator?

Senator WELKER. Very well. Proceed.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. Since there is reference to relevance, perhaps the application to read it might be renewed a little later, to see whether it is relevant, since Mr. North necessarily prepared this statement without knowing what would be relevant.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

Of course, here is the idea, as I view it, Mr. Friedman, and I think we have gone over this before. When a statement is submitted to the subcommittee, unless the witness wants to open it up for free

and full cross-examination, that is being rather unfair to the committee.

Mr. NORTH. Unfair to—

Senator WELKER. I have no objection—

Mr. NORTH. Pardon me.

Senator WELKER. I have no objection if he wants to answer all questions and file all the statements he wants to, but I just do not like to get hit in the ear and never reply. Do I make myself clear?

Mr. FRIEDMAN. What it amounts to, Senator—

Senator WELKER. What it amounts to is that you and I will sit down after the hearing and see if this is relevant.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. I should like him to have the opportunity to make the application before the conclusion of the hearing.

Senator WELKER. He has made his application now, and I am going to withhold a ruling on it, Mr. Friedman. I have not seen it before, and you know if I had, I would have told you. I am going to try to read it when the testimony goes on.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read from the testimony of Winston Burdett before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on June 28, 1955. It is almost a year ago now, Senator.

Senator WELKER. With the understanding that, of course, this is merely preliminary, as the basis for your first question?

Mr. MORRIS. That is right, Senator.

Mr. Burdett, testifying:

In January of 1940 when I was still working at the Brooklyn Eagle, I was contacted by a member of the party unit with respect to this trip which then developed. It was in the latter half of January 1940, but I received a phone call from Nat Einhorn, the Eagle party unit member whom I have mentioned, and Einhorn asked me to get in touch with a man named Joe North. Joe North, the name, was well known to me. Joe North, the name, was well known to all Communist Party members as a correspondent for the Communist Daily Worker.

Einhorn indicated to me in his phone call that this was a matter of some importance and I was to visit Joe North in his apartment, as I remember, on the following Sunday of that week in order to find out what the matter was. Einhorn gave me his address and I went to his apartment, which I remember was in the Greenwich Village section of New York City, somewhere west of Seventh Avenue.

I saw Joe North as Einhorn had instructed me, and North told me that, "We," as he said—and by "we," I understand that he was speaking of the Communist Party—there was no question in my mind—"We want you to go to Finland. We have an assignment for you there in which you can be useful to the party." And he told me that he would put me in touch with the man who would give me specific instructions concerning this trip.

Shall I relate those entire circumstances, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BURDETT. Joe North told me that he and this third man, as I shall now call him, would rendezvous on a street corner in New York City 2 or 3 nights following my meeting with Joe North on that particular Sunday in his apartment. I was to rendezvous with Joe North and meet this third man on a street corner, which was just south of Union Square in New York City. I have forgotten whether it was on Broadway or on Fourth Avenue, but it was a specified 13th Street corner.

This was done, and I met Joe North on the street and this third man was nearby and we rendezvoused together, and we all proceeded to a restaurant or cafeteria-style restaurant on the south side of 14th Street. I believe it was on Union Square itself, though I can't recall exactly.

This man, this third man, told me simply this, that "They or we have a mission for you in Finland. We want you to go abroad. We want you to go abroad as a correspondent for the Brooklyn Eagle."

Now, Mr. North, do you remember the episode described therein by Mr. Burdett?

Mr. NORTH. I must respectfully take the protection of the fifth amendment, but it strikes me as—

Senator WELKER. Now, just a moment. That is not an objection yet. Mr. Friedman will help you, or I will help you: Upon the ground and for the reason that any answer that I might give might tend to force me to bear witness against myself.

Is that correct, Mr. Friedman?

Mr. FRIEDMAN. That is correct, sir.

Senator WELKER. You see, I want you fully protected on the fifth. Just to say you take the fifth amendment is not a legal objection, you see. Now you are protected on the fifth amendment. You have taken it, and you have answered the question.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet Mr. Burdett?

Mr. NORTH. I reply as I did previously.

Mr. MORRIS. The same ruling, Mr. Chairman?

Senator WELKER. The same ruling.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you live in the Greenwich Village section of New York City in 1940?

Mr. NORTH. I reply as I did previously.

Senator WELKER. The same objection.

Mr. NORTH. The same objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you identify for us the third man referred to by Mr. North who said, "They or we have a mission for you in Finland"?

Mr. NORTH. The same objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you rendezvous on the specified 13th Street corner of New York City with the third man and Winston Burdett?

Mr. NORTH. The same objection, Judge.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like, without laboring this too greatly, to read from another portion of the testimony. This is now page 1331. This is a small paragraph. This is still Burdett testifying:

That is all that took place at my first meeting with Golos and North, and I should say that at all the meetings with Golos, North was present, and the meetings took place in the same way that I have described. That is to say, there was a rendezvous, in the early evening, on the street, between the three of us, I usually, as I recall, meeting North first and then Golos appeared from around the corner, and all of us on each occasion proceeding to this cafeteria and sitting down there for a half hour or so, and that is where our business was transacted.

Now, did you meet, Mr. North, with Jacob Golos and Winston Burdett on the three or four occasions described by Winston Burdett before the subcommittee?

Mr. NORTH. I make the same objection, Judge.

Mr. MORRIS. I have here, Mr. Chairman, a photograph of Jacob Golos, who was also known as Jacob Raisin, and who has been identified before this Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as an officer of the Soviet military intelligence organization in the United States.

I ask you if you have ever seen this man before, Mr. North.

Mr. NORTH. The same objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, that photograph appears in our record at page 1330.

Mr. North, did you know a man named William Remington?

Mr. NORTH. The same objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you introduce William Remington to Jacob Golos?

Mr. NORTH. Same objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Chairman, we have a reference in a book written by Elizabeth Bentley that she purchased a basket containing several bottles of rye from the Hicks Fruit Store as a gift from the NKVD to Joseph North.

I would like to ask this witness today if he has ever received several bottles of rye from Hicks Fruit Store as a gift from the NKVD.

Mr. NORTH. The same objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, there is testimony before the House un-American Activities Committee, by Mr. William Remington—Did you ever know the former mother-in-law of William Remington?

Mr. NORTH. The same objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Remington has testified before the House un-American Activities Committee, and I am quoting from the late Mr. Remington:

I recall having lunch with Mr. North and a friend of his to whom he introduced me at a restaurant in midtown Manhattan. That restaurant has been identified in previous hearings, as you know.

Question. And what is the name of it?

Mr. REMINGTON. It is a restaurant, Child's or Schrafft's—it slips my mind at the moment—in the vicinity of Lexington Avenue and 32d Street, thereabouts within a block or two.

QUESTION. Was the gentleman whom you met at that dinner Jacob Golos?

Mr. REMINGTON. Yes.

Now, was that truthful testimony that Mr. Remington was giving at that time?

Mr. NORTH. The same objection.

Senator WELKER. I did not hear the first portion of the question. Did you have Mr. North in that, too?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes. William Remington, therein, Senator, testified that Joseph North introduced him, the late Mr. Remington, to Jacob Golos, whom we have described.

Senator WELKER. I see.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Jacob Golos?

Senator WELKER. He has already answered that.

Mr. MORRIS. You have already answered that; have you not?

Mr. NORTH. Yes; I have.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, I would like to read Miss Bentley's testimony, Senator. Miss Bentley testified—I shall read the preceding question of Remington by Mr. Wood:

Mr. Golos was introduced to you by Mr. North, who was known to you to be a Communist, and Mr. Golos in turn introduced you to Miss Bentley. All these facts didn't register in your mind as making Miss Bentley a bad risk to give confidential information to?

Remington answered:

They did not.

In reply to a question whether she knew Mr. Joseph North, Miss Bentley testified:

Not personally; no. I knew of his activities through Mr. Golos. He was one of the editors of the New Masses and, in addition, was a lookout man for Russian intelligence. By "lookout" I mean he was always on the lookout for good Communists who could be used on Russian intelligence work. That is why he was in touch with Mr. Golos who was a Russian intelligence agent.

Mr. North, were you a lookout man for Russian intelligence?

Mr. NORTH. The same objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever look for likely recruits for Russian intelligence work?

Mr. NORTH. The same objection.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. North, where were you born?

Mr. NORTH. May I ask, Senator, again, if I may read my statement, because I think it does have pertinence to this inquiry.

Senator WELKER. Now, you and I are going to tangle on that statement if you insist on it. I haven't had a chance to read it yet.

Mr. NORTH. I am sorry. I am sorry, sir.

Senator WELKER. That is why I have been missing these questions.

Mr. MORRIS. The question was, Where were you born?

Mr. NORTH. In the Ukraine.

Mr. MORRIS. And when did you come to the United States?

Mr. NORTH. When I was 9 months old.

Mr. MORRIS. And you were educated in the United States?

Mr. NORTH. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What has been your education?

Mr. NORTH. I went to public schools. I went to high school. I won a scholarship at a high school which was revoked because I am a Jew.

Mr. MORRIS. What high school would do a thing like that, Mr. North?

Mr. NORTH. This was in the high school of Chester, Pa.

Senator WELKER. What was that answer?

(The answer was read by the reporter.)

Mr. NORTH. Then I worked my way through college.

Mr. MORRIS. What college did you go to, Mr. North?

Mr. NORTH. I went to the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MORRIS. And you graduated in what year?

Mr. NORTH. In 1925. And at the university I got my bachelor of arts' degree.

Mr. MORRIS. And is that the extent of your formal education?

(Mr. North nods head affirmatively.)

Mr. MORRIS. No postgraduate work?

Mr. NORTH. None.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you a newspaperman by profession?

Mr. NORTH. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you first become a newspaperman?

Mr. NORTH. About 1925.

Mr. MORRIS. And would you tell us what newspaper or publications you worked for at that time?

Mr. NORTH. At that time I worked for the Chester Times in Pennsylvania.

Mr. MORRIS. And how long did you hold that employment?

Mr. NORTH. Oh, approximately 3 or 4 years.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. And then what was your next newspaper assignment?

Mr. NORTH. Well, you see, Judge, I feel that this inquiry relates to the question of suppression of the press.

Senator WELKER. All right. Now, will you just go ahead and answer the question and do not argue the law or the merits of the ques-

tion? If you want to take the fifth amendment or whatever it might be, I am not going to sit here and listen to any speech, now. I am telling you that.

Mr. NORTH. I don't intend to make a speech, Senator.

Senator WELKER. You started out to. Now, answer the question or refuse to answer it, one of the two.

Mr. NORTH. I think it has relevance to the statement that I made, and I was therefore—

Senator WELKER. You mean that to ask a man who has admitted he is a newspaperman, what newspapers he worked on is an invasion of the freedom of the press? Now, Mr. North, I am sure you do not want to go that far.

Mr. NORTH. Well, I have noticed a pattern of this committee in regard to—

Senator WELKER. Now, just a moment—

Mr. NORTH. Newspapermen.

Senator WELKER. I noticed your statement, too. Now, if you want to submit yourself to full and complete cross examination instead of what you think is a blanket smear, in which you call me along with every other member of this committee a Fascist, and somebody out to destroy you or other people, I am not going to stand for that, because I try my best to protect every person that comes before this committee, regardless of what counsel might ask. I run the committee when I am chairman, and you are not going to sit there and say to me or any member of this committee that we are Fascists; that we are out to destroy this or that person.

I want that just eminently clear in your mind, Mr. North.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I might submit at this time, judging by the evidence before the committee with respect to Soviet espionage and Soviet contacts with American newspapermen, there is evidence before the committee that would indicate that this man today is a competent witness who could testify about events that the committee is interested in, and we appeal to you to do so, Mr. North.

Now, you have elected to invoke your privilege under the fifth amendment, and the chairman has upheld you. Nevertheless, Mr. North, we would like answers to these questions, because, as the Senator has pointed out, we have to know the underlying facts about the Communist organization if we are going to intelligently legislate against it.

We ask you again if you will answer some of these questions for us.

Mr. NORTH. I know nothing of the kind of charges you have now made.

Mr. MORRIS. I made no charges. I stated that there is testimony in the record, Mr. North, that indicates that you introduced Jacob Golos on several occasions, in several different circumstances, one case involving William Remington and another case involving Winston Burdett.

Mr. NORTH. I would like to answer that, Judge.

Mr. MORRIS. By all means.

Mr. NORTH. When you have a country today, as we have, where informers, prevaricators, have been used—

Senator WELKER. Now, you answer the question.

Mr. NORTH. Pardon me, sir. I am trying to answer it.

Senator WELKER. Now, you are going to answer the question and not make a speech, Mr. North.

Mr. NORTH. It is not a speech.

Senator WELKER. We are going to get along fine, as all of Mr. Friedman's clients get along with me. We are not going to argue this matter at all. If you want to answer the question, well and good. If you want to claim your privilege, well and good, and I will be the last man in this room if anyone says you cannot claim your privilege.

Mr. NORTH. But, Senator, you, I am sure, have respect for the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court ruling yesterday on the SACB raised the question of—

Senator WELKER. I understand the Supreme Court—

Mr. NORTH (continuing) : Of tainted and perjured testimony.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

Mr. NORTH. For this reason, I am answering as I am answering. I think it is very relevant.

Senator WELKER. Very well, then. If all this evidence is perjury, why do you take the fifth amendment? Stand up and say they are bald-faced lies, and we will find out if they are, and if they are, somebody is going to the penitentiary, and it will not be you, Mr. North.

Mr. NORTH. I am not so sure about that.

Senator WELKER. I am sure you are not.

Mr. NORTH. There are a number of people who have gone to jail on perjured testimony

Senator WELKER. Not as a result of the acting chairman; I am sure of that.

Now, if you want to answer counsel's questions, we will be delighted.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your next employment after your employment with the Chester, Pa, newspaper?

Senator WELKER. I will add this. I think a man has a perfect right to work for the Chester Times-Herald or the Daily Worker or anything he does, in furtherance of his profession. It is certainly not a crime, in my opinion, unless you are in a conspiracy.

Mr. NORTH. After my work on the Chester Times, I had become interested in labor, coming from a working class family in a working class community. It was about this time that the depression broke; the stock market crashed, and I went around the country and saw the misery of that day, and I wrote many articles about that, and in the course of that, I saw people living in the Hoovervilles; I saw families starving to death. I wrote about the needs for unemployment insurance, for social security. I feel proud that I had some part in the winning of unemployment insurance in this country, and I wrote those articles, but they could not appear in newspapers which were controlled by people who did not see the tragedy that the country had been enveloped in.

The only publications that would use those articles, which I thought was the truth, and knew was the truth, were labor newspapers.

Senator WELKER. Were you a member of the Communist Party at that time, Mr. North, when you wrote these articles?

Mr. NORTH. I must claim the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

You say that the labor newspapers would be the only ones who would accept your articles?

Mr. NORTH. Were the only ones who were publishing the truth as I saw it and as it was in the country.

Senator WELKER. Now, have you written on social security and unemployment compensation and all those things recently—

Mr. NORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. Newspapers carry that quite fully, do they not?

Mr. NORTH. Well, times have changed since that day, and many newspapers will publish facts today, for example, on the Negro question, where they didn't in 1929-30, and when you have this committee headed by Senator Eastland—

Senator WELKER. Now, just a moment.

Mr. NORTH (continuing) : Who stands for racism—

Senator WELKER. Now, just a moment. We are going to keep this germane to the subject matter, and you are not going to sit there and embarrass me or the committee as long as I am acting chairman. I am trying to be as much of a gentleman to you as I know how. Now, I hope that you will bear with me. If not, counsel with my friend, Mr. Friedman.

Mr. NORTH. I appreciate your effort, Senator, but I still feel that coming here and being smeared as I am, I must tell the truth.

Senator WELKER. Yes. And I see in your prepared statement—

Mr. NORTH. For example—

Senator WELKER (continuing). Where you say that we are out to destroy the press and the first amendment of the Constitution, that we are a bunch of Fascists, and that we are promoting false charges against you, a newspaperman of over 30 years, that we are trying to strive to paralyze freedom of thought and expression of all newspapers and have them write as Eastland and company would have them write, or else.

Now, if you want to prove that, you are going to open the gate to full and complete cross-examination, and I will do it personally. Now, if you want to be just as fair as I am going to be in this matter, to let your statement come in the record and then you submit to fair cross-examination to see whether or not your allegations are in fact the truth, we will get along fine.

Mr. NORTH. Well, Senator, I have read that Senator Eastland has called—

Senator WELKER. Senator Eastland is not before this committee, and I am asking you.

Mr. NORTH. But he is the head of the committee.

Senator WELKER. I do not believe he is. I think I happen to be head of it today.

Mr. NORTH. I am sorry, sir.

Senator WELKER. And you are going to be treated with all the respect I know how, Mr. North.

Now, I know what you are trying to do. You are trying to provoke—

Mr. NORTH. I am not, sir—

Senator WELKER (continuing). The acting chairman—

Mr. NORTH. I am sorry. I am not.

Senator WELKER. And I am sorry. I am the most wonderful fellow to get along with you ever knew, I think. My wife doesn't.

Mr. NORTH. Senator, you seem to be a very gracious man, and I have nothing against you personally.

Senator WELKER. Well, you—

Mr. NORTH. But I am talking about the work of this committee and the fact that I think the committee should investigate Senator Eastland, who has called to overthrow the Supreme Court decision—

Senator WELKER. Now, once again—

Mr. NORTH. Instead of that, you bring me here—

Senator WELKER. I am going to admonish you to be responsive to the questions propounded to you, and I have heard enough of this flying over and taking on somebody else while you are being not, I think, fair to me, when you refuse to answer these things.

Mr. NORTH. I wish to be fair to you, Senator.

Senator WELKER. Of course, if they would tend to incriminate you, I would be the first to help Mr. Friedman protect you. That I will do always, as long as I am on this committee.

Now let us keep the thing germane. Let us keep it down to the inquiry as brought out by counsel here. If you cannot do that, you are not going to sit here and make a speech for me. I do not have time for that. I listen to plenty of them, you know.

Mr. NORTH. I am sure you do, Senator, and respectfully—I wish to continue with the question.

Mr. MORRIS. The question was, What was the next employment after your employment with the Chester, Pa., newspaper?

Mr. NORTH. I worked for several organs about that time—I think for, first, the Labor Defender, which was an organ of the International Labor Defense. And it was in the course of that, in 1931, that I received word from Alabama that nine innocent Negro boys had been taken off a freight train—

Senator WELKER. That was the Scottsboro case?

Mr. NORTH. Yes. [Continuing:] And charged with rape. And that came late at night, and I sent out a release giving the facts on this and protesting this to the press as a whole, so that all during the course of the Scottsboro case I wrote a great deal about it. As a matter of fact, I went down into the South and I helped to uncover the facts which resulted in the freedom, finally, after many years of imprisonment, of these innocent Negro boys.

Senator WELKER. Now, after that employment, what did you do, Mr. North?

Mr. NORTH. After that employment I began to write articles for the Daily Worker and Labor Unity, the organ of the Trade Union Unity League.

Senator WELKER. Was that all of your employment? I think that is what counsel was after.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your present employment, Mr. North?

Senator WELKER. Now, let me get it.

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry, Senator; excuse me.

Mr. NORTH. In the main, that is, yes.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. Until when?

Mr. NORTH. Until 1934 or 1935. And then I wrote articles for the weekly New Masses, and in the course of that I covered many of the great strikes in the country which led to the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Senator WELKER. You were too young to cover Sacco-Vanzetti, were you not?

Mr. NORTH. Yes. I didn't write about that. And then I read the news about Spain and the fact that Franco, aided by Hitler and Mus-

solini, had risen up to overthrow the legally constituted Government of Spain, Loyalist Spain, which was a republic based upon our Republic, and I felt then that I would like to cover that war.

Senator WELKER. And you went there as a correspondent and did cover the war?

Mr. NORTH. And I am very proud of the fact that I was there and saw the great effort made to prevent Franco and the Fascists from taking over Spain, and I saw the—

Senator WELKER. Now, that is a conclusion of yours. I will let it stand. But I do not see any objection for a newspaperman covering a war, whether it is a bunch of Indians fighting out in Idaho or a war over in Spain. I think that is part of your duty, is it not?

Mr. NORTH. Yes.

And I think that that was a war that was of a special nature in that I felt that if the truth of it were told sufficiently in this country and throughout the world, the danger of World War II could have been averted.

Senator WELKER. Did you cover Hitler's and Stalin's war against each other?

Mr. NORTH. I don't know what you are referring to.

Senator WELKER. I mean, when Hitler turned on his ally, Russia, after their peace pact.

Mr. NORTH. I am speaking of Spain.

Senator WELKER. Well, I am speaking of the other. Did you cover that war?

Mr. NORTH. No. I am talking—

Mr. FRIEDMAN. The Senator asked you whether you covered World War II.

Senator WELKER. Yes; in World War II, the days where Hitler—

Mr. NORTH. If you are referring to World War II—

Senator WELKER. Yes; where Hitler turned on his one-time ally, Stalin, and Russia.

Mr. NORTH. I covered World War II and was in Germany on V-E Day.

Senator WELKER. You were in jail, I take it, at that time; were you not?

Mr. NORTH. No.

Senator WELKER. You were in a concentration camp?

Mr. NORTH. No. There were a group of correspondents and others who were invited to go to see what happened in the concentration camps of Germany, because many people just didn't believe these horrors, and at that time General Eisenhower, President Eisenhower, invited quite a few people to go there, some 50 or 60. I was in the concentration camp at Dachau and saw what happens to people where the labor movement is crushed, where racism was the order of the day, where on the basis of the racist ideology of Hitler, some 6 million Jews were cremated, millions more of trade unionists, liberals, people like yourself, too, Senator, and I wrote—

Senator WELKER. Now, that covers a big waterfront, "people like yourself." I do not know what you mean by that, whether that is praise or an inside pitch.

Mr. NORTH. Well, it means that the toll of destruction of fascism was so great that it hit conservatives as well as it did Communists,

Social Democrats, liberals. It probably hit people like Judge Morris here.

Well, I felt then, when I was in that concentration camp, that everything I could do to prevent that kind of a life or death from being foisted upon our country, I would dedicate my life to, and that is what I have done.

Senator WELKER. Very well, I think that is responsive.

Any further questions?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. North, when you were in Spain, did you have any contact with the Soviet intelligence people who were in Spain at the time?

Mr. NORTH. Pardon me, Judge. None of your questions are on the substantial issue of the war there.

Mr. MORRIS. No. We are interested in Soviet activity in the United States. That is the subject of the hearing, Mr. North.

Mr. NORTH. I will claim the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know a man named Gen. Emilio Kleber?

Mr. NORTH. The same answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, will you read the excerpt from Mr. Dallin's book on Major General Kleber?

Mr. MANDEL. Reading from Soviet Espionage, by David J. Dallin, pages 396-397—

Mr. MORRIS. When was that book written, Mr. Mandel?

Mr. MANDEL. It was published—

Mr. MORRIS. 1955?

Mr. MANDEL. 1955. It reads as follows:

The leading resident of the early 1930's was Mark Zilbert, one of the few outstanding chiefs of Soviet military intelligence in the United States, who achieved worldwide fame during the Spanish Civil War when, assuming the name of one of Napoleon's generals, Jean-Baptiste Kleber, he commanded a Loyalist army at the Spanish front. In April 1937, when the great purge was underway, Zilbert was recalled to Moscow, arrested, and executed along with a number of other Red Army commanders.

Despite his ability and intelligence, Zilbert was not successful as a Soviet espionage chief in the United States.

Then it gives in a footnote Kleber's other names: alias Moische Stern, Mr. Herb, Kostasky, and Gen. Emilio Kleber.

Senator WELKER. What does that have to do with this witness?

Mr. MORRIS. I asked him if he met him in Spain and I am going to ask him did he ever meet him in the United States.

Mr. NORTH. Judge Morris, I consider myself a pretty good newspaperman and I respect the profession of newspapermen. But I think you give me far too much credit of covering an awful lot of ground here. I have given you an indication of what I have done.

Mr. MORRIS. We have tried to be specific.

Senator WELKER. The question was, did you meet this gentleman, as I understand it, Mr. North?

Mr. MORRIS. In the United States?

Senator WELKER. Either in the United States or in Spain, as I understand the question.

Mr. MORRIS. I asked on Spain, and he claimed privilege.

Now the second question is: Did he meet him in the United States?

Mr. NORTH. I claim the privilege of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. North, did you ever bring to the New Masses—and you know what the New Masses was—it was a weekly newspaper—

Senator WELKER. Yes. He told us a moment ago that he wrote for it. I assumed he knew what it was.

Mr. MORRIS. A dossier regarding General Krivitsky, which dossier provided a series of articles in the New Masses attacking General Krivitsky's articles in the Saturday Evening Post?

Mr. NORTH. The same reply.

Mr. MORRIS. That is, you claim privilege?

Mr. NORTH. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, will you read just for the record the excerpt from Miss Bentley's book that I referred to in a question earlier?

Mr. MANDEL. This is an excerpt from Out of Bondage, by Elizabeth Bentley, pages 209 and 210:

It was in the middle of November and I decided to do my Christmas shopping early so that I wouldn't find myself caught in the last-minute rush. This was a formidable job. Not only did I have my personal purchases, plus gifts for the employees of both World Tourist and United States Service & Shipping Corp., but I had to purchase presents for all our agents, Raisin's as well as mine. For some strange reason it was a tradition in the NKVD that at Christmas—

Mr. MORRIS. Will you identify the NKVD for the record, Mr. Mandel?

Mr. MANDEL. That is the Soviet military intelligence.

[Continuing:]

that at Christmas everyone who worked for them, no matter in what capacity, received a gift. None of our agents, of course, were paid salaries, nor were they given any money except cash to cover travel expenses when they came up to New York to bring reports. As a matter of fact, it was they who were paying the party, because they were assessed their Communist dues, plus any special amount solicited to help the international movement.

Therefore, as a token of appreciation, we made it a point to give each of them a nice present at Christmas.

Then she mentions a number of people who received gifts, and among them she says:

The Silvermasters invariably received vodka and caviar, plus expensive gifts for each of them. Kazekavich was given a steamer basket of fruit and jams from the Hicks store and Joe North a basket containing several bottles of rye.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. May I make an observation, Senator?

Mr. Byron Scott, a very prominent lawyer in Washington, representing William Taylor, brought an action for libel against the Washington Post a couple of years ago, and he examined Elizabeth Bentley by deposition in that case, and he tells me that she testified there that this book is fiction.

Mr. MORRIS. Let us test it in this case, Mr. Friedman.

Is it true that she did bring you a bottle of rye as discussed in that book?

Mr. FRIEDMAN. I don't know that that is a test.

Mr. MORRIS. It is certainly a test in this case.

Senator WELKER. I do not know whether it is fact or fiction. Now, you brought it in, Mr. Friedman.

Mr. NORTH. Bourbon is my favorite drink.

Senator WELKER. What?

Mr. NORTH. Bourbon is my favorite drink.

Mr. MORRIS. The witness says he drinks bourbon.

Senator WELKER. Now, whether it is your favorite drink or not, did you get some rye at the time and place interrogated about?

Mr. MORRIS. Did Miss Bentley buy you a basket containing several bottles of rye?

Mr. NORTH. When?

Mr. MORRIS. That is in the early 1940's.

Mr. NORTH. Are you asking that question seriously, Judge?

Mr. MORRIS. Very seriously, Mr. North.

Mr. NORTH. You would remember somebody who bought you a bottle of rye in 1939?

Mr. MORRIS. This is in the 1940's, but I certainly would, yes.

Mr. NORTH. You are a better man than I am.

I claim the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. When you went to Spain, did you travel on your own passport, Mr. North?

Mr. NORTH. I claim the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you—

Mr. NORTH. Pardon me, Judge. You know that I did.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, I mean—

Mr. NORTH. I mean, it is in the record.

Senator WELKER. Now, just a moment here. You do not want to get yourself in trouble, do you?

Mr. NORTH. No, I don't.

Senator WELKER. Then do not volunteer something that will force me to make you go ahead and answer questions that I am sure you do not want to. Now, you claim the privilege of the fifth amendment, and then you come back and volunteer that, "Judge, you know that I did go on my own passport."

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, I do not know. I do not know whether he traveled on his own passport.

Senator WELKER. Well, whether you know it or not, he has opened it, and I do not want Mr. North to get involved in anything here. If you claim your privilege one time, you claim it all the time, or if not, I am going to go all over the waterfront on the thing. That is as fair as I can be to you.

Mr. NORTH. Thank you, Senator.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you travel at all times under your own passport while you were in Spain?

Mr. NORTH. I claim the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever lend your passport to anyone for any purpose?

Mr. NORTH. I claim the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. North, are you now a Communist?

Mr. NORTH. Is this session dealing with ideas, the ideas of people?

Mr. MORRIS. No. I asked you if you were a member of the Communist organization. I am not interested in your ideas, Mr. North for my question.

Mr. NORTH. Judge, I have my doubts about that.

Mr. MORRIS. I want to know whether you are a member of the Communist organization that operates here in the United States.

Mr. NORTH. I claim the privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WELKER. I have no questions.

Thank you, Mr. North, and thank you, Mr. Friedman.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. Thank you, Senator.

Senator WELKER. Do you want to make any application with respect to your statement.

Mr. NORTH. May I respectfully, Senator, read the statement, because I think it throws a great deal of light on my declarations here, and I think it is worthy of presenting after all these libels have been presented against me? Why don't I have the right to my say?

Senator WELKER. Well, I suppose you have your right. You tell me that you are a newspaperman. I am rather surprised, Mr. North, that you would come here and abuse people, one member of the committee, the whole committee, as you have in this case.

Mr. NORTH. Would you take a look at this, Senator, about Eastland's call there for the white councils to overthrow the—

Senator WELKER. I am not interested—

Mr. NORTH. To overthrow the Supreme Court decision?

Senator WELKER. Now, will you please wait until I finish?

Mr. NORTH. I am sorry, sir.

Senator WELKER. The application to have this statement read into the record is hereby rejected upon the ground and for the reason, as you well know, that you purposely tried to intimidate every person on this committee.

Mr. NORTH. I tried to intimidate?

Senator WELKER. Yes; you certainly did.

Mr. NORTH. I respectfully disagree with you, Senator. I tried no intimidation.

Senator WELKER. You did not in your oral testimony. But I am not going to take the responsibility of charging the taxpayers for this, and I will reject it.

I will talk to your counselor later about this thing. Mr. Friedman and I are very good friends. I believe you will admit that.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. Yes.

Senator WELKER. He might convince me it is germane and relevant. But now I am going to withhold that ruling on that until I have a chance to talk to Mr. Friedman.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. Very well, sir.

You are ruling as to whether it will be added to the record?

Senator WELKER. That is right. I will get a chance to talk to you in a minute.

Mr. FRIEDMAN. Very well. And the witness is excused, Senator?

Senator WELKER. The witness is excused.

You are excused from your subpoena, Mr. North. Thank you for coming down.

Mr. NORTH. Thank you, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have a witness that I would like to ask a few questions only, in connection with the case of Robert and Winifred Blanchard.

His name is George Mills.

If I may, I would like him to testify now.

Senator WELKER. Mr. Mills, raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear the testimony you give before the subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MILLS. I do, Senator.

**TESTIMONY OF GEORGE MILLS, ACCCOMPANIED BY VICTOR RABINOWITZ, HIS ATTORNEY**

Senator WELKER. Where is your residence, Mr. Mills?

Mr. MILLS. May I have some of this water?

Senator WELKER. Certainly; sure. As a matter of fact, you told me awhile ago in executive hearing that you were not feeling well. Do you feel all right to go on with this?

Mr. MILLS. I think so.

Senator WELKER. Now, if you do not, be sure and tell us.

Mr. MILLS. I do; I do, sir.

Senator WELKER. No one wants you to——

Mr. MILLS. I do, sir.

Sixty-nine West Boulevard, East Rockaway, N. Y.

Senator WELKER. What is your occupation?

Mr. MILLS. At present I am unemployed. I am a free-lance writer.

Senator WELKER. Very well, counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mills, have you been a radio operator?

Mr. MILLS. Sir?

Senator WELKER. Have you ever been a radio operator?

Mr. MILLS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, the witness is called here this morning because of the following sequence of events:

While Robert and Winifred Blanchard were witnesses before the committee, the committee presented evidence and information to the effect that on November 11——

Senator WELKER. They submitted evidence? The committee did?

Mr. MORRIS. That is right, sir. The committee submitted for the record that on November 11, 1950, the Bureau of Vital Statistics had forwarded to John Francis Brennan, care of Blanchard, 71 West Boulevard, East Rockaway, a copy of John Francis Brennan's birth certificate. Now, John Francis Brennan had been dead since 1938. And subsequent to November 11, 1950, it was discovered that Robert Thompson, who was a leader of the Communist Party and has since been indicted and convicted, apparently passed, from some day in 1950 until his arrest in 1953, as John Francis Brennan.

Now, since that time, sir, we have obtained the following documents. These were all taken from the person of Robert Thompson at the time of his arrest by the FBI, and all of these facts have been testified to by FBI agents in public court.

Now, I have here, Senator, a fishing permit made out to J. F. Brennan, who has been identified in the public record; a labor book, John F. Brennan—these will be fully described by the documents themselves, Senator; a driver's license in the name of John F. Brennan; an official receipt of the International Association of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Ironworkers made out to John F. Brennan; an Associated Hospital Service card made out to John F. Brennan; a social-security card made out to John F. Brennan; an operator's license made out to John F. Brennan.

And this is some kind of receipt, Senator. I am afraid I cannot describe it at this time. It is made out to John F. Brennan, a receipt for \$1.

Perhaps you can identify it, Senator.

Senator WELKER. It says on the back, "Learners' permit, Illinois."

Mr. MORRIS. Maybe it is a learner's permit, Senator.

Senator WELKER. That is what it says, "learner's permit."

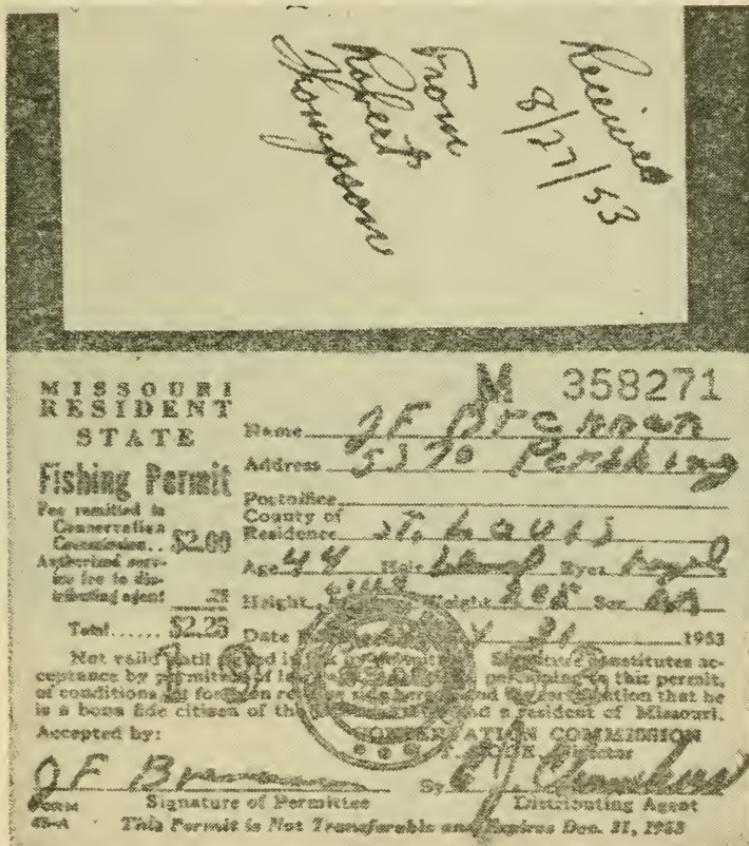
Mr. MORRIS. Then I have one more withholding statement made out to John F. Brennan.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

(The documents referred to were marked "Exhibits Nos. 253 to 253-II" and are reproduced on subsequent pages:)

EXHIBIT No. 253

[Brennan fishing permit]



## EXHIBIT No. 253-A

[Brennan labor book]

I. A. B. S. &amp; O. I. W.



## Identification Sheet

Date 19

My permanent address is

In case of accident or serious illness, please notify

## NAME

Whose address is

## SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

Re: 84763  
JF



051  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY  
that in consideration of  
Initiation fee of \$100.00  
duly paid on transferred  
Local Union No. 697

*JOHN F. BRENNAN*  
JOURNEYMAN  
IRONWORKER #10133  
(Classification) (Number)

is hereby granted membership in the

International Association of Bridge,  
Structural and Ornamental  
Iron Workers

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

By Local Union No. 697 of

*ROANOKE, VA.*

SEP 1 - 1951

*S. D. Carroll*  
(President)

*H. B. Shumate*  
(Financial Secretary)

*34 Wells Ave. N.E.*  
(Secretary's Address)

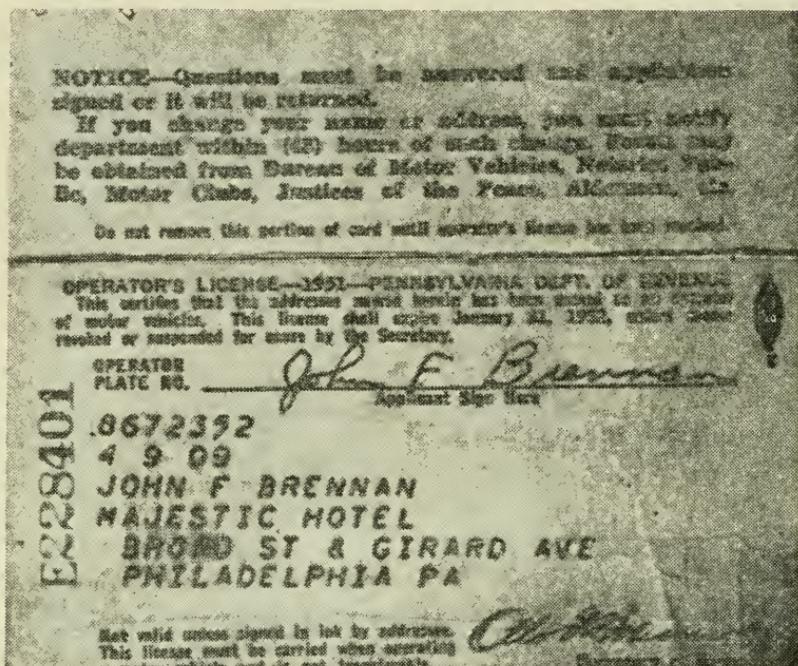
DATE	Monthly Dues	Assessments	DATE	Monthly Dues	Assessments
JAN. 19	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS		JULY 19	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS	THIS PAID FOR ALSO CANCEL ON FACE OF STAMP
FEB. 19	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS	YOU PAY DUES AND ASSESSMENTS. DO NOT ATTACHES STAMPS PAID FOR	AUG. 19	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS	
MARCH 19	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS		SEPT. 19	697	
APRIL 19	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS		OCT. 19	697	
MAY 19	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS	SEE THAT YOU GET STAMPS EVERY TIME YOU PAY UNLESS SECRETARY ATTACHES STAMPS	NOV. 19	697	
JUNE 19	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS		DEC. 19	697	

DATE	Monthly Dues	Assessments	DATE	Monthly Dues	Assessments
JAN. 19	OCT 69 1951			OCT 69 1951	
FEB. 19	OCT 1 1951 OCT 1		AUG. 1951	3897	
			OCT. 19	3897	
			NOV. 19		
			DEC. 19		

DATE	Monthly Dues	Assessments	DATE	Monthly Dues	Assessments
JAN. 19—		Death Benefit 25c  Fees for Benefit 50c	JULY 19—		Death Benefit 25c
FEB. 19—		Foreign Benefit 50c	AUG. 19—		Foreign Benefit 50c
MARCH 19—		Death Benefit 25c  Fees for Benefit 50c	SEPT. 19—	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS	STAMPS IN SQUARES OF M OF PAYMENT SHOWN PLAN
APR. 19—		Death Benefit 25c  Fees for Benefit 50c	OCT. 19—	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS	
MAY 19—		Death Benefit 25c  Fees for Benefit 50c	NOV. 19—	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS	SECRETARIES MUST ATTACH STAMPS WITH DATE
JUNE 19—		Death Benefit 25c  Fees for Benefit 50c	DEC. 19—	YOU MUST HAVE STAMP HERE BE- FORE END OF MONTH TO RECEIVE DEATH BENEFITS	

## EXHIBIT No. 253-B

[Brennan operator's permit]



## EXHIBIT No. 253-C

[Brennan union receipt]

**OFFICIAL RECEIPT H 324443**

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF**  
**BRIDGE, STRUCTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL**  
**IRON WORKERS**

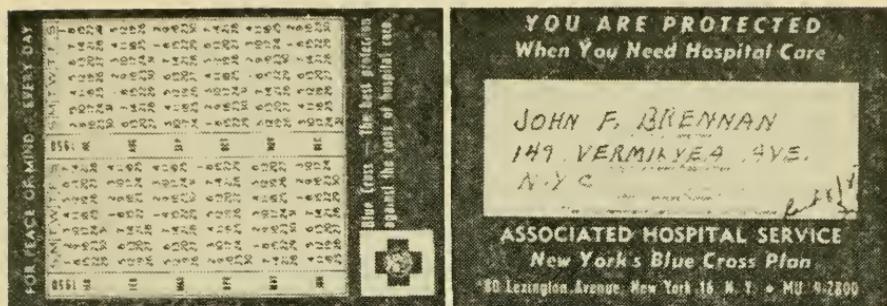


Local Union No. *697*  
*Dec. 30* *1955*

Received of *J. Brennan* *one* *50* Dollars  
 For Credit toward Dues *H.B. Dunnell*  
 Received by *H.B. Dunnell*

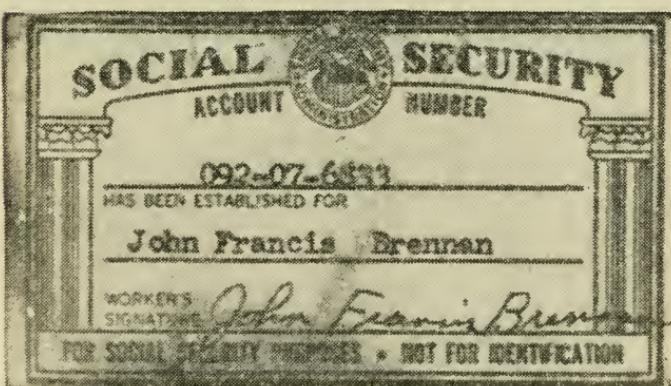
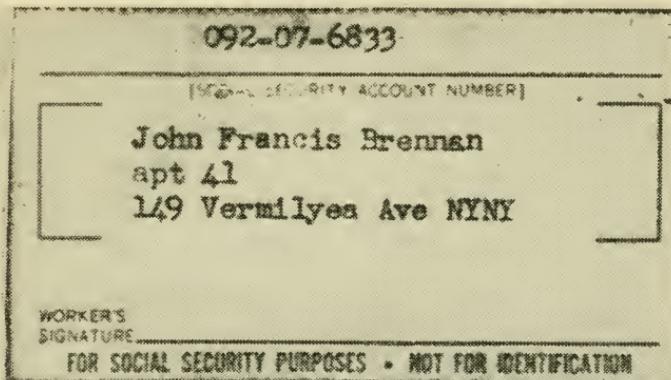
## EXHIBIT No. 253-D

[Brennan hospital card]



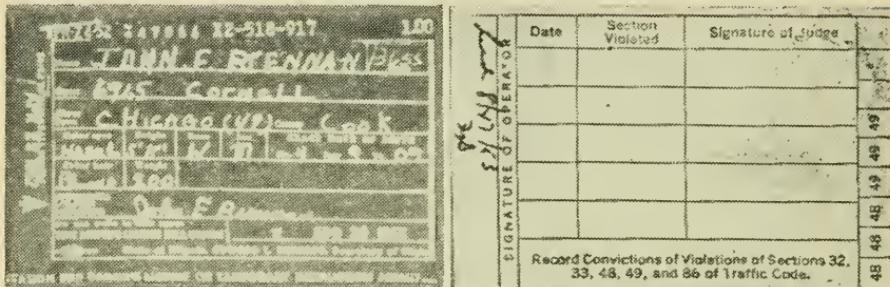
## EXHIBIT No. 253-E

[Brennan social-security card]



**EXHIBIT NO. 253-F**

[Brennan driver's permit]



**EXHIBIT NO. 253-G**

[Brennan learner's permit]

APR-2452 247566 X2-518-917 8 100 D A -

NAME John F. Bremmer City or  
Town Chicago

STREET  
ADDRESS 6915 Cornell County, Cook

RACI Crea 200 1511 VM April, 1909

EXHIBIT NO. 253-H

[Brennan withholding statement]

Mr. MORRIS. Now Senator, at the time we asked the Blanchards if they on November 11, 1950—that is, the date of this transmittal—resided at 71 West Boulevard in East Rockaway, Long Island, they refused to answer, claiming privilege. Since then, we have received from the post office authorities, and I have here, a letter from the United States Post Office, East Rockaway, N. Y., dated April 18, 1956, from Paul E. Carrigan, postmaster, in which he says:

The following is requested information regarding postal addresses of Robert Blanchard, formerly of 71 West Boulevard, East Rockaway, N. Y.

July 27, 1950: Filed order to forward mail to 37-41 78th Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

June 22, 1951: Rented post office box 221, East Rockaway, N. Y.

September 10, 1951: Canceled post office box 221, East Rockaway, N. Y., and the same date filed order to deliver mail to 71 West Boulevard.

So, if the birth certificate forwarded to John Francis Brennan, care of Blanchard, was sent to 71 West Boulevard, East Rockaway, N. Y., on November 11, 1950, according to the statement of the post office, it would have been forwarded to him at 37-41 78th Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

I also have, Senator, the report from the telephone company which indicated that a telephone was listed for Mr. Blanchard at 71 West Boulevard, East Rockaway, Long Island, at that time.

May that also go into the record, Senator? May both of these go into the record?

Senator WELKER. All right.

(The documents referred to were marked "Exhibits Nos. 254 and 255," and read as follows:)

#### EXHIBIT No. 254

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE,  
East Rockaway, N. Y., April 18, 1956.

Mr. ROBERT MORRIS,

*Counsel, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee,  
Washington, D. C.*

The following is requested information regarding postal addresses of Robert Blanchard, formerly of 71 West Boulevard, East Rockaway, N. Y.

July 27, 1950: Filed order to forward mail to 37-41 78th Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

June 22, 1951: Rented post office box 221, East Rockaway, N. Y.

September 10, 1951: Canceled post office box 221, East Rockaway, N. Y., and the same date filed order to deliver mail to 71 West Boulevard.

This is the only available information on hand and is true and correct in accordance with the records of this office.

[SEAL]

PAUL E. CARRIGAN, *Postmaster.*

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#### EXHIBIT No. 255

From Mr. Flemming in New York:

Lynbrook 9-3814M.

Checked the Nassau County alphabetical directory, 1952 to 1953, corrected to June 14, 1951, which shows a listing for Robert Blanchard at 71 West Boulevard, East Rockaway, Long Island.

1950-51 directory also has it listed under Robert Blanchard, 71 West Boulevard, East Rockaway, under same number.

1953-54 alphabetical directory for Nassau County had a change of number to Lynbrook 9-4074.

In between 1951 and 1952, this number was changed but don't have any connect time on it.

1954-55, Robert Blanchard is out.

Lynbrook 9-4074 had been listed to Robert Blanchard up until March 20, 1953, where there was a change of main listing from Robert Blanchard to a party by the name of George Kehs, and he is at the same address, 71 West Boulevard, East Rockaway, and still maintains service there.

Senator WELKER. For your continuity, what does that have to do with Mr. Mills?

Mr. MORRIS. Now, you lived next door to Mr. Blanchard, did you not?

Senator WELKER. Now, just a moment, counselor. This is the first time you have appeared before our committee. We are glad to have you here, and this certainly is not said in a way to embarrass you, because I know you are a fine lawyer and a fine gentleman.

Counsel appear before all congressional committees as their guests. They are not permitted to advise their clients as we used to do in lawsuits, to volunteer. They can only help their client when the client seeks help from them. And if you will remember that, I would appreciate it.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. As long as I may advise my client on any occasion when he is in doubt, he is authorized to consult me?

Senator WELKER. He is authorized to ask you, and I shall exercise great liberality on that.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. Thank you, sir.

Mr. NORRIS. Did you reside next to the Blanchards, Mr. Mills?

Mr. MILLS. I plead the fifth amendment to that question, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. You have given your address as 69 West Boulevard, and the address we are talking about is 71 West Boulevard, and I ask if you will not reconsider and testify whether or not you actually lived next door to them.

Mr. MILLS. Sir, I must invoke the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. And counselor, with your help, so that the record is clear: The fifth amendment upon the ground and for the reason that any answer that I might give might tend to—

Mr. MILLS. Might tend to—

Senator WELKER. Might tend to force me to bear witness against myself. And that is the best objection that I can write. I am sure counselor will accept it.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. Thank you, Senator; I will accept that.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, in view of the witness's response, and since he is brought here for this particular purpose, I suggest that we confine, at least at this session of the committee, the session to just that one question, because this is what he was brought here for, for that particular purpose.

He was brought here by way of establishing that the Blanchards lived at 71 West Boulevard, the house directly next to him, at the particular time that this birth certificate of the dead John Francis Brennan was sent to the Blanchards at that address, which birth certificate turned up in the possession of Robert Thompson when he was arrested by the FBI 3 years later.

That is clear, is it not, Senator?

Senator WELKER. Yes, it is clear. But for the life of me, I cannot understand why this witness was brought down here for that. You could find that out in New York by calling him on the 'phone. If he wanted to tell you then—I mean, I am trying to think of expense, and so forth.

Mr. Mills, maybe you will tell me this. And certainly do not do anything you do not want to do. Did you ever know the Blanchards?

Mr. MILLS. Again, sir, I respectfully request the fifth amendment to protect me in that.

Senator WELKER. Are you afraid, Mr. Mills, that we are trying to get you in the penitentiary or trick you in someway?

Mr. MILLS. No, sir. I—

Senator WELKER. That is the last thing that the committee would want to do. I want to assure you of that. There is no idea of that. Counselor described fully why he wanted you here. Do you care to describe for me, Mr. Mills, just the locale in which you live, or is there some reason why you do not want to tell us that.

Now, counselor, he wants your advice.

Mr. MILLS. May I—

Senator WELKER. Yes, sir.

(The witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. MILLS. Senator, I live in a—I don't know how to describe the neighborhood—it is a small community. I don't know how else to describe it.

Senator WELKER. Are they row houses?

Mr. MILLS. They are small bungalows, mostly that have been converted for year-round living. They were originally summer bungalows, I believe.

Senator WELKER. Are you a man of family, Mr. Mills?

Mr. MILLS. Yes, sir; I am.

Senator WELKER. What does your family consist of?

Mr. MILLS. I have a boy 8 years old.

Senator WELKER. A boy 8.

Mr. MILLS. And my wife, of course.

Senator WELKER. And is this in a highly urban area? Is it well built up around there, or is it more or less—

Mr. MILLS. It is a suburban area.

Senator WELKER. Suburban?

Mr. MILLS. Yes, sir.

Senator WELKER. Then I suppose you, like most human beings, know your neighbors over a period of time. I do not want to ask you that to lead you on. If you want to take the fifth on Blanchard, you would certainly be entitled to do that.

Mr. MILLS. I would like to do that, sir.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. Senator, may I—

Senator WELKER. Certainly, counselor. It is not permitted, but with you, it is.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. Thank you.

May I suggest that you just a few moments ago suggested that I think is the fact here. If there are other people in the community who want to identify the Blanchards as having lived there, or not having lived there, I am sure the committee staff can find that out easily enough. It is perfectly obvious, from what has happened, that this witness does not want to do it, and is going to rely on his privilege with respect to it for reasons—

Mr. MORRIS. It is not a question of he does not want to, counselor. It is that if he feels that he does, he may be incriminating himself.

Mr. RABINOWITZ. That is right. And as long as that is the case, and since the purpose is to ascertain the residence of the Blanchards, it

just seems to me that it can more easily be done in some other way.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, we would like to know, for instance, whether or not, as the evidence now indicates, or our information indicates, the Blanchards visited Mr. Mills here recently.

Senator WELKER. One of them is dead, is he not?

Mr. MORRIS. Not the Blanchards.

Senator WELKER. Didn't I understand that—

Mr. MORRIS. No. John Francis Brennan, the brother of Mrs. Blanchard.

Senator WELKER. Oh, yes; that is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Did the Blanchards visit you recently?

Mr. MILLS. Again, sir, I invoke the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever attend any meeting with Robert and Winifred Blanchard?

Mr. MILLS. The fifth amendment again, please.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, in view of that, I suggest that we not ask any more questions of this witness.

Senator WELKER. In view of the statement made by the witness and by counselor, I am prompted to say this. It causes me to stretch my imagination a great deal to find out how you could be incriminated by finding out who your next-door neighbor is. But that is something that is a personal privilege of yours, Mr. Mills, and no one else's. As your counselor stated, we will use every attempt to find out who your neighbors are. I will be glad to tell you who mine are, if you ask me.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, I might point out that the testimony is necessary for the purpose of these hearings because, in demonstrating a case like the Robert Blanchard and the Winifred Blanchard cases, the committee would like to have the record show all pertinent facts possible. And if this is one of the cases where you are going to analyze to show Communist activity in the United States and its relation to the Soviet international organization, we have to know as many facts as possible, Senator.

Now, we have here today—

Senator WELKER. Counselor, the only place where we differ is on this proposition. I think as a matter of law you have established where they live. If not, you could bring the records of the Post Office Department up here very quickly. I do not know. I never met Mr. Mills before the executive hearing this morning. As far as I am concerned, I wish I could have talked to him about this a little earlier.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, I might—

Senator WELKER. I hope you are not prompted by any fear, Mr. Mills, or your counselor, any fear we are out just to hurt somebody. That is certainly not the attitude of this committee, nor will it ever be.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like the record to show that I made a particular appeal to Mr. Mills and asked him to be sure he knew the consequences of what he was doing in connection with this particular hearing this morning. I told him we would like to know as much as he knew about the Blanchards, and told him we were going to ask him about it, to my knowledge.

Senator WELKER. Did you ask him the question, counselor, had he ever met the Blanchards, and whether they visited back and forth?

Mr. MORRIS. I did ask him, Senator, if he visited the Blanchards.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever meet the Blanchards?

Mr. MILLS. Again, sir, I must plead the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Have you ever met any of your neighbors in that neighborhood?

Mr. MILLS (no response).

Senator WELKER. Who lives at 67, No. 67, Mr. Mills?

Mr. MILLS. Again, sir, I must plead the fifth amendment.

Senator WELKER. Do you know who operates the grocery store there?

I am just trying to find out, if I can, the reason why you have adopted this manner. I have an idea that you really do not need the fifth amendment, that maybe you are frightened by something. Maybe I am wrong. I will withdraw my question. You know the neighborhood grocery man, counsel?

Mr. MORRIS. Tell me this, Mr. Mills. Have you attended meetings—have meetings been held in your home at which Mr. Blanchard was present, at which, as some of the neighbors have told the committee, all the shades in your home have been drawn?

Mr. MILLS. May I consult counsel again?

Senator WELKER. Surely.

(The witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. MILLS. I plead the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, now with respect to anything further, I think that I would like this part of the testimony related to the Blanchard association of this particular witness, I mean, particularly with respect to the last point I brought out, and may he stay under subpoena and be called back at some other time?

Senator WELKER. May I reserve a ruling. May I talk to you, counselor, just one second.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator WELKER. Mr. Mills, are you now a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MILLS. No, Senator, I am not.

Senator WELKER. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. MILLS. I must invoke, again, the fifth amendment to that question.

Senator WELKER. Would you desire to make a cutoff time as to when you would invoke the privilege?

Mr. MILLS. May I consult counsel again?

Senator WELKER. Certainly.

(The witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. MILLS. At least 5 years.

Senator WELKER. At least 5 years?

Mr. MILLS. That is right.

Senator WELKER. And prior to 5 years ago, you desire to invoke the privilege guaranteed you by the Constitution under the fifth amendment?

Mr. MILLS. Yes.

Senator WELKER. Very well, Mr. Mills.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may I refine that a little bit? November 11, 1950, was the date that this transition was made.

Were you a Communist on November 11, 1950?

Senator WELKER. I think he has answered it.

You can answer it again for him. As I recall, you took the fifth amendment for everything prior to 5 years back.

Mr. MILLS. That is right.

Senator WELKER. Do you desire to talk to your counsel?

Mr. RABINOWITZ. No. I understood that that had been the answer. I haven't any objection myself.

Mr. MILLS. I think I must repeat, Senator, that the 5-year period is the most complete answer I can give you now.

Senator WELKER. If you will be around a little bit after the hearing is over, I would like to talk to both of you.

I want to say to you again, Mr. Mills, that I appreciate your appearance before the committee. You are now released from your subpoena, and I hope that your health improves.

Very well, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Bernard Koten.

Senator WELKER. Do you solemnly swear the testimony you will give before the subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. KOTEN. I do.

#### TESTIMONY OF BERNARD L. KOTEN, ACCCOMPANIED BY JOSEPH FORER, HIS ATTORNEY

Senator WELKER. Will you state your name, please?

Mr. KOTEN. Bernard L. Koten.

Senator WELKER. Where do you reside?

Mr. KOTEN. 548 West 164th Street, New York City.

Senator WELKER. What is your occupation?

Mr. KOTEN. I am a research worker.

Senator WELKER. What does that mean? Research for what?

Mr. KOTEN. Research librarian.

Senator WELKER. A librarian, very well.

Mr. KOTEN. A research librarian.

Senator WELKER. Proceed, counsel.

Mr. MORRIS. For whom do you work, Mr. Koten?

Mr. KOTEN. The Library for Intercultural Studies.

Mr. MORRIS. The Library for Intercultural Studies, is that the successor organization to the American-Russian Institute?

Mr. KOTEN. No; except that we got the collection of the American-Russian Institute.

Mr. MORRIS. You got the collection of their books, their library; is that right?

Mr. KOTEN. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. And that was formerly transferred—

Mr. KOTEN. Transferred by a court to the Library for Intercultural Studies.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Now, did the employees of the American-Russian Institute remain the same as the Library for Intercultural Studies?

Mr. KOTEN. I am the only employee.

Mr. MORRIS. Transferee?

Mr. KOTEN. Well, not transferee; reemployee. I was reemployed by the library.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Now, when were you the research director of the American-Russian Institute?

Mr. KOTEN. I was research director from 1946 to 1950, when the institute was liquidated.

Mr. MORRIS. And then you have been with the present committee since—

Mr. KOTEN. Since 1952.

Mr. MORRIS. Since 1952?

Mr. KOTEN. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. There was a hiatus in there of 2 years?

Mr. KOTEN. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, where were you born, Mr. Koten?

Mr. KOTEN. New York City.

Mr. MORRIS. What has been your education?

Mr. KOTEN. Public school, high school, college. I have an M. A., and I am working on my doctorate now.

Mr. MORRIS. And what year did you graduate from college?

Mr. KOTEN. Well, there are a couple of colleges.

Senator WELKER. Go ahead. Tell us your college background.

Mr. KOTEN. I was at Johns Hopkins until 1932, when we went to the Soviet Union. My father had been invited there to organize veterinary work, and I entered college there. I was graduated in 1936. And when I came back, I entered Teachers College at Columbia, and I took a combined M. S.-M. A., which I got in, I think it was, 1940, finally. And then I began on my doctorate in 1940, and I am still working on it.

Senator WELKER. You were a student at Moscow University?

Mr. KOTEN. No; the Moscow State Pedagogical Linguistics Institute.

Mr. MORRIS. And you stayed in Moscow from 1932 to 1936?

Mr. KOTEN. No; well, from 1934 to 1936. In 1936, we took a trip home, and then went back and stayed until 1937.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Now, you were able to travel through all 16 Soviet Republics, were you not?

Mr. KOTEN. I don't know. I didn't travel through them all.

Senator WELKER. You did not?

Mr. KOTEN. No.

Senator WELKER. How many of the Soviet Republics did you visit?

Mr. KOTEN. I went through three of them; the Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and the RSFSR, and I was in transit through Byelorussia.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do prior to 1946? What was your employment, Mr. Koten?

Mr. KOTEN. I was in the Army from 1943 to 1946.

Mr. MORRIS. I see.

What kind of service did you have in the Army?

Mr. KOTEN. Do you want the whole history?

Mr. MORRIS. No. Just roughly, tell us what it was.

Mr. KOTEN. I was in the infantry, first as a foot soldier, then with the wire section, and then I was NCO in charge of the intelligence platoon for our company.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what did you do prior to 1943 when you went into the Army?

Mr. KOTEN. I was with the American-Russian Institute from 1941 to 1943 as a research worker, not as a research director.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. And when did that employment commence?

Mr. KOTEN. 1941.

Mr. MORRIS. And what did you do prior to 1941?

Mr. KOTEN. I was on an occupational adjustment survey study for Rockefeller in New York and Connecticut.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the nature of that? You had a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation?

Mr. KOTEN. I didn't have a grant. The adjustment study had a grant, and I worked for the study.

Mr. MORRIS. What was your job in research there?

Mr. KOTEN. I had to interview high school leavees to determine whether or not they had had any help in occupational adjustment.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do prior to 1940?

Mr. KOTEN. Before that I was assigned by the board of education as an adult education supervisor for the WPA.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you work for the New York Board of Education?

Mr. KOTEN. I was assigned by the board of education, working for the WPA.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. And how far back does that employment go?

Mr. KOTEN. I was responsible to the board of education but my pay came from the WPA.

Mr. MORRIS. How far did that employment go?

Mr. KOTEN. From 1938 to the end of 1939.

Mr. MORRIS. And what did you do from 1936 to 1938?

Mr. KOTEN. Well, I was in the Soviet Union until 1937.

Mr. MORRIS. 1937?

Mr. KOTEN. I was teaching at the high school where I had studied, and I took some graduate work.

Mr. MORRIS. What school was that?

Mr. KOTEN. The Moscow State Pedagogical Linguistic Institute.

Mr. MORRIS. From 1937 to 1938?

Mr. KOTEN. We were there until 1937. I came back in 1937, and went to school in 1938. I had some odd jobs, and I worked for a few weeks in the summer, before I began school, in a bank.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, were you a member of the Communist Party when you were in Moscow from the period of 1932 to 1936?

Mr. KOTEN. I refuse to answer on the basis of my privilege under the fifth amendment not to be a witness against myself.

Senator WELKER. Very well.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, were you a member of the Communist Party when you had that assignment from the board of education in New York City?

Mr. KOTEN. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you did work under the grant from the Rockefeller Foundation?

Mr. KOTEN. I must refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party during your employment with the American-Russian Institute prior to your service in the Army?

Mr. KOTEN. I must refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, were you a Communist Party member when you were in the Army?

Mr. KOTEN. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist Party member when you were the research director of the American-Russian Institute?

Mr. KOTEN. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you a Communist now?

Mr. KOTEN. I refuse to answer for the same reason.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Chairman, this witness has been asked to testify here in connection with the committee's interest in the American-Russian Institute. Now, in connection with a case that has been under consideration by the subcommittee—that is, the case of Judith Coplon—we noticed from the court record that one of the papers carried by Judith Coplon and transmitted to Gubishev, the Soviet official to whom she was transmitting documents at the time of her arrest, that one of these was an FBI report which bore this present notation:

Bernard Koten, research director of American-Russian Institute, is friend and contact of William Hermann Eckart Johnson, and his wife, Annette F. Johnson, who are employed at present on the secret Russian desk of the War Department, Washington, D. C., and who are suspected of giving out info to the NKVD.

Now, I would like to point out, Senator, that this is a report that is in the public record. It was put into the record at the time of the Coplon trial.

I wonder, Mr. Koten, if you will tell us if you ever knew William Hermann Eckart Johnson.

Mr. KOTEN. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was Mr. William Hermann Eckart Johnson?

Mr. KOTEN. When you say "who," I don't understand it.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was he?

Mr. KOTEN. They are friends of mine.

Mr. MORRIS. Friends of yours? All right.

Did you visit them on any occasions?

Mr. KOTEN. We visit back and forth quite often. We have done it for years.

Mr. MORRIS. I see.

Mr. KOTEN. I didn't during the time I was in the Army, obviously.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did they ever discuss with you any of the business that was going on at the secret Russian desk of the War Department.

Mr. KOTEN. Never, to my recollection.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Mr. Johnson ever discuss that with you?

Mr. KOTEN. Never to my recollection.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a member of the Communist Party when you were entering into discussions with them?

Mr. KOTEN. I must refuse to answer for the same reason I gave before.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know whether or not they had any knowledge of whether or not you were a member of the Communist Party?

(The witness consults with his attorney.)

Mr. KOTEN. I have no way of knowing what knowledge they had.

Senator WELKER. That is a pretty good answer.

Mr. KOTEN. That is a truthful answer.

Senator WELKER. You cannot get around that one; I will tell you that.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I have no more questions of this witness at this time.

Senator WELKER. I have no more.

Mr. FORER. Excuse me a second. That thing you read—

Mr. MORRIS. I would like to put that in the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FORER. Wait a minute. May I get that last sentence there?

There was some insinuation there that Mr. Koten was getting or passing—

Senator WELKER. No. I think it was the Johnsons, was it not, counselor?

Mr. MORRIS. It is fragmentary, Senator. The reason that I referred to this and that we are putting it into the public record at this time is because it is a matter of public record.

Mr. FORER. I just wanted the record—

Senator WELKER. There is no inference—

Mr. KOTEN. But I—

Mr. FORER. But you did not even ask him. I want the record to be perfectly plain that you have not asked Mr. Koten whether he engaged in any such thing as that.

Mr. MORRIS. It does not say anything. All it says is that Bernard Koten, research director of the American Russian Institute, is a friend and a contact of William Herman Eckart Johnson and his wife.

Mr. KOTEN. What does "contact" mean, sir?

Mr. FORER. Why are you calling him down here? Why are you putting in the record Mr. Koten's testimony?

Now, we have no objection to its going into the record. But why don't you ask Mr. Koten whether he had anything to do with what that says the Johnsons had to do?

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a friend and contact of the Johnsons?

Mr. KOTEN. I said, "friend," sir.

Senator WELKER. I think it is very material. You say it does not have any reason, counselor. I think it is very material.

(The memo was marked "Exhibit No. 256" and, having been read in full by Mr. Morris, was placed in the committee files.)

Mr. FORER. No. You do not understand. I have not made myself clear.

Senator WELKER. He wanted to find out whether he was a friend of people suspected of being espionage agents. It goes to the weight and not the credibility of the testimony.

Mr. FORER. No. We want the record to show that Mr. Koten is not, and nobody can accuse him of being, an espionage agent, or having any share in espionage.

Mr. MORRIS. No one has raised that point, Mr. Forer.

Mr. FORER. I think it has been raised.

Senator WELKER. Only by you.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, I would like to point out that we have stuck strictly to the evidence and the information that the committee has, and we have not asked one other question.

Mr. FORER. It is insinuated.

Mr. MORRIS. We have received evidence in the past, Senator, that the American-Russian Institute was a recruiting agency for Soviet intelligence, and we do know that this man was the research director of the American-Russian Institute. But I would like the record to show that, to my knowledge, I have no indication, and one of the things we are trying to find out, I suppose, is whether or not this individual who

is testifying here today, knew of the role of the American-Russian Institute.

Mr. FORER. If you are trying to find out whether Mr. Koten had anything to do with Russian intelligence, it seems to me you ought to ask him.

Mr. MORRIS. This is the only evidence before the committee.

Mr. FORER. I think all it is is insinuations.

Mr. KOTEN. The word "contact" hangs there and it sort of sticks in my craw.

Senator WELKER. You go right ahead.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, I asked him if he had transmitted any evidence to him, and that is the context of this.

Senator WELKER. I want to say to you, counsel, and this witness and his counsel, if there is any question, and if they want a question asked of them, you go right ahead and ask the question.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, the point that I—

Senator WELKER. As I recalled, you made no inference whatsoever.

Mr. MORRIS. And I asked whether any evidence had been transmitted from the secret Russian desk of the War Department to the witness here today.

Senator WELKER. And he answerer "No," as I recall it.

Mr. KOTEN. That is right.

Mr. FORER. All right.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Senator, I would like to make it a practice here with respect to the committee activity to ask questions only in conformance with the information and the evidence that is before the committee. And I think, Senator, it is a very important thing that this committee do only that, to avoid—

Mr. FORER. I was not being critical. I just wanted to make sure that the press did not get any unwarranted insinuations.

Mr. MORRIS. No.

Mr. FORER. O. K.

Have you finished?

Mr. MORRIS. I have finished.

Senator WELKER. That is all. You are released from the subpoena. Thank you very much.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, I would like the record to show that Mr. Friedman, before he left, withdrew his request that the statement be put in the record. He agreed that there was immaterial matter in it, and felt that should not be in the record.

Senator WELKER. Very well. Thank you.

The meeting is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 1:54 p. m., the subcommittee recessed to reconvene at 10:30 a. m., Thursday, May 3, 1956.)

(The following news release, dated April 7, 1956, was ordered printed in the record at a meeting of the subcommittee on June 26, 1956:)

NEWS RELEASE, APRIL 7, 1956, FROM THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY  
SUBCOMMITTEE

Senator James O. Eastland (Democrat, Mississippi) today ordered an open session of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, of which he is chairman, for Wednesday, April 11, to hear Robert Blanchard, a television artist, his wife, Winifred, and possibly another witness.

The Blanchards were excused from the subcommittee's recent hearings in New Orleans because they were unable to reach the city in time.

At the conclusion of the New Orleans hearings yesterday, the participating Senators, Chairman Eastland, William E. Jenner (Republican, Indiana), and Arthur V. Watkins (Republican, Utah) joined in the following statement:

"Our evidence in New Orleans indicates very clearly that Communist leaders in Moscow, Peiping, and Bombay, and other foreign cities, through the instrumentality of their writings and party directives, transmitted under Soviet discipline, are reaching down into the southern part of the United States for agents willing to do their mischievous work. We have come into possession of Communist Party orders that enjoin American Communists to pursue specific assignments that are calculated to spread Soviet power here and abroad.

"Our sessions indicate that, hidden from the public eye, and known only, we presume, to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there has been in New Orleans an active Communist underground movement, small but coordinated, that has sought to infiltrate labor unions, the churches, farmer organizations, parent-teacher associations, the channels of public opinion, and other streams of influence in our Government.

"Our sessions reveal the conspiratorial nature of the Communist organization, the resort to aliases, the use of code names, evasion of legal processes, the fabrication of birth records, of social security records, and other practices that are designed to conceal from legal authorities and from the American peoples the purposes of the Communists."

During the course of the subcommittee's hearings, after 14 witnesses had been heard, counsel for several of the witnesses, Abraham Kleinfeldt, of New Orleans, asked the chairman for an opportunity to deny, under oath, that he, himself, had ever been a Communist. The chairman gave him that privilege and affirmatively stated that the subcommittee had no evidence to the contrary.

The chairman then asked the other lawyers, Ben Smith, of New Orleans, and Philip Wittenberg, of New York, if they wished the same courtesy extended to them. Smith availed himself of the opportunity and denied that he had ever been a Communist. Wittenberg, however, became contumacious and was ordered from the courtroom.



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# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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## HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE  
UNITED STATES

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MAY 9 AND 10, 1956

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PART 23

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Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



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# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1956

UNITED STATES SENATE,

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY AND OTHER INTERNAL

SECURITY LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 11:10 a. m., in room 155, Senate Office Building, Senator Arthur V. Watkins presiding.

Present: Senator Watkins.

Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel; William A. Rusher, administrative counsel; Benjamin Mandel, research director.

Senator WATKINS. The committee will be in session.

Mr. Morris, will you call your witness?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Foner, will you come forward, please?

Mr. Foner is the witness. Please make yourself comfortable.

Senator WATKINS. Will you stand and be sworn?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony given on this matter in this hearing will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. FONER. I do.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, before beginning with the questions this morning, I would like to say there is only going to be one witness appearing in the open session today. There had been four witnesses subpoenaed for today's session.

Three weeks ago, in connection with our hearings, we had subpoenaed a witness who was a publisher and had an academic background. He came forward and answered questions rather extensively, and identified for the record 30 or 40 persons who had been Communists. What we have been trying to do is trace the present location of these 30 or 40 people and what they are doing now. In the course of that, we had a witness in executive session who is an associate professor at a State university. When we presented him with the evidence, he invoked his privilege under the fifth amendment rather than answer the questions. At the same time, he said he is not now a Communist.

Very often that is a problem that comes up before the committee. We have evidence of a person's participation in a Communist organization, and as far as his present activity is concerned, he has only his own say-so, and he will not give the circumstances surrounding his departure from the party so the committee can form an independent judgment.

We would like the record to show he is an ex-Communist without giving further proof of that position. However, we have allowed him to return back to the university to discuss the thing with some

people who might be able to give him some advice. In other words, before making his testimony public, we have allowed him to return so that he will be able to think it over.

Now, a second witness appeared in the executive session this morning, as you know—I would like the record to show this witness was a person whose name appeared in public record of this committee as an American who had engaged in espionage.

Senator WATKINS. You ought to make that word "espionage" a little more specific.

Mr. MORRIS. Industrial espionage for the Soviet Union.

When we asked him about it, he disclosed he had been in contact with Soviet agents for a period from 1933 to 1950. One of the agents involved was Gaik Ovakimian, who has appeared in our record as one of the Communist security police in the United States.

This witness testified extensively about his activities with Gaik Ovakimian. At the same time, he had an association of the same nature with a Soviet official who operated under the cover of the Soviet Red Cross. He gave us extensive details about his own dealings with that man, and that involved, in addition to espionage, a certain amount of violence.

The man has shown a great reluctance to testify, as you know, Senator, and again we have deliberated and given the man an opportunity to think the thing over for another week before putting his name in the public record.

Senator WATKINS. As I understand, we advised him that the matter was not finished, and that he would be called back later.

Mr. MORRIS. Meanwhile, we have his executive session testimony of 3 hours' duration, Senator.

Senator WATKINS. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. I have some more things here, Senator, that I would like to have go into the record at this time. These are things that we now have that should have been in the record in the course of past hearings.

While Harry Gold was testifying, reference was made to a man named Yakovlev. We have legislative reference that a man named A. A. Yakovlev was assistant vice consul in New York prior to June 16, 1950. May that go into the record?

Senator WATKINS. It may be made a part of the record.

(The reference referred to appears as a footnote at p. 1028 of part 20 of the series of hearings on Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States.)

Mr. MORRIS. We have testimony from Mr. Yuri Rastvorov that G. Karpov, who is described as chairman of the council for the affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church, is in fact a general in Soviet military intelligence. We have here an article which appeared in the Worker of April 3, 1949, by G. Karpov, chairman of the council for the affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church.

I would like that to go into the record, sir.

Senator WATKINS. It may be made a part of the record.

(The article referred to appears at p. 785 of part 14 of the series of hearings on Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States.)

Mr. MORRIS. A witness before this committee, Franklin Folsom, in connection with the Tass hearings, refused to say, unlike all the other witnesses who appeared in the Tass hearings, whether in fact

he had worked for Tass News Agency. He refused to say on the grounds that his answers might incriminate him.

I would like to offer for the record the September 3, 1947, registration filed by Tass, pursuant to section 2 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, in which it is listed that Franklin Folsom, 142 East 27th Street, New York City, was in fact an employee of Tass at that particular time.

May that go into the record, Mr. Chairman?

Senator WATKINS. This is a photostatic copy of the original document?

Mr. MORRIS. That is right. That is a photostat of the original registration certificate, which shows in fact that Folsom was employed by Tass at that time, at the time he refused to say that he was, pleading fifth-amendment privilege.

Senator WATKINS. It will be made a part of the record.

Mr. MORRIS. I have here two photostats that may be of interest to the committee, because they contain additional facts, similar registration for March 31 and September 30, 1948, also containing the name of Franklin Folsom. To some extent, they are duplicates, but since it is a different registration, there is a little more information on it, putting more information in the files.

Senator WATKINS. These are photostatic copies of the official record?

Mr. MORRIS. That is right.

Senator WATKINS. They may be made a part of the record.

(The photostats referred to appear at pages 451-460 of part 9 of the printed hearings on Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States.)

Mr. MORRIS. When Esther Lowell Shields, of the Tass News Agency, appeared before the committee, we asked her if she had in fact written for Intercor, which is a publication of the Comintern. Miss Lowell—Mrs. Shields—denied that she had ever written for Intercor. We have here a notation made by Mr. Mandel, the Research Director, which indicates that an article under the name of Esther Lowell, the name she used, did in fact appear.

Mr. MANDEL. The article under the name of Esther Lowell was a book review of Agnes Smedley's book Chinese Destinies, and was published in International Press Correspondents' official organ of Communist International, volume 14, No. 19, dated March 31, 1934, page 508, under the title "A Vivid Picture of Changing China."

Mr. MORRIS. That would not necessarily contradict Mrs. Shields' testimony because she would not necessarily consider a book review an article. At the same time, the name Esther Lowell may have been used by the Intercor people without her knowledge.

I have an article here by Paul Healey on Tass which I would like to have go into the record, Senator, because it has been referred to several times in the course of our Tass hearings.

Senator WATKINS. Is this a magazine which has been published?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, the Saturday Evening Post, Senator.

Senator WATKINS. It may be made a part of the record.

(The article referred to appears at pages 463-467 of part of the printed hearings on Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States.)

Mr. MANDEL. The date on that article is January 20, 1951.

Mr. MORRIS. Just a few more things here. We have a publication of the United States Information Agency.

That is right, isn't it?

Mr. MANDEL. United States Information Service.

Mr. MORRIS. United States Information Service, which has a reference—Mr. Mandel will identify it.

Mr. MANDEL. It is a magazine called Problems of Communism, No. 2, volume 5, March, April, 1956, published by the United States Information Service.

On page 7 is this reference to Tass:

Only one of the Soviet newspaper organizations can compete with Pravda in scope, though not in rank. This is Tass, the monopoly news agency. In addition to its news service, Tass operates a photo service, a mat and plastic cut service, Presklishe, a radio service, a feature syndicate press bureau, and a confidential news service distributed under seal to metropolitan editors and high officials of State and party.

That is footnoted as being from Benton's Notes of An Interview With Palgunov. Also from Palgunov's Fundamentals of News in the newspapers, Moscow University Publishing House, Moscow University, 1955.

Mr. MORRIS. I ask that those exhibits be printed in the record with some portion of the Tass testimony, and the one relating to Harry Gold be printed in the testimony in connection with the Gold hearing.

Senator WATKINS. It is so ordered.

Mr. MORRIS. I have two more news accounts which indicate that India expelled a Tass correspondent. The news story is in the Washington Daily News of April 14, 1952, and the New York Times of April 15, 1954, and the Ottawa Citizen of the same day, which indicated that Canada expelled Mr. Ivan Tsvetkov from Canada. I also have an editorial from the New York World Telegram of July 12, 1954, bearing on Tass.

Senator WATKINS. You want those in the record?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Senator WATKINS. It will be done.

(The above material will be found at pp. 468-470 of part 9 of the printed hearings on Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States.)

Mr. MANDEL. This one is from the records of Gen. Charles Willoughby, and is headed "GHQ, FEC, Military Intelligence Section, General Staff, appendixes to a partial documentation of the Sorge espionage case, Miscellaneous Records, Special Branch, Shanghai Municipal Police."

Consecutive exhibit No. 32, part II, section B, page 115, headed "Tass."

Tass established a branch in Shanghai in April 1932, when V. Rover opened an office at 19 Museum Road. The location of the agency was moved in 1933 when J. Chernoff replaced Rover and again, in June 1934, when it was moved to the fifth floor, 20 Canton Road, its location as of July 29, 1936. The manager at that time was Andrew Ivanovitch Sotoff, who replaced Chernoff in February 1935. The permanent foreign staff members were: R. L. Wikmen and his wife, and L. Lidov, Soviet citizens. Several foreigners were associated with the outside organization, and among those who had been seen visiting the offices were Agnes Smedley, Frank Glass, Granitch (Voice of China), Randal Gould, J. B. Powell, and V. Abolnik, Pekin Tass agent. Mrs. Sotoff was manager of the American Book & Supply Co., 841 Bubbling Well Road, and it was reported that Hayton Fleet, a British subject, would take over the outside Tass organization in the near future. Tass was run on the same lines as other news agencies; however, all messages transmitted to Moscow were censored by the U. S. S. R. consulate prior to dispatch. The only local press that frequently published Tass messages was the China Daily Herald.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like the record to show that no conclusion has been drawn from the article just read by Mr. Mandel, that the information was read into the record in connection with our Tass hearings, and no inference is necessarily made.

Senator WATKINS. The record will so show.

**TESTIMONY OF PHILIP S. FONER, MOUNTAIN TRAIL,  
CROTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.**

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Foner, will you give your full name and address?

Mr. FONER. Philip S. Foner, Mountain Trail, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your occupation?

Mr. FONER. I am a writer and publisher.

Mr. MORRIS. What are your publishing firms?

Mr. FONER. The Citadel Press and, in the book business, Remainder Book Co.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the Citadel Press?

Mr. FONER. A publishing firm.

Mr. MORRIS. What does it publish?

Mr. FONER. Books.

Mr. MORRIS. How big a firm is it?

Mr. FONER. I don't know what that means.

Mr. MORRIS. How many employees do you have?

Mr. FONER. About 12.

Mr. MORRIS. About how many books do you publish a year, on the average?

Mr. FONER. It varies from year to year.

Mr. MORRIS. Give us an approximation.

Mr. FONER. Fifteen or eighteen.

Mr. MORRIS. It is located at 222 Fourth Avenue?

Mr. FONER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Is it a corporation or a partnership?

Mr. FONER. It is a partnership.

Mr. MORRIS. Who are the partners?

Mr. FONER. Myself and my associate.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your associate's name?

Mr. FONER. Morris Sorkin.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you equal partners?

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Fifty-percent interest.

Now, in connection with that particular firm, the Citadel Press, have you distributed books and pamphlets, which some authorities have considered to be obscene and pornographic?

Mr. FONER. In connection with the Citadel Press, no.

Mr. MORRIS. Have any authorities ever taken exception to the publications of the Citadel Press?

Mr. FONER. I don't know what that question means.

Mr. MORRIS. Have there been any formal proceedings against Citadel Press?

Mr. FONER. Not against Citadel Press.

Senator WATKINS. Are you holding anything in reserve as being in connection with anything else?

Mr. MORRIS. You mean by that that one of your other enterprises did have proceedings?

Mr. FONER. The Remainder Book Co. may have been the organization referred to by the counsel.

Senator WATKINS. That is probably what he had in mind when he asked you that question.

Mr. MORRIS. I wanted to go through Citadel Press first, because we have a list of their publications.

Senator WATKINS. Go ahead.

Mr. MORRIS. I don't think there is any need of our reading these things into the record. I think I will show it to you and to the witness, and we have certain things marked which generally indicate the nature of some of the publications herein.

Have you looked at that list, Mr. Foner?

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. It is an accurate list, is it not?

Mr. FONER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Quite a few of the articles deal with sex and problems of sex deviation?

Mr. FONER. Quite a few of the publications are psychiatric discussions of sex.

Mr. MORRIS. That is all right. We are not drawing any conclusions. Rather than our reading them into the record, I think if you will accept that description—

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Are there also articles on that list published by people you know to be Communists?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer that question on the basis of the fifth-amendment privilege.

Mr. MORRIS. May I see that list, please?

Mr. Chairman, I have here a title on the list, "Poetry and Prose of Heinrich Heine," edited by Frederic Ewen. He has been before this committee, and when asked about the book, he refused to answer under the privileges of the fifth amendment.

There is another one here, edited by Morris U. Schappes, a person of the same qualification. I would like it to go into the record in that juxtaposition.

Senator WATKINS. It may be made a part of the record.

(The book list referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 257" and is as follows:)

#### EXHIBIT NO. 257

THE CITADEL PRESS, 222 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

American Church of the Protestant Heritage. Edited by Vergilius Ferm	\$5.00
Autobiography of Maxim Gorky. Translated by Isidor Schneider	3.75
Baudelaire, Rimbaud, Verlaine. Edited by Joseph M. Bernstein	3.00
Betting Horses to Win. Les Conklin	3.50
Casanova's Homecoming. Arthur Schnitzler	1.98
The City Fights Back. Hal Burton	5.00
Collected Writings of Ambrose Bierce. Introduction by Clifton Fadiman	4.00
Diana. Diana Frederics	1.98
Documentary History of the Negro People in the U. S. Edited by Herbert Aptheker	7.50
Documentary History of the Jews in the United States. Edited by Morris U. Schappes	6.00
(The) Drugstore Morris Perman	3.00

Encyclopedia of Aberrations. Edited by Edward Podolsky, D.D.	\$10.00
Flying Saucers on the Attack. Harold T. Wilkins	3.50
(The) Great Tradition in English Literature: From Shakespeare to Shaw.	
Annette Rubinstein	7.50
A Guide to Home Decorating. Carl C. Blohm	2.95
(The) Hidden Heritage. John Howard Lawson	3.50
(The) Homosexuals: As Seen by Themselves and Thirty Authorities. A. M. Kirch	
	4.00
How To Achieve Sex Happiness in Marriage. Henry and Freda Thornton	2.00
Hypnosis: Theory, Practice and Application. Raphael H. Rhodes	3.00
Interpretation of Shakespeare. Hardin Craig	5.00
Jack London: American Rebel. Edited by Philip S. Foner	3.50
Magic for All. Bob Dunn	2.00
Man and Beast in Africa. Francois Sommer	4.00
Marital Infidelity. Frank S. Caprio, M.D.	3.50
(The) Maugham Enigma. Edited by Klaus Jonas	4.00
Meet the Folks. Sam Levenson	2.00
Modern Humor for the Effective Speaking. Edward F. Allen	2.50
Mother. Maxim Gorky	2.50
My Complete Story of the Flute. Leonardo De Lorenzo	6.00
Negro Caravan. Edited by Brown, Davis and Lee	3.50
Negro Family in the United States. E. Franklin Frazier	5.00
(The) Negro Novelist, 1940-50. Carl Milton Hughes	4.00
(The) Neurotic: His Inner and Outer Worlds. Joseph B. Furst, M.D.	3.50
New Approaches to Dream Interpretation. Nandor Fodor	5.00
Of Course You Can Draw. Herbert L. Kruckman	2.50
(The) Old Bunch. Meyer Levin	2.49
(The) Origins and Nature of Marriage. Lewis Montaigne	3.00
Payday at the Races. Les Conklin	3.50
Poetry and Prose of Heinrich Heine. Edited by Frederic Ewen	6.00
(The) Power of Sex. Frank S. Caprio, M.D.	3.00
(The) Power To Love. Edwin W. Hirsch, M.D.	5.00
Raising the World's Standard of Living. Robert T. Mack, Jr.	4.00
Romanian Cook Book. Anisoara Stan	3.00
Satanism and Witchcraft. Jules Michelet	2.00
Selected Writings of Lafcadio Hearn. Edited by Henry Goodman	4.00
(The) Sexually Adequate Female. Frank S. Caprio, M. D.	3.00
(The) Sexually Adequate Male. Frank S. Caprio, M. D.	3.00
Shrimp Cookery. Helen Worth	2.50
Sinful Cities of the Western World. Hendrik de Leeuw	1.98
Social Work and Social Living. Bertha C. Reynolds	2.50
Sterile Sun. Caroline Slade	1.98
Therapy Through Hypnosis. Edited by Raphael H. Rhodes	3.75
Torture Garden. Octave Mirbeau	3.00
Treasury of Kahlil Gibran. Edited by Martin L. Wolf	3.95
What's Your Problem? Alfred Blazer, M.D.	3.50
(The) Wm. Steig Album. William Steig	3.95
Your Mind and Appearance. Adolph A. Apton, M.D.	3.00

Mr. MORRIS. Who finances the Citadel Press?

Mr. FONER. I'm not sure what you mean.

Mr. MORRIS. Is it self-supporting?

Mr. FONER. Yes, financed by the coowners.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you yourself do any writing of books published by the Citadel Press?

Mr. FONER. I have written books published by the Citadel Press.

Mr. MORRIS. How many books of your own have been published by the Citadel Press?

Mr. FONER. There are three books on that list.

Mr. MORRIS. All together, how many books have you written, Mr. Foner?

Mr. FONER. About 17.

Mr. MORRIS. The first was written in what year?

Mr. FONER. The first was written—published, you mean? It was written over a longer period of time.

Mr. MORRIS. When was the first book published?

Mr. FONER. In the year 1940.

Mr. MORRIS. So in the 16 years intervening, you have published 17 books.

Mr. FONER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. What is your other enterprise?

Mr. FONER. The Remainder Book Co.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the Remainder Book Co.?

Mr. FONER. It buys overstock of other publishers and distributes books for other publishers who do not have a long sales list.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you a partner with Mr. Sorkin in that enterprise, too?

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Is the partnership the same, 50-50?

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us generally how many employees that firm has?

Mr. FONER. The same number.

Mr. MORRIS. Not the same employees, are they?

Mr. FONER. Oh, yes.

Mr. MORRIS. So the two companies are occupying the same premises?

Mr. FONER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, in connection with that particular enterprise, was there an indictment against a person known as Samuel Roth?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer that under the privileges of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, to your knowledge, was there filed in United States District Court in the Southern District of New York an indictment against Samuel Roth which contained the general charges, which appeared on page 26:

The grand jury further charges:

1. That from in or about March 1951, and continuously thereafter up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, in the southern district of New York and elsewhere, Samuel Roth, the defendant herein, unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with Chief Miller G. I. Distributors, Inc., Morris Sorkin, Philip F. Foner, Remainder Book Co., Abraham Lieberman, Book Sales, Inc., and diverse other persons to the grand jury unknown, to commit offenses against the United States in violation of title 18, United States Code, section 1461.

2. It was part of said conspiracy that said defendant and coconspirators will publish, print, distribute, deposit, and cause to be deposited for mailing and delivery obscene, lewd, lascivious, and filthy books, pamphlets, pictures, papers, letters, writings, prints, packets, packages, articles, and other publications and things of an indecent character.

Mr. Foner, did you distribute the books so described in the grand jury indictment?

Mr. FONER. Same answer as before.

Mr. MORRIS. That is, you refuse to say?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer that.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know as a matter of fact what was the outcome of this criminal action against Samuel Roth?

Mr. FONER. Same answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know from reading in the newspapers what happened to Mr. Roth?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer that.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you personally know Mr. Roth?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Was Morris Sorkin mentioned in that indictment?

Senator WATKINS. You are refusing to answer these questions, claiming the privilege of the fifth amendment?

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Is the Morris Sorkin mentioned here your partner?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Is the Remainder Book Co. the grand jury indictment mentions the enterprise in which you are a partner with Mr. Sorkin?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer.

Senator WATKINS. Is it the same one you admitted in testimony you and the other gentleman are the owners of?

Mr. FONER. My answer is I decline to answer under the privileges of the fifth amendment.

Senator WATKINS. The record ought to show clearly, and I think it does, that you and the gentleman operated this partnership, and are coowners, and that that enterprise is under the same name as just read by Mr. Morris in the grand-jury indictment.

Now, you refuse to answer the question under the grounds that it might tend to incriminate you?

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Senator WATKINS. I want you to be sure you understand what you are doing.

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you acquainted with a publication called the Good Times?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer that question under the privileges of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. I am asking you if you, yourself, have had any connection with that.

Mr. FONER. I gave you the answer.

Mr. MORRIS. And you will not tell us to what extent the Remainder Book Co. is involved with the publication Good Times?

Mr. FONER. Same answer as before.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may I put this into the record?

Senator WATKINS. You want the contents of it printed in the record, or just as an exhibit?

Mr. MORRIS. May the staff use discretion in taking out those portions which are repetitious? I think in the interest of economy, we could put in only the ones that have a bearing on this hearing.

Senator WATKINS. That will be the order. You may select those portions that have a bearing on the hearing. They may be printed in the record. The document itself will be filed also as an exhibit in this matter.

# 1200 SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

(The document referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 258" and excerpts therefrom read as follows:)

## EXHIBIT No. 258

(Indictment No. C-148-9, United States District Court, Southern District of New York; United States of America, against Samuel Roth, defendant, pp. 26 and 27)

### COUNT XXVI

The Grand Jury further charges:

1. That from in or about March 1951, and continuously thereafter up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, in the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, Samuel Roth, the defendant herein, unlawfully, wilfully, and knowingly did combine, conspire, confederate, and agree with Chief Miller, G. I. Distributors, Inc., Morris Sorkin, Philip S. Foner, Remainder Book Company, Abraham Lieberman, Book Sales, Inc., and divers other persons to the Grand Jury unknown, to commit offenses against the United States in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1461.

2. It was part of said conspiracy that said defendant and coconspirators would publish, print, distribute, deposit, and cause to be deposited for mailing and delivery obscene, lewd, lascivious and filthy books, pamphlets, pictures, papers, letters, writings, prints, packets, packages, articles, and other publications and things of an indecent character.

### OVERT ACTS

In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, in the Southern District of New York:

1. On or about the 3rd day of April 1953, defendant Samuel Roth and coconspirator Chief Miller affixed their signatures to a document commencing with the words "Agreement between Chief Miller, acting for G. I. Distributors, Inc., and Samuel Roth, acting for Seven Sirens Press, Inc., for the distribution of a monthly magazine entitled 'Good Times: A Review of the World of Pleasure.'"

2. On or about the 10th day of June 1955, coconspirator Book Sales, Inc., deposited and caused to be deposited for mailing and delivery a package addressed to: Bell Block News Store, 606 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

3. On or about the 18th day of April 1955, coconspirator Remainder Book Company deposited and caused to be deposited for mailing and delivery a package addressed to: Clinton Bookshop, 138 S. Clinton, Rochester, N. Y.

4. On or about the 9th day of May 1955, coconspirator G. I. Distributors, Inc., deposited and caused to be deposited a package addressed to: King's News, 250 E. Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

(Title 18, United States Code, section 371.)

Mr. MORRIS. I have here, now, Mr. Chairman, two more publication lists of the Citadel Press. I wonder if they may go into the record at this time.

Will you look at them to be sure they are what I said they are?

Mr. FONER. Yes, that's right.

Senator WATKINS. What did you say?

Mr. FONER. I identified them.

Senator WATKINS. They are photostats, I assume, of book lists.

Mr. FONER. As listed in the Book Annual.

Senator WATKINS. That is the Citadel Press owned by you and your partner?

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Senator WATKINS. They are admitted.

(The lists referred to above were marked "Exhibits Nos. 259 and 259-A" and appear below:)

## EXHIBIT No. 259

[Publishers Trade List Annual, 1955, p. 30]

THE CITADEL PRESS, 222 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

Mother. Maxim Gorky-----	\$2.50
My Complete Story of the Flute. Leonardo De Lorenzo-----	6.00
Negro Caravan. Edited by Brown, Davis & Lee-----	3.50
Negro Family in the United States. E. Franklin Frazier-----	5.00
(The) Negro Novelist, 1940-50. Carl Milton Hughes-----	4.00
(The) Neurotic: His Inner and Outer Worlds. Joseph B. Furst, M. D-----	3.50
New Approaches To Dream Interpretation. Nandor Fodor-----	5.00
Of Course You Can Draw. Herbert L. Kruckman-----	2.50
One For the Book of Sports. Sam Balter and Cy Rice-----	2.50
(The) Old Bunch. Meyer Levin-----	2.49
(The) Origins and Nature of Marriage. Lewis Montaigne-----	3.00
Payday at the Races. Les Conklin-----	3.50
Poetry and Prose of Heinrich Heine. Edited by Frederic Ewen-----	6.00
(The) Power of Being a Positive Stinker. Anna Russell-----	1.50
(The) Power of Sex. Frank S. Caprio, M. D-----	3.00
(The) Power to Love. Edwin W. Hirsch, M. D-----	5.00
Preludes to Life: Early Memories. Theodore Heuss-----	3.50
Queen of the Paris Night. Mistinguett-----	3.50
Raising the World's Standard of Living. Robert T. Mack, Jr-----	4.00
Romanian Cook Book. Anisoara Stan-----	3.00
(The) Satanic Mass. H. T. Rhodes-----	3.50
Satanism and Witchcraft. Jules Michelet-----	2.00
(The) Searching Light. Martha Dodd-----	3.50
Selected Writings of La facadio Hearn. Edited by Henry Goodman-----	4.00
(The) Sexually Adequate Female. Frank S. Caprio, M. D-----	3.00
(The) Sexually Adequate Male. Frank S. Caprio, M. D-----	3.00
Shrimp Cookery. Helen Worth-----	2.50
Social Work and Social Living. Bertha C. Reynolds-----	2.50
Sterile Sun. Caroline Slade-----	1.98
(The) Tasting Spoon. Loris Troup-----	3.00
Therapy Through Hypnosis. Raphael H. Rhodes-----	3.75
Torture Garden. Octave Mirbeau-----	3.00
Treasury of Kahlil Gibran. Edited by Martin L. Wolf-----	3.95
Tunisia Today: Crisis in North Africa. Leon Laitman-----	4.00
Underwater: A Skindiver's Manual. Bill Barada-----	2.00
Variations in Sexual Behavior. Frank S. Caprio, M. D-----	5.00
Witchcraft Today. Gerald B. Gardner-----	4.00
What Do You Know About Jewish Religion, History, Ethics and Culture? Rabbi Sidney L. Markowitz-----	2.95
What To Say and How To Say It—for All Occasions. David Belson-----	2.95
What's Your Problem? Alfred Blazer, M. D-----	3.50
William Steig Album. William Steig-----	3.95
World's Fastest Cars. Fred Horsley-----	2.00
Your Investments—1956 Edition. Leo Barnes-----	3.00
Your Mind and Appearance. Adolph A. Apton, M. D-----	3.00

## EXHIBIT No. 259-A

[Publishers Trade List Annual, 1954, p. 16]

THE CITADEL PRESS, 222 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

*An alphabetical listing by title of current books*

America's 60 Families. Ferdinand Lundberg-----	\$2.49
American Church of the Protestant Heritage. Edited by Vergilius Ferm-----	5.00
Autobiography of Maxim Gorky. Translated by Isidor Schneider-----	3.75
Baudelaire, Rimbaud, Verlaine. Edited by Joseph M. Bernstein-----	3.00
Casanova's Homecoming. Arthur Schnitzler-----	1.98
Complete Writings of Thomas Paine. Edited by Philip S. Foner-----	7.50
Collected Writings of Ambrose Bierce. Introduction by Clifton Fadiman-----	4.00
Diana. Diana Frederics-----	1.98
Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States. Edited by Herbert Aptheker-----	7.50
Documentary History of the Jews in the United States. Edited by Morris U. Schappes-----	6.00
Encyclopedia of Aberrations. Edited by Edward Podolsky, M. D-----	10.00
Encyclopedia of Psychology. Edited by Philip L. Harriman-----	5.00
Guide to Home Decorating. Carl C. Blohm-----	2.95
(The) Great Tradition in English Literature: From Shakespeare to Shaw. Annette Rubinstein-----	7.50
(The) Hidden Heritage. John Howard Lawson-----	3.50
How To Achieve Sex Happiness in Marriage. Henry and Freda Thornton-----	2.00
Hypnosis: Theory, Practice, and Application. Raphael H. Rhodes-----	3.00
Interpretation of Shakespeare. Hardin Craig-----	5.00
Jack London: American Rebel. Edited by Philip S. Foner-----	3.50
Life and Major Writings of Thomas Paine. Edited by Philip S. Foner-----	1.98
Magic for All. Bob Dunn-----	2.00
Marital Infidelity. Frank S. Caprio, M. D-----	3.50
Meet the Folks. Sam Levenson-----	2.00
Modern Humor for Effective Speaking. Edward F. Allen-----	2.50
Mother. Maxim Gorky-----	2.50
My Complete Story of the Flute. Leonardo De Lorenzo-----	6.00
Negro Caravan. Edited by Brown, Davis, and Lee-----	3.50
Negro Family in the United States. E. Franklin Frazier-----	5.00
(The) Negro Novelist, 1940-50. Carl Milton Hughes-----	4.00
New Approaches to Dream Interpretation. Nandor Fodor-----	5.00
Of Course You Can Draw. Herbert L. Kruckman-----	2.50
(The) Old Bunch. Meyer Levin-----	2.49
(The) Origins and Nature of Marriage. Lewis Montaigne-----	3.50
Payday at the Races. Les Conklin-----	3.50
Poetry and Prose of Heinrich Heine. Edited by Frederic Ewen-----	6.00
(The) Power of Sex. Frank S. Caprio, M. D-----	3.00
(The) Power To Love. Edwin W. Hirsch, M. D-----	5.00
Raising the World's Standard of Living. Robert T. Mack, Jr-----	4.00
Real F. D. R. Clark Kinnaird-----	2.50
Romanian Cook Book. Anisoara Stan-----	3.00
Satanism and Witchcraft. Jules Michelet-----	2.00
Selected Writings of Lafcadio Hearn. Edited by Henry Goodman-----	4.00
(The) Sexually Adequate Female. Frank S. Caprio, M. D-----	3.00
(The) Sexually Adequate Male. Frank S. Caprio, M. D-----	3.00
Shrimp Cookery. Helen Worth-----	2.50
Sinful Cities of the Western World. Hendrik de Leeuw-----	1.98
Social Work and Social Living. Bertha C. Reynolds-----	2.50
Sterile Sun. Caroline Slade-----	1.98
(The) Story of Jesus in the World's Literature. Edited by Edward Wagenknecht-----	1.98
Temptation. John Pen-----	1.98
Therapy Through Hypnosis. Edited by Raphael H. Rhodes-----	3.75
Three Musketeers. Tiffany Thayer-----	1.98
Torture Garden. Octave Mirbeau-----	3.00
Treasury of Kahlil Gibran. Edited by Martin L. Wolf-----	3.95
(The) Wm. Steig Album. William Steig-----	3.95
What's Your Problem? Alfred Blazer, M. D-----	3.50
Your Mind and Appearance. Adolph A. Apton, M. D-----	3.00

Mr. MORRIS. Will you indicate for the record, Mr. Mandel, what was the result of the Roth trial?

Mr. MANDEL. I understand that Samuel Roth was convicted and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment as a result of the trial described.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know whether or not that is an accurate statement?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know whether it is a fact? Did you read in the paper of that fact?

Mr. FONER. I did not.

Mr. MORRIS. You did not read that in the paper?

Mr. FONER. No.

Senator WATKINS. Were you present at the trial of Mr. Roth?

Mr. FONER. I was not.

Senator WATKINS. Was he an employer of yours?

Mr. FONER. No, he was not.

Senator WATKINS. Of you and your Citadel partnership and the other one?

Mr. FONER. Neither one.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did Mr. Sorkin appear at the trial?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer that question.

Mr. MORRIS. Did he admit at that time that they distributed some of the articles that were involved in that particular trial?

Mr. FONER. Same answer, fifth amendment privileges.

Mr. MORRIS. This witness has been identified before another committee, a New York legislative committee, Senator Watkins, as a person who was at least in the past a member of the Communist Party.

I would like to ask you, Mr. Foner, are you now a Communist?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer that question on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you a Communist at the time the Citadel Press issued the three book lists we have referred to in the record?

Mr. FONER. Same answer, on the same grounds.

Senator WATKINS. Have you ever been a Communist?

Mr. FONER. Same answer.

Mr. MORRIS. You were born in New York, Mr. Foner?

Mr. FONER. That is correct.

Mr. MORRIS. You were a teacher at City College?

Mr. FONER. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. You were dismissed from the City College after the Rapp-Coudert hearings?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer on the same basis.

Senator WATKINS. That is the same hearing?

Mr. MORRIS. I have some clippings on that.

What work have you done since your separation from the City College?

Mr. FONER. I don't understand the question.

Mr. MORRIS. What have been some of your activities since your departure from City College?

Mr. FONER. You just indicated some of them. I am coowner of the Citadel Press.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you done any teaching any place else?

Mr. FONER. Yes, I have been teaching.

Mr. MORRIS. You taught at the Jefferson School, did you?

Mr. FONER. Yes, I taught at the Jefferson School.

Mr. MORRIS. Where else have you taught?

Mr. FONER. That is all.

Mr. WATKINS. For the purpose of the record, what is the Jefferson School?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Mandel, will you describe Jefferson School?

Mr. MANDEL. It has been cited as an adjunct of the Communist Party by Attorney General Tom Clark in a letter to the Review Board issued in 1947.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you teach at Jefferson School?

Mr. FONER. About 1944 to about 1950 or 1952. I forget which dates.

Mr. MORRIS. I would like to put into the record the three newspaper clippings. One is from the New York Times of Saturday, November 8, 1941; one dated November 18, 1941; and one August 20, 1941. These clippings describe the circumstances surrounding Mr. Foner's separation from the New York school system.

Senator WATKINS. Isn't it possible to get from the school board or the organization, the legal organization responsible for making dismissals—

Mr. MORRIS. I think we can get that.

Senator WATKINS. I think it would be better to get that than to have newspaper stories. I don't say newspaper stories aren't always correct, but sometimes they don't get all the facts in the stories.

Mr. MORRIS. Maybe we'll ask Mr. Foner.

Were you separated from the New York school system, City College of New York, specifically, because of an adjudication that you were not telling the truth when you were interrogated by the authorities?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer that question, on the basis of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you teach at the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago?

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you also teach at the California Labor School in San Francisco?

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Also at the School for Democracy in New York?

Mr. FONER. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the last date you taught at one of those institutions?

Mr. FONER. 1955.

Mr. MORRIS. Which one was that?

Mr. FONER. California Labor School.

Mr. MORRIS. You taught there in 1955.

When did you last teach at Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago? It is no longer in existence, I think.

Mr. FONER. Right.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you last teach there?

Mr. FONER. I forgot the date.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Alexander Trachtenberg?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer that.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you worked in concert with him in any of your publications?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you had any dealings whatever with Workers Library Publishers?

Mr. FONER. I decline to answer that on the grounds of the fifth amendment.

Mr. MORRIS. New Century Publishers?

Mr. FONER. Same answer.

Mr. MORRIS. I have no more questions, at this time.

Mr. Mandel has nothing.

Senator WATKINS. That is all you want from this witness?

Mr. MORRIS. I would like, Mr. Chairman, to put into the record pages 59 and 60 of a publication called Counterattack, volume 10, No. 15, dated April 13, 1956.

Senator WATKINS. For what purpose?

Mr. MORRIS. It is a description of—suppose I give it to you and you may see if you feel it may or may not supplement the testimony.

Senator WATKINS. It may be received, for whatever it is worth.

(The article referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 260" and reads as follows:)

#### EXHIBIT No. 260

[Counterattack, vol. 10, No. 15, April 13, 1956]

#### PORNOGRAPHY

Communism thrives on corruption. Among the notable proofs of this have been the well-documented evidences of the way in which Red China has supplied the illicit world trade in opium and other narcotics (Counterattack, February 24, 1956). Special efforts to make addicts of American servicemen were just part of that story. Exploitation of homosexuality has also shown communism at the work of corruption. Theft, murder, terror, depravity, lying—all have become familiar words in the Communist lexicon of corruption.

Strangely enough, the distribution of pornography, a particularly loathsome traffic with special perils for young people, has so far not been seen in pro-Communist service. Its possibilities in that service, however, are obvious. But is there anything to link it to pro-Communist interests? Here, for the first time, is a substantial answer.

In July 1955, a Federal grand jury in New York handed down an indictment against Samuel Roth, described as a 60-year-old publisher. The indictment, listing 25 counts, charged Roth with sending pornographic publications through the mail. Listed in the indictment but not actually indicted, were the officers of three distribution agencies with whom Roth was said to have conspired to send an obscene magazine through the mails. One of the firms listed was the Remainder Book Co. of 222 Fourth Avenue, New York City. An owner of the firm, as listed in the indictment, was Philip S. Foner.

Also in July, a district court grand jury handed down an indictment of the same sort, charging the mailing of obscene material, against two other New York publishing houses. As in the Roth indictment, coconspirators were listed but not indicted. Of those listed in this indictment, only one firm that had been in the Roth charges turned up again. It was Remainder Book Co. and, again, Philip S. Foner was put down as an owner.

In 1940, a witness testifying before a New York State joint legislative committee identified Philip S. Foner as a member of the Communist Party. Foner was then teaching at New York's City College. The identification came from a fellow teacher who had broken with the party. This teacher had, he testified, been called to a meeting of party members teaching history at various colleges. One of the teachers present was Philip Foner. As a result of the disclosures before the committee, the Rapp-Coudert committee, Foner was dismissed from his teaching post. But he did not stop teaching.

(Philip is one of a notable set of four brothers. Jack Foner also taught at City College and was identified as a party member and dismissed. Henry

Foner was barred from teaching in New York City schools for falsely denying activity in the Young Communist League. Morris (Moe) Foner has been associated with a number of pro-Communist unions.)

In 1942, Phil Foner was listed as an instructor in a women's leadership course which was being sponsored by the women's committee of the Greater New York CIO Council and the Communist Party's School for Democracy—later merged into the party's continuingly active Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City. Foner is known as a founder of the Jefferson School and was a member of the board of trustees for a number of years.

In 1945, his name began to appear on the list of the faculty of the Jefferson School. (In the school's 1955 catalog, however, the name has been dropped, perhaps in prudent deference to Foner's involvement in the charges of distributing pornography.)

When the Jefferson School held its third anniversary dinner in 1947, Philip Foner was on hand and sitting on the dais. The next year's anniversary dinner found Foner a speaker along with such big names as Paul Robeson, and the Jefferson's School's director, Howard Selsam.

When Foner journeyed away from the Jefferson School, it sometimes was as a lecturer for international programs which has been cited as a Communist front and which listed various party members and fellow travelers in its "stable" of lecturers.

Foner also has taught labor history on behalf of such unions as the United Automobile Workers, United Rubber Workers, and Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and for the International Fur and Leather Workers, one of the unions expelled from the CIO on the grounds of having been Communist dominated.

In the catalog of the Communist publishing house, International Publishers, Foner is listed as the author of a history of the American labor movement, and as a biographer of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass (whose speeches and writings he has edited for International), and F. D. Roosevelt. He is author of two pamphlets, Jews in American History and Morale Education in the American Army.

When the New York State Communist Party held a conference on education and literature in 1947, Foner was on hand as a speaker and his labor movement history was one of the "recent Marxist books" discussed.

Other of Foner's writing has been done for the Federated Press, cited as a Communist controlled organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities and by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as one of the means of establishing Communist influence.

It is as an active editor, however, that the Foner story and the pornography indictments swing back together. In the indictments, Foner is listed as an owner of the Remainder Book Co., of 222 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Remainder Co., in turn, is listed as involved in the distribution of obscene matter. The address of the company is significant. It is the address also of Citadel Press, publisher of party-line works. The editor of Citadel is Philip S. Foner. He also is a director. The codirector is Morris Sorkin and Morris Sorkin—to keep things tidy—is co-owner with Foner of the Remainder Book Co.

**Mr. MORRIS.** I have no more questions, Senator.

**Senator WATKINS.** This witness may be excused?

**Mr. MORRIS.** That is right.

The other two witnesses, who should be appearing here this morning, have had their public testimony deferred for the reason I gave.

**Senator WATKINS.** The witness, then, will be excused.

**Mr. MORRIS.** Tomorrow the witness will be Mr. Ashley Nicholas, of the State Department, who will testify to devices and activities that the American Communists have engaged in in connection with American passports. Mr. Nicholas is an employee and has been for many years of the Passport Division of the State Department.

**Senator WATKINS.** The committee will be in recess subject to call of the chairman.

(Whereupon, at 11:50 p. m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1956

UNITED STATES SENATE, SUBCOMMITTEE  
TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY  
LAWS, OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10:30 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, Senator Arthur V. Watkins presiding.

Present: Senators Watkins and McClellan.

Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel; William A. Rusher, administrative counsel; and Benjamin Mandel, research director.

Senator WATKINS. The committee will be in session.

The Senate Internal Security Committee has been holding hearings on the scope and nature of Soviet activity in the United States. An important aspect of the Soviet conspiracy is travel, and passports are the licenses to move.

Today we are looking into practices of Communists with regard to passports. This has always been an interesting subject, and we have been advised that there is considerable fraud in the obtaining of passports for the use of Communists and Communist-front people, and for that reason we felt this investigation is fully justified.

Mr. MORRIS, do you have a witness today?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, Senator. The witness is Mr. Nicholas.

Mr. Nicholas, will you stand, to be sworn, please?

Senator WATKINS. Raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you give in the matter now pending before this committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. NICHOLAS. I do.

## TESTIMONY OF ASHLEY J. NICHOLAS, ACTING CHIEF, PASSPORT LEGAL DIVISION, PASSPORT OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Nicholas, will you give your name and address to the reporter, please?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Ashley J. Nicholas, 1944 North Cleveland Street, Arlington, Va.

Mr. MORRIS. Is that spelled N-i-c-h-o-l-a-s?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Right.

Mr. MORRIS. And what is your business or profession, Mr. Nicholas?

Mr. NICHOLAS. I am Acting Chief of the Passport Legal Division of the Passport Office of the Department of State.

Mr. MORRIS. And for how long have you held that job?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Since September 1955.

Mr. MORRIS. I see.

Now, how long have you been working for the Passport Division of the State Department?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Since July 11, 1927.

Mr. MORRIS. And you have been employed continuously since 1927 in the Passport Division of the State Department?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Nicholas, are you prepared to testify this morning to practices engaged in by the Communists with respect to taking advantage of and committing frauds with respect to American passports?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. I wonder if you will give us, as you did in the executive session testimony, a general breakdown at the outset of the various types of fraud practiced by Communists and Communist agents with respect to American passports.

Mr. NICHOLAS. There are several general types.

Senator WATKINS. Speak up a little louder so that the reporter can hear you.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Nicholas, I think you pointed out in executive session that you had come to some general conclusions about Communists making use of passports.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

By September 1939, on the basis of investigations and reports over many years, we came to the conclusion that there was a widespread conspiracy to violate the passport laws of the United States and to thus promote the interests of the Soviet Union and to work against the foreign policy of the United States Government.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, you say you came to that conclusion that there was this widespread conspiracy. Now, when you say "we," did you mean the Passport Division of the State Department?

Mr. NICHOLAS. The State Department—

Mr. MORRIS. The State Department itself?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. The Passport Office, which was then under Mrs. Shipley.

Mr. MORRIS. That is Mrs. Ruth Shipley?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Mrs. Ruth Shipley—prepared a chart showing the interrelationship between approximately 50 known passport frauds which had gone on for a period of years. It showed how one person had acted as a witness for another, how the same type of documents had been used in certain cases, and various other connections which indicated to us that there was a widespread conspiracy headed by the leaders of the Communist Party in the United States. That is, the American angle of it was.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, may I ask a question on that, Mr. Nicholas? You say that Mrs. Shipley, who was the head of the Passport Division, had prepared charts in which she cited 50 instances, 50 cases in which Communists, by using various devices, such as getting other Communist witnesses to support the passports of still other Communist applicants; that, on the basis of that, there was a conclusion on the part of the State Department that there was this widespread conspiracy

on the part of the Communists to do the things that you have testified here today?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Those 50 cases were not the only Communist cases we knew of, but those 50 seemed to fit in the pattern.

Mr. MORRIS. These 50 cases were used for the purposes of arriving at the conclusion, to exemplify the conclusion, that you have stated here?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

This is the chart which was prepared at that time.

Senator WATKINS. Do you want to put that in the record or have it as an exhibit?

Mr. MORRIS. It would be very helpful, Senator.

Senator WATKINS. Will you mark that as an exhibit, then, exhibit 1 in this particular phase of the hearings?

Mr. MORRIS. That will be marked as the first exhibit in this particular hearing, Mr. Reporter.

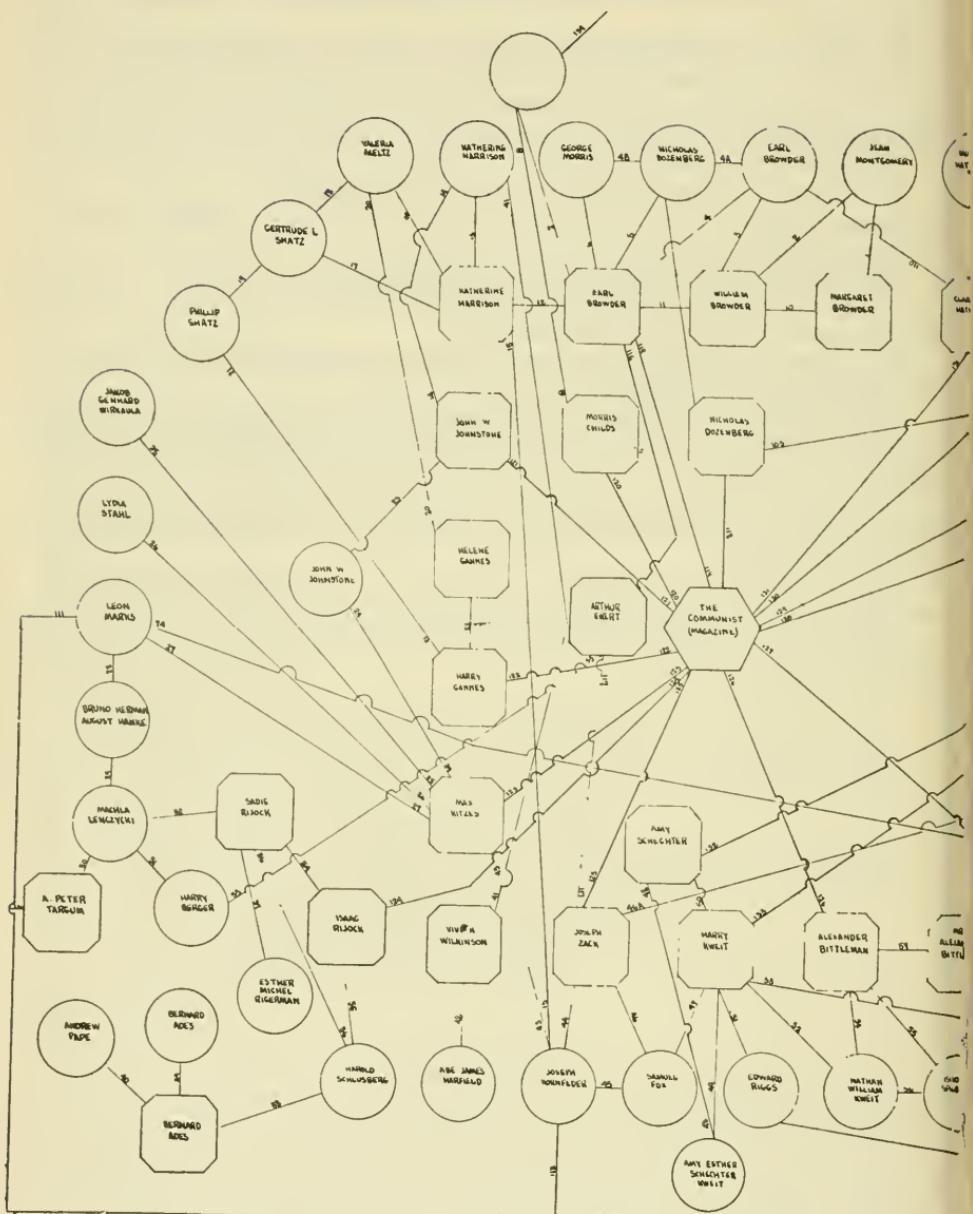
Senator WATKINS. That will be received as an exhibit, to be filed with the committee, and not to be copied into the record because of the nature of the exhibit.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, suppose we reduce it in size and be able to fit it on to two pages in the hearings. I think it will be most illustrative of the testimony.

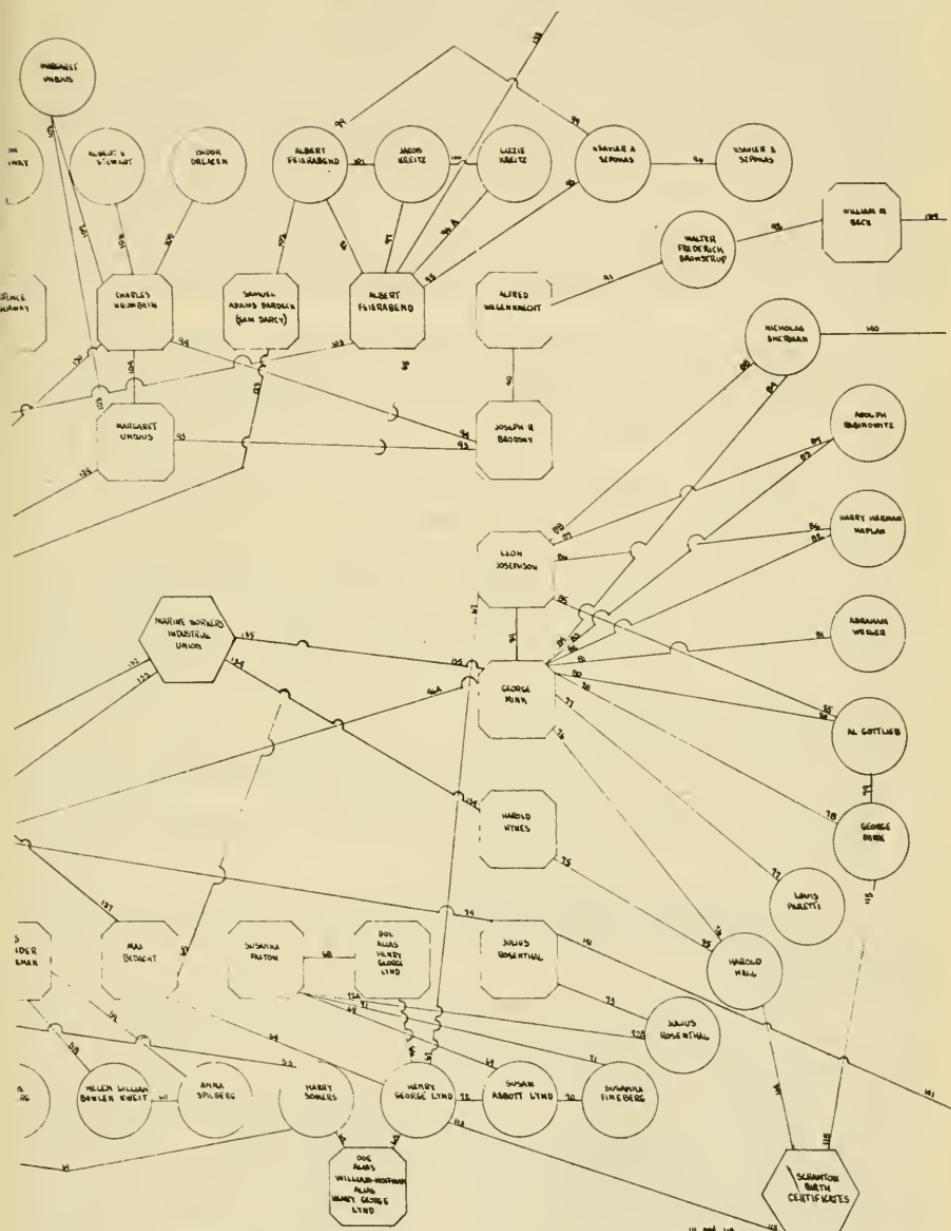
Senator WATKINS. If that as a practical matter can be done, then we will order that to be done in that way.

(The chart referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 261" and appears on the following pages.)

**EXHIBIT No. 261**



## EXHIBIT No. 261—Continued



Mr. NICHOLAS. Mrs. Shipley took up the matter with Mr. Berle, who was then Assistant Secretary of State—

Mr. MORRIS. That is Adolf Berle?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Adolf Berle, who realized the seriousness of the situation. Remember, this was a time when the Soviets were collaborating with the Nazis, and we were favoring France and England. At least, we had a benevolent neutrality toward them.

Senator WATKINS. We were almost at war, were we not, at the time?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, we were aiding one side and the Soviets were working with the other side. And this appeared to be quite a threat to the internal security of the United States and a threat to the foreign policy of the United States as the Secretary of State was trying to administer it.

So Mr. Berle recommended that we proceed with whatever could be done in the way of prosecutions, and Mrs. Shipley directed me to go to New York and lay the entire matter before John T. Cahill, who was then United States attorney for the southern district of New York.

Mr. Cahill was very much interested and very cooperative. He personally took a part in the investigation and turned over two of his ablest assistants.

He had me made a special assistant United States attorney so that I could participate in the grand jury proceedings, and we started out by subpenaing the records of the Communist Party regarding travel and the entire records of the World Tourists, Inc., a travel agency which we knew had been used in connection with the travel of people who had fraudulent passports.

The Communist Party came back and answered that they had no such records, that all of their records had been destroyed following the threat of Congressman Dies to subpena them.

The World Tourists fought in the court the production of their books and records. But the judge ordered them to produce their books and records relating to travel abroad.

And in the records of the World Tourists, or in the books, rather, we identified the accounts of the Communist Party and its related organizations.

Earliest of these was the so-called Trade Union Unity League account. Then there was an account of Primoff students.

Senator WATKINS. What was that?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Primoff, P-r-i-m-o-f-f, students. Those were principally people who were sent over to the Lenin School to be trained in propaganda, revolutionary activities, and so forth.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Nicholas, was the Jacob Golos who has figured in our hearings here—did he come within the scope of that particular activity upon your part?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. At the time we served the subpena, and for several years prior to that, he had been general manager of the World Tourists.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like the record to show at this point that Jacob Golos was shown to have been the head of two military intelligence, Soviet military intelligence, espionage rings that were operating out of Washington, here. That is the same Jacob Golos that Mr. Nicholas is now testifying about.

Mr. NICHOLAS. The third account was in the name of George Primoff. The fourth account was in the name of A. Blake.

Those accounts were identified by Golos and others as having been the accounts of the Communist Party and affiliated organizations.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, see if we can for the record, Mr. Nicholas, explain what you mean when you talk about these accounts.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, these were ledger accounts in the books of World Tourists, in which certain transportation was charged against the Communist Party.

Primoff, I might say, was formerly the financial manager of the Communist Party, prior to the time of this grand jury—

Senator WATKINS. You mean the Communist Party of the United States?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes; George Primoff.

And after he relinquished those duties, they were taken over for a while by Max Kitzes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you spell that for the record, please?

Mr. NICHOLAS. K-i-t-z-e-s, who was also known as A. Benson. He was known at the Communist Party headquarters under both names. You could phone the headquarters and ask for either Mr. Benson or Mr. Kitzes, and you would get him on the switchboard.

Mr. MORRIS. Could anyone do that, or only if he was properly identified?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Anyone. I phoned him when I was calling him as a witness.

At the time of the subpoena, Kitzes was not the contact man with the World Tourists. The account had been switched over to the name of A. Blake, which was an alias for Welwel Warszower, who was commonly known as William Wiener, the financial secretary of the Communist Party.

Senator WATKINS. You are still talking about the one in the United States?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes; the one in the United States.

Kitzes, at the time, was the so-called internal auditor of the Communist Party and was located at the Communist Party headquarters.

According to information we received regarding these items charged against the account of the Communist Party, the charge was usually authorized by one of those three people: Primoff, Kitzes, or Weiner.

The last two accounts were carried on during the time that Golos was manager of it, and we tried to work out a conspiracy charge involving the time when Golos was managing the World Tourists and Earl Browder was general secretary of the Communist Party.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, the Passport Division now tried to build up a conspiracy charge against Golos, Browder, and some of these other individuals that you are now testifying about?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. And that was going to be taken before the grand jury in New York?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. There was considerable evidence submitted, and in these two accounts, the Primoff account and the Blake account, there were a number of fraudulent passports used by people whose travel was charged against the Communist Party account.

One of the earliest charges was the balance due on the prior account in the name of Brown and Richards. This covered the travel to

Moscow of Earl Browder, who was using the name of Albert Richards and Jack Stachel, who was using a passport in the name of Moses Brown. The balance of this was transferred to the Primoff account, the first item.

Then also on the account, the Primoff account, was a charge of Isador Boorstein.

Mr. MORRIS. Isador—what was that?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Boorstein, B-o-o-r-s-t-e-i-n. And that passport was obtained by a man generally known as J. Peters, who has been quite prominently mentioned.

Also, there was travel in the name of Henry George Jacobs and Pearl Roth Jacobs. These passports were obtained by Harry Gannes and his wife. At that time, or at the time of the investigation, Gannes was the foreign editor of the Daily Worker.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, you are now giving us details, Mr. Nicholas, of the activities of these leaders of the Communist Party and Communist Party functionaries who are participating deception with respect to the use of their passports, including the use of false names for the purposes of travel?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. And these are the instances that you are now citing for that purpose?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Also on the account were people who had fraudulent passports in the name of Richard S. Choate, John W. Fox, Leon Marks, Rose Saffin, and Harold Schlusberg.

On the Blake account, there was travel of Browder and Gannes, and a man who had a passport in the name of Francis Grachan, and in the name of Samuel Liptzen, which was used in the travel of Gerhardt Eisler, whose activities have been investigated by either this or the House committee.

Mr. MORRIS. Tell me, Mr. Nicholas, what was the upshot of this effort at obtaining a conviction?

Mr. NICHOLAS. It was difficult; many of these cases were beyond the statute of limitations.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, you ran into the difficulty of the statute of limitations?

Mr. NICHOLAS. We had a 3-year statute of limitations then. Since that time, Congress has given us a 10-year one. If we had had a 10-year one then, we could have cleaned up. But even as it was, we had indictments against Browder and Weiner and convicted both of them. Harry Gannes was indicted—

Mr. MORRIS. That is G-a-n-n-e-s?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. [Continuing.] But he died before he could be brought to trial.

There was a man named Litvackoff, who had a fraudulent passport in the name of Nathan Rosenberg, who was indicted and went to prison.

There was also an indictment against Joseph Sultan—

Mr. MORRIS. Sultan; would you spell that, please?

Mr. NICHOLAS. S-u-l-t-a-n. [Continuing:] Who was an editor of the Morning Freiheit, and he is still a fugitive from justice.

There was a warrant issued for Jack Stachel as a material witness, but he couldn't be located at the time.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, do you consider that it was a successful prosecution with respect to this conspiracy charge?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes; I think so. As far as we know, this type of fraud by Communists has been largely eliminated.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, the ingredients of this particular case are the following; are they not, Mr. Nicholas? May I enumerate them by way of legislative considerations here?

You were dealing here with people who were functionaries and leaders of the Communist Party?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. So you had no difficulty establishing that they were Communists?

Mr. NICHOLAS. No.

Mr. MORRIS. You had the actual proof of the fraud; in other words, you could demonstrate in each case that travel was made under a different name, for instance, and you could identify the evidence for that?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. You say you were hampered, however, by the fact that you had a short statute of limitations; you were operating against a 3-year statute of limitations?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, were there any other ingredients of that particular conspiracy charge that you think should be brought to our attention in connection with our legislative deliberations?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well—

Mr. MORRIS. You say that type of case does not occur now?

Mr. NICHOLAS. So far as we know, it does not.

Senator WATKINS. Speak up a little louder.

Mr. NICHOLAS. I say, as far as we know, it doesn't. Since we sent the leaders of the party to prison—one I didn't mention was a man named Nicholas Dozenberg, who also got a prison sentence at that time. Since then, that type of fraud by the Communists, as far as we know, has not included the impersonation of one person by another.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, in that connection, did you run across the passport case of a man named Harry Kaplan and a man named Leon Josephson?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that we had a witness here about 3 or 4 weeks ago whose name was Mrs. Kaplan, Mrs. Harry Kaplan, and she had worked for the Foreign Intelligence Broadcast Service and then later with the Central Intelligence group, and she is now married to a man named Harry Kaplan. Harry Kaplan appeared in executive session testimony, Senator, and said that he was suffering a heart ailment and would like to be excused from testifying in public session. And the committee acceded to his request.

Mr. Nicholas, Senator, is prepared to talk about those two particular cases today, Leon Josephson and Harry Kaplan.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Back in the thirties, Josephson—

Mr. MORRIS. That is Leon Josephson?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Leon Josephson; a man named George Mink and two other persons who had fraudulent passports in the names of Adolph Rabinowitz and Nicholas Sherman, were arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, charged with espionage.

Mr. MORRIS. Let me see. That is Leon Josephson, George Mink, Adolph Rabinowitz. And who was the fourth man?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Nicholas Sherman.

Mr. MORRIS. Nicholas Sherman.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Now, at the time of Mink's arrest, he had in his possession four American passports. He had one in his own—

Mr. MORRIS. Mink had four different passports?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, I wonder if you could identify George Mink with respect to the Communist conspiracy itself.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, George Mink's name figures quite actively in our files as connected with various passport frauds and activities abroad. He was in the Seamen's Union—

Senator WATKINS. It is difficult for us to hear you, Mr. Nicholas. If you will just speak up—

Mr. NICHOLAS. I am sorry. [Continuing:] In the International Marine Workers, I think it was called. And he traveled quite extensively. He has participated in several known passport frauds.

Mr. MORRIS. He was an important Communist agent; was he not?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes; he was.

He had one passport in his own name with his own picture on it. He had another passport with his picture on it in the name of Al Gottlieb.

Mr. MORRIS. Al Gottlieb. That is the second passport?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. And he had the passport of Harry Kaplan.

Mr. MORRIS. Harry Kaplan.

Mr. NICHOLAS. And he also had a passport for a man named Wexler.

Mr. MORRIS. Wexler?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the first name?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Abraham Wexler.

Mr. MORRIS. Abraham Wexler.

Senator WATKINS. Now, is there evidence, Mr. Nicholas, that at some time or other he used all of those passports in his travels?

Mr. NICHOLAS. No. We don't know to what extent he used them. We don't know why he had the Kaplan and Wexler passports, which did not have his picture on them, but had the pictures of Kaplan and Wexler. There is a possibility, of course, that he intended to have them used by somebody who looked like Kaplan and Wexler. He couldn't use them himself in that condition because he didn't look like either Wexler or Kaplan.

Senator WATKINS. How did you come to find that he had these passports on him?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, when he was arrested by the Danish police, they found the passports in his possession.

Mr. MORRIS. What was the charge against him by the Danish police?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Espionage.

Mr. MORRIS. Espionage. Now, you say the other three were also arrested: Josephson, Rabinowitz, and Sherman?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Now, incidentally, the application for the passport in the name of Gottlieb, which had Mink's picture on it, appeared to be in the hand-

writing of Josephson—the body of the application, not the signature. In that connection, I might also mention that the application for a passport in the name of Samuel Liptzen, which was used by Gerhardt Eisler, was also in Josephson's handwriting.

We put out circulars regarding two of the people mentioned whose names we never identified, if you want to see them.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, who are these?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Those were Rabinowitz and Sherman, who were arrested at the time.

Mr. MORRIS. These are pictures of these gentlemen?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, may they go into the record at this time?

Senator WATKINS. Do you want them copied in the record or merely filed as exhibits?

Mr. MORRIS. I think, Senator, they could fit into the record.

Senator WATKINS. If they can be reproduced in the record, they will be admitted for that purpose. Otherwise, they will be filed as exhibits. That will be Nos. 2 and 3. I think those are the next numbers after the one that we have had up to date.

(Documents referred to were marked "Exhibit No. 262" and "Exhibit No. 262-A" and are reproduced on following pages.)

## EXHIBIT No. 262

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

American Consular Officers are requested to keep a lookout for a person who has possession of passport No. 5265300 issued on June 18, 1932, in the name of Adolph Rabinowitz. Any information regarding the whereabouts of the bearer of the passport, the name by which he is known and the nature of the travel document which he is using should be transmitted to the Department by cablegram.



Right Hand



Left Hand



Height - 5 feet, 10 inches.  
Born - Kovno, Lithuania;  
July 3, 1893.  
Hair - Dark Brown.  
Eyes - Blue.

Passport Division,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

August 1, 1933.

## EXHIBIT NO. 262-A

## Department of State

PASSPORT DIVISION

October 10, 1936.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

American consular officers are warned against the person mentioned below, of unknown identity, who has obtained an American passport in the name of Nicholas Sherman, which has been taken up. He has also fraudulently obtained passports of other governments. He has used the following aliases: Abraham Goldmann, Abraham Goldman, Willy Karl Herman Bretschneider, Wilhelm Karl Hermann Brettschneider. This person has stated that it is very easy to procure an American passport and that he will be able to obtain one at any time. Any information concerning the identity and movements of this person should be communicated to the Department.



Right Hand



Left Hand



Age: about 45 years.  
Height: 5 ft., 7 in.  
Hair: dark brown.  
Eyes: brown.

Finger Print Classification  
27 W MM 14  
30 U O

Mr. MORRIS. Proceed, Mr. Nicholas, with your narrative.

Mr. NICHOLAS. If you are interested in Josephson—

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, by all means.

Mr. NICHOLAS. There was another episode in which he figured. There was a man—

Senator WATKINS. Now, who figured? You say, "in which he figured."

Mr. NICHOLAS. In which Josephson figured.

There was a passport obtained fraudulently in the name of Henry George Lynd. This man went to India and was working with revolutionary groups in India, using an American passport, and the British put him on a ship destined for England, where they wanted to prosecute him, but he was not under guard, and when the ship got to Marseilles, Leon Josephson, who had gotten word of his plight, went to Marseilles and was able to get the man off the ship.

Now, we heard afterward—

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, he alerted him?

Mr. NICHOLAS. He made arrangements—apparently the man was not under arrest—he came into French waters, and there was no legal way of holding him on the ship. So Josephson managed to get him off. I don't know just how he did it. But this man was later reliably reported to have been named Serge Mikailov, who was a Soviet citizen, and who had been described by another foreign government as Stalin's favorite agent.

A year or so ago, some former Soviet agent saw this man's picture, and he said that this man was very active in the Soviet contingent in Spain during the war, and that he was taken back to Moscow afterwards and given the highest decoration, and afterwards shot. Now, whether that is true or not, I don't know. But that was the—

Mr. MORRIS. Why was he shot, do you know, Mr. Nicholas?

Mr. NICHOLAS. That was during the time of the purges, and I don't know. I don't know whether it is true or not.

Senator WATKINS. You are talking about the purges, now, in Russia?

Mr. NICHOLAS. The purges in Russia.

Senator WATKINS. Sometimes you are speaking of another country, and you break right off into somewhere else without giving us the transition, so that we don't know just where we are at the moment.

Mr. NICHOLAS. I am sorry.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, you mentioned the Spanish Civil War there. Was there any abuse of American passports during that period?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes, to quite an extent. For instance, we were not giving passports to people to go to Spain to serve in the army.

Mr. MORRIS. That was a matter of policy?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Policy, determined by the President and the Secretary of State. And we were stamping passports, for a long period: "This passport is not valid for travel to Spain." And between 2,000 and 3,000 Americans obtained passports by saying they were going to some other country for some other purpose, and then went to Spain and entered the International Brigade. They, of course, made false statements regarding their destination and the purpose of their travel, and they also used their passports in violation of restrictions contained therein.

When they got to Spain, they were required to turn over their passports to the headquarters of the International Brigade, which was in Albacete, Spain.

Mr. MORRIS. In what, in Spain?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Albacete, A-l-b-a-c-e-t-e.

Mr. MORRIS. That was the first thing required of them by way of discipline, that they turn over their American passports to headquarters?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. Of course, that gave the authorities control over them. They couldn't leave whenever they wanted to.

Mr. MORRIS. It was a means of exercising discipline over them?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Then we learned from General Krivitsky, whom Mrs. Shipley and I interviewed, that the bulk of these passports were taken to Moscow for alteration and possible use by Soviet agents.

Mr. MORRIS. May I understand that? Gen. Walter Krivitsky, who had then defected from the Soviet organization, told you and Mrs. Shipley some of the things that really went on behind the scenes?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes; that is right.

Mr. MORRIS. And among other things, he told you that those passports had been taken and turned over to whom?

Mr. NICHOLAS. To the Soviet authorities in Moscow.

Mr. MORRIS. In Moscow. Now, what was the number of these passports; do you know?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, we don't know exactly. They included, of course, all of the dead and several hundred of the people who were living and to whom we had to furnish other documentation to return to the United States.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, those Americans who had served there, who died, their passports were retained in Moscow, together with the passports of those whose passports were simply taken away from them?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. And that provided a reservoir with which to carry on their illegal activities from that time forward?

Mr. NICHOLAS. That is right. And to prevent the abuse of these passports, we sent out circulars to our officers listing all of those which we knew were lost in this manner, and we also put on a very expensive program of replacing all passports of that type, which had red covers on them, with green-covered passports. We replaced every outstanding passport in the world with a new passport at Government expense, primarily due to these passports which were taken from Spain to Moscow.

There were a few—

Mr. MORRIS. Now, did these passports turn up from time to time?

Mr. NICHOLAS. No. I think our measures were so effective that they didn't try to use them, because at the time we sent out the warning about replacement, we told all consuls to examine carefully all passports that were submitted, before they gave replacements. As far as we know, they were not abused.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, are there any other instances during that period—this is the prewar period, Mr. Nicholas—that highlight the efforts made by Communists to abuse the passport privilege?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, there were impersonation cases. There were probably at least 100.

Mr. MORRIS. Impersonation cases?

Mr. NICHOLAS. When someone obtained a passport, using the birth certificate or naturalization certificate of another person, took an

entirely fictitious identity, like when Earl Browder got a passport in the name of George Morris, using his own date and place of birth, but a different name.

Senator WATKINS. Was that one of the charges filed against him when he was convicted?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. He was indicted on a charge of using a passport in his own name which he had obtained upon the basis of an application in which he falsely stated that he never had a previous passport. It was a rather technical charge, but it was sustained by the Supreme Court.

Mr. MORRIS. Otherwise, probably it never would have brought about a conviction?

Mr. NICHOLAS. The statute of limitations had run on all the other violations.

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you, Senator Watkins.

Senator McClellan, the witness is Ashley Nicholas, of the Passport Division of the State Department, the Acting Chief of the Legal Division of Passport Office. He has been citing, in general and with concrete instances, practices engaged in by the Soviet international organization and the Communist Party of America, wherein the privilege of travel by American passports has been abused. He cited instances of how Communists have been abusing this passport privilege.

Senator McCLELLAN (presiding). All right.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you finished with the prewar period, Mr. Nicholas?

Mr. NICHOLAS. I thought you were interested in the types and methods of obtaining passports.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, we are.

Mr. NICHOLAS. And I have broken down into several categories the methods used in obtaining passports.

Mr. MORRIS. Please tell us about that.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Now, first I had listed the use of naturalization certificates of Americans by aliens in getting passports. Now, these people would apply for a passport in the name of the American citizen and submit his naturalization certificate. Sometimes they were the naturalization certificates of dead people and sometimes they were the naturalization certificates of some other Communists that had been borrowed for the purpose.

I think I already mentioned that J. Peters had obtained a passport in the name of Isador Boorstein, and that Gerhardt Eisler obtained a passport in the name of Samuel Liptzen. The imposter arrested in Denmark with a passport by the name of Nicholas Sherman, also used a naturalization certificate, but with a slightly different angle, which figured in a few cases. The naturalization certificate was in one name, but they wanted the passport in the name of Nicholas Sherman. So they got through a fictitious court order of change of name, changing the name from Juratovich—

Mr. MORRIS. Will you spell that for us?

Mr. NICHOLAS. J-u-r-a-t-o-v-i-c-h to Sherman. So, using the naturalization certificate in the name of Juratovich, and the court order for a change of name, he was able to get the passport in the name he desired, the name of Nicholas Sherman.

Then also there was a Mrs. Arthur Ewert, who obtained a passport in this manner. She had the naturalization certificate of a naturalized citizen, and she was the wife of Arthur Ewert, who was formerly a Communist member of the German Reichstag, and who was the Communist representative in Brazil. He was arrested down there in connection with revolutionary activities in Brazil and went to prison for a long time.

Ewert himself had a fraudulent American passport in the name of Arthur Berger, which he obtained by using a birth certificate in the name of Berger. But Mrs. Ewert—

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, the birth certificate in that case also was false?

Mr. NICHOLAS. It was a good birth certificate, but somebody else's.

Mr. MORRIS. Somebody else's?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, we had here recently an instance of such a case. We had a man who was a commercial television artist in New Orleans. It is a matter of record, Senator. I do not know whether you are quite acquainted with it.

We subpenaed this man after we had heard he had been a Communist, and we discovered that the dead brother of his wife, John Francis Brennan—John Francis Brennan had served in Spain, had come back to the United States, and had committed suicide in 1938—but in the year 1950, the birth certificate of the dead man was sent to the Blanchards at the address where they were living, and we established that they were living at the address at that time, Mrs. Blanchard being the sister of John Francis Brennan.

The next evidence, or the next appearance of this birth certificate occurred when Robert Thompson, who was the head of the Communist Party, but who was a fugitive for 3 years, having been sought by the FBI and by authorities, was arrested in California. Now, when he was arrested in California, he was traveling on the papers of John Francis Brennan, the man who had been dead since 1938. He had not only the birth certificate, but he had all the identification papers of this particular dead man.

Senator McCLELLAN. What steps are being taken now to verify the application for passport? I do not understand how they get by with it.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, we operate wholesale in the issue of passports. We get several thousand applications a day now. Persons are required to make application under oath before a clerk of the court or a passport agent and to bring with them identifying witnesses as well as documents.

There is no time or facilities or money for an investigation of everybody. If we had to investigate everybody before we issued passports, we would require an enormous staff.

I think the principal deterrent to fraud is the criminal statute, making it a felony to make a false application for a passport, and the fact that Congress in recent years has given us a 10-year statute of limitations. Before that, we had the ordinary 3-year statute of limitations, and often the fraud was not discovered until after the statute had run.

But I think that the Communists, since 1940, have been rather afraid to try much along these lines.

Senator McCLELLAN. When you have reason for suspicion of attempt to fraud or deceit, do you have authority now to hold up the passport and make such investigation as is necessary to satisfy you?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes, we do.

Senator McCLELLAN. You have that now?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes, sir. If we have reason to believe that the case is not bona fide, we do hold it up. We investigate it.

Senator McCLELLAN. All right.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Another one of these uses of someone else's naturalization certificate was one in the name of Isidore Spilberg, used by Alexander Bittelman, a prominent writer for the Communist Party.

Then we had the use of the naturalization certificate of one American by another one. For instance, Albert Feierabend, who was a Soviet agent who operated all over the world and who had \$28,000 in American currency in his possession when we arrested him in New York, had made applications for passports in the names of both Jacob Kreitz and Kzavier Szpokas. It might be of interest to the committee for me to read—I don't have the text here—but I will say that Feierabend was arrested by the customs officers in the early thirties, and he had attached, sewn in his clothes, a badge requesting all of the Communists to render him assistance in carrying out the mission to which he had been assigned.

Mr. MORRIS. You mean it was sewn right into his clothes?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. It was on a silk badge, and it was signed by Max Bedacht on behalf of the Communist Party.

This man traveled all over the world, and possibly was a paymaster, since he was carrying all this cash when he was arrested.

Earl Browder, at one time, shortly after World War I, used the naturalization certificate of Nicholas Dozenberg.

Mr. MORRIS. These, now are more instances of prewar fraud practiced by the Communists?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. Then I have here a category of use of American birth certificates by alien Communists. A British Communist named Tom Bell used the birth certificate of Milton Hathaway. Milton Hathaway, incidentally, was the brother of Clarence Hathaway, formerly connected with the Daily Worker.

Harry Berger's birth certificate, which has been mentioned before, was used by Arthur Ewert, who was a prominent representative of the Communist International, and who worked not only in Brazil, but, before that, in China, using a fraudulent passport.

The next category was the use of birth certificates of one American by another.

Mr. MORRIS. The use of birth certificates?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes, the use by a real American Communist, not an alien, of the birth certificate of some other person, a good birth certificate. Often these were birth certificates of children who died in infancy. This eliminated the possibility that the real person may have applied for a passport, and that when an impostor applied for a passport in that name, we would catch it up.

But it was a favorite trick to get the birth certificate of some child who had died in infancy and use that to obtain the passport.

Senator McCLELLAN. May I ask the question, in connection with a passport, do you require additional evidence or certification as to

character or anything from responsible citizens to accompany the application?

Mr. NICHOLAS. No, sir, we don't.

Senator McCLELLAN. Would a requirement like that by statute be of any benefit?

Mr. NICHOLAS. I don't think so, because I think that the people like these Communists can get any kind of documents that we require. I mean, they can make them up.

Senator McCLELLAN. You mean, they are so resourceful that they could counterfeit or manufacture any required item?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Some foreign governments, before they will give a visa, will require a certificate from the chief of police from the person's neighborhood that he has no criminal record. Well, a person using a fictitious name can get such a certificate because there is no record in that name. Or if he is using the record of some child who died in infancy, he could get a certificate to that effect.

Mr. MORRIS. Obviously the child would not have a criminal record.

Mr. NICHOLAS. No.

Senator McCLELLAN. Now, they apply to the clerk of the court, do they not?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Senator McCLELLAN. Couldn't we place a responsibility of the clerk of the court to satisfy himself by requiring some kind of certificate or affidavit from responsible people who might be known to him, or something in that way, that would cause them more difficulty in securing a passport?

Mr. NICHOLAS. We have sent out instructions of that nature to the clerks of court, checking on the identity of the people as much as possible, and Mrs. Shipley worked on that for a long while several years ago. But the difficulty—there is no difficulty in small places where the clerk of court usually knows the applicant can, say, bring in somebody who knows him. But in the large cities, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, where the clerks do not know the people, where we have passport agencies and where our people do not know people, that is the source of danger. In the small areas, people are generally known.

Senator McCLELLAN. Couldn't you require the certifying witnesses, those who support the application, to be local residents and taxpayers?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well—

Senator McCLELLAN. It would seem to me that there is some way to tighten this thing up.

Mr. NICHOLAS. They are supposed to be residents of the district—the man is supposed to be a resident of the district where he applies. But when you get into the larger cities, the clerks of court don't have the personal knowledge of the people who reside in that area that the ones in the smaller areas or communities do.

Senator McCLELLAN. That is true. You would not have the personal knowledge of the individual. But you could require them to be taxpayers and produce tax receipts and tax certificates or something and then check that against the record. The clerk could do that.

I am just trying to help you think of some way to tighten it up.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, anything that can help tighten it up, I am in favor of. But our work is run in the spring on a mass-production basis, almost. We get passport applications in by the thousands.

Senator McCLELLAN. I understand it is. But that is for the benefit of the fellow who wants to travel. When it is mass production to the disadvantage and injury of the United States, we ought to cut down that mass production in some way.

Mr. NICHOLAS. I agree with you, sir.

Senator McCLELLAN. All right.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Nicholas, suppose a person should come to you and apply for a passport. Do you have access to any information on this man's background from any security agencies?

Mr. NICHOLAS. We have accumulated over a period of many years a large amount of information which is indexed and cross-indexed into one central index file. We have an index, an alphabetical index, that goes back to 1906. Now, there is a lot of criticism of our having such a large index. Some of the efficiency experts think that we should get rid of it.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, these are the files where you have accumulated a lot of information about people who are Communists and who are close to the Communists?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Communists engaged in questionable activities of all kinds. We have information from other Government agencies. We have it from foreign governments. We have it from American diplomatic and consular officers abroad over a period of many years. We have all of that cross-indexed and in one central alphabetical index.

Every application for a passport that comes in must be cleared against that index, and if there is any derogatory information on that person, we pull out the derogatory information and consider it and make whatever investigations are necessary.

Senator McCLELLAN. What about the FBI? Do you check with the FBI to see whether they have any record of him?

Mr. NICHOLAS. We can't check with them on every case; no, sir.

Senator McCLELLAN. Why couldn't that be done?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, it is a physical problem, which I am sure we don't have the money and people to do, and I don't imagine the FBI has. And it also presents the element of delay.

Every step you go through in handling a passport application takes so much time. If a person has an unusual name and his own record is clear, it is not too difficult to get a clearance of that unusual name through any Government files, but when you get into the common names and ask for a clearance on a common name, it means often that a Government agency will have to pull out hundreds of files which they have indexed under that name to see if those files relate to this particular individual. You get into the Smiths and the Joneses and the Browns and the Johnsons, and you are really getting into a problem.

Senator McCLELLAN. What about fingerprints?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Fingerprints are a possibility of catching known criminals. That used to be about the only possibility.

Senator McCLELLAN. Does it not afford an opportunity for proper identification?

Mr. NICHOLAS. The fingerprint files of the Government now, I think, are very extensive, since everybody who served in the military forces is fingerprinted, people in civilian defense, and people working in defense plants.

Senator McCLELLAN. People who have been arrested for crime all over the country; is that not correct?

Mr. NICHOLAS. It would be a deterrent, I am sure, but it would also be an enormous amount of work. And the passport appropriations have never been large enough to do anything of that nature.

Senator McCLELLAN. Do we require fingerprinting of applicants for passports?

Mr. NICHOLAS. No, sir.

Senator McCLELLAN. That is not required?

Mr. NICHOLAS. No, sir. It never has been required.

Senator McCLELLAN. How much additional expense would it take?

Mr. NICHOLAS. I don't know.

Senator McCLELLAN. It would be very little additional expense to require the applicant to submit to fingerprinting at the time he applies. Just provide for it on the application. It would take no more paper.

Mr. NICHOLAS. The question of getting the fingerprints would not require too much additional work. But if all the fingerprints were required to be classified and searched against the existing fingerprint records of the Government, which would be the main purpose in obtaining the fingerprints, it would be an awful lot of work.

Senator McCLELLAN. It would take 3 or 4 or 5 more employees over in the FBI. That would be about all; would it not?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Oh, many more than that.

Senator McCLELLAN. A few more than that?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Many more than that.

Senator McCLELLAN. All right.

Mr. NICHOLAS. I don't know how many.

Senator McCLELLAN. We have a problem here. We are studying something. And as we go along, I would like to get your ideas of the remedy.

Mr. NICHOLAS. First, there are lots of things which would be remedies if we had the time and money and people to do them. But I think that you have a certain calculated risk that you are taking in every case, and I think the principal deterrent to fraud is the criminal statute, plus the 10-year statute of limitations.

Senator McCLELLAN. What if a fellow wants to get away from here; he feels that he is a hot number and has got to escape? After he gets away he probably will never return. What good is your 10-year statute of limitations then?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, I don't know.

Senator McCLELLAN. It would not serve to deter that fellow?

Mr. NICHOLAS. No; it would not.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Nicholas, in connection with this hypothetical case, that I mentioned before, of a man coming in and applying for a passport, and you check with the reservoir of information that you have, and there is a mass of derogatory information available, information which you assess and decide on the basis of all reasonable standards you can invoke that the man is either a Communist or is close to a Communist, have you now the discretion to deny the man a passport?

Mr. NICHOLAS. That is something that is up in the courts.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the problem on that issue, Mr. Nicholas?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Until a year ago, or a little more than a year ago, no one seriously questioned the authority of the Secretary of State to

refused a passport to anyone that he thought should be refused. There have been court decisions, opinions of the Attorney General, opinions of the solicitors in the State Department over a period of many years.

Mr. MORRIS. All upholding the discretion of the Secretary of State to deny a passport in the interests of the security of the country.

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes, or for any other thing; if he thought it would interfere with the foreign relations of the United States for persons to be operating in a certain country, or bring discredit—

Mr. MORRIS. What happened a year ago?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, about a year ago we had these court cases in which the courts have said that the Secretary did not have absolute discretion, that the courts have a right to review the decisions of the Secretary of State, and some of them have indicated that they thought that the Secretary of State could not refuse a passport upon the basis of information which he could not disclose to the applicant and allow him a chance to rebut.

We have in our files much information from sources which we could not disclose. Some of it comes from foreign governments and some of it comes from other Government agencies who get it from confidential informants that they do not want to put on the spot at this time, people who are actively furnishing information from day to day.

Now, there is one theory which the Communists are advancing, that we cannot refuse a passport to anyone upon the basis of this confidential information unless we disclose the information and the informant and allow the informant to be cross-examined by the attorney for the suspected Communist.

Mr. MORRIS. That is almost invoking criminal standards, is it not?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes; it is.

Mr. MORRIS. And you feel that that would hamper very much the State Department's efforts to keep Communists from traveling abroad at will?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Very much.

Mr. MORRIS. And are there many such cases as that? Do you have that problem seriously?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes; that problem is coming up all the time, and there are several cases pending in the court now, including the Paul Robeson case, and Leonard Boudin, the attorney who has been pushing this view.

Mr. MORRIS. Is it possible, Mr. Nicholas, that if you were required to disclose the identity of the people supplying the information, that your supply of information would be cut off?

Mr. NICHOLAS. It would, immediately.

Mr. MORRIS. And you would not have that information?

Mr. NICHOLAS. That is right. We could not now, assuming we had information that a person was an active agent for the Soviet Union, and we have this from a confidential source and it cannot be disclosed—under this theory, if we could not disclose that information, we would have to give that Soviet agent a passport, even though we knew he was actively working as such.

Mr. MORRIS. You mean, even though you could in your own way corroborate the authenticity and the accuracy of the report—

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Still, if these criminal standards were invoked and the applicant would have to have the right to face the source of the

information against him, then under those circumstances you would have to give the Soviet agent the right to travel abroad on the American passport?

Mr. NICHOLAS. That is right.

Senator McCLELLAN. Is the discretionary authority of the Secretary of State now reposed in him by statute? Is it a statute that is being challenged in these cases?

Mr. NICHOLAS. It is a combination of statute and Executive order. The statute says that the Secretary of State may issue passports under such regulations as the President may prescribe. The President has prescribed regulations under which the Secretary in his discretion can refuse a passport or cancel a passport of any person. That is in the Executive order. The one we are operating under now was issued by President Roosevelt in 1938.

Mr. MORRIS. Is that the order that is being challenged?

Mr. NICHOLAS. That is the discretionary order. The regulations forbidding the issuance of passports to Communists were promulgated by the Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, under authority of another section of the Executive order that says that the Secretary of State may prescribe any additional regulations which he may desire, not inconsistent with the Executive order. And by virtue of that revision of the Executive order, Secretary Acheson promulgated his regulations under which we have been operating, forbidding the issue of passports to Communists and persons who follow the Communist Party line.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you have any other questions on that subject, Senator.

Senator McCLELLAN. I will just ask you, Do you think any further legislation is needed to make sure that that discretion is authorized in the Secretary of State?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, I do not know how these court decisions are going to terminate. If the present trend continues and it is not reversed, I would say that legislation is essential if we are to continue to refuse passports to Communists.

Senator McCLELLAN. I am just wondering, even after legislation, if we enacted the legislation specifically and unequivocally placing that discretion in the Secretary, with emphasis on the fact that if he had reason to believe or evidence that they were Communists or fellow travelers, if he was convinced that their departure from the United States would be detrimental to this country, that he could refuse to grant a passport—I wonder, are you apprehensive, even with such legislation, that the court might hold that it violated a constitutional right of the citizen or of the applicant?

Mr. NICHOLAS. That could be, under the present trend of decisions.

Senator McCLELLAN. I agree with you under the present trend of decisions we might expect almost anything from the Supreme Court. I make that statement publicly. I am very apprehensive about it.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Nicholas, will you tell us of some of the postwar types of fraud being perpetrated by Communists and their associates?

Mr. NICHOLAS. The postwar ones I will break into three classes. They do not involve any question of one person impersonating another. But we have had a number of—

Mr. MORRIS. This is generally speaking; is that right?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. We have had a large number of cases in which people who were going to Communist meetings abroad had misrepresented, in their passport applications, where they were going and why they were going. For instance, if they were going to attend a Communist youth festival in Prague, Czechoslovakia, they might say they were going as tourists to France.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, that is a very difficult thing to detect, is it not, Mr. Nicholas, because it may well be that a man traveling abroad, after he got somewhere, would in effect change his mind?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes; that is.

Mr. MORRIS. So to establish that he had a fraudulent intention at the point of origin is a very difficult thing to establish.

Mr. NICHOLAS. It is practically impossible.

Senator McCLELLAN. Could you require that upon their return to the United States, they file a report under oath as to where they have been and make that a condition upon which the passport might be issued; their failure to agree to do that would render them ineligible for a passport?

Mr. NICHOLAS. That could be done. How effective it would be, I don't know.

Mr. MORRIS. You mean, the people might not give an accurate statement?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Senator McCLELLAN. Yes. But you could make that a part of the fraud and subject them to criminal prosecution.

Mr. NICHOLAS. That is a possibility that I had not thought of.

Senator McCLELLAN. Well, I had not, either, until just now. But if one comes in good faith for a passport and complies with the law and agrees under oath, as a condition upon which the passport may be issued to him, that, upon his return to this country, he will give a factual report with respect to his travels abroad, an accurate report, now, if that could be made a condition, and the failure to do it would constitute fraud for which he might be prosecuted after he returned, it seems to me that would help tighten it up. Now, that is just a thought. It would need further study.

Mr. NICHOLAS. I think that is something we should study. It has possibilities, but it might be difficult to enforce for the reason I was telling you in the next class of cases.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you speak up just a bit, Mr. Nicholas?

Mr. NICHOLAS. I would say—

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Nicholas, before you get into the next class, may I ask a question on the point that Senator McClellan just made?

You mentioned in executive session, did you not, that you have perceived a practice on the part of some of these Communists and people who are close to the Communists that when they visit a country where they are prohibited from going, or at least where they are not allowed to go by the terms of their passport, that rather than have their visa stamped in their passport to the effect that they had visited the country, they are issued a visa that is issued separately?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. I wonder if you would develop that, because I think that is appropriate in response to the Senator's question.

Mr. NICHOLAS. That was the second class I was going to mention.

Mr. MORRIS. Excuse me, Mr. Nicholas.

Mr. NICHOLAS. That is, a person—for a long time, we did not issue passports valid for the Soviet Union and satellite countries. If a person wanted to go there, he got a passport saying he wanted to go to England or France. His passport would be stamped, "Not valid for the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia," etc. But when he would get to Europe, he would go to a Soviet consul or a Czech consul and apply for his visa.

Now, a visa is ordinarily stamped on the passport itself, on one of the blank visa pages. But to circumvent the American Government regulations and policies, they would stamp this visa on a separate sheet of paper which the man would carry with his passport when he went to Poland or the Soviet Union, and when he got to the border, they would stamp the border-crossing stamps on this piece of paper; they would not put it on his passport. And when he came back, the same way. Then after he left this zone controlled by the Soviets, he would simply take this paper out of his passport, throw it away, or hide it some place, and when we looked at his passport, we have no evidence as to where he has been.

Mr. MORRIS. And that you say is a current practice?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Well, it was more extensive at the time we had the restrictions on travel. Now, we have lifted the restrictions on travel except to the countries where we have no diplomatic representation.

Mr. MORRIS. Occupied China, or Soviet China, would be such an instance?

Mr. NICHOLAS. That is right. Of course, there was a violation of restrictions by a number of Americans who went to the so-called Peiping Peace Conference, who went there at the time on passports which were not valid for travel to China.

Mr. MORRIS. They went there, nonetheless?

Mr. NICHOLAS. They went there and took part in anti-American propaganda and spread reports of germ warfare and things like that against our troops in Korea.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, those particular witnesses that Mr. Nicholas is talking about have been, for the most part, witnesses before this subcommittee.

And you say in these cases, the general practice has been to issue a passport that does not allow them to travel to occupied China?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. But they went nonetheless?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what penalties can be invoked against people for violating the terms of their passports in that way?

Mr. NICHOLAS. The criminal statutes cover making false statements in their applications, and they also cover the use of passports in violation of restrictions contained therein.

Now, to prove that a person intended to go to China when they went some place else is almost impossible. And the use in the criminal statutes is tied up with the use of the passport, and not with the travel. For instance, if we could prove that these people went to China, that they were in China, that is not the violation of the passport laws. The violation of the passport laws would be the use of the passport.

Senator McCLELLAN. And they do not actually use the passport; they make other arrangements?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. They carry the passport along. And so even if you could get witnesses—and, of course, you are not going to get any cooperation from the governments concerned—even if you could get witnesses, you have no evidence on the passport, except once in a while somebody will accidentally, some border official will accidentally stamp a passport.

Now, one of the people that went over to Peiping went through the various Communist countries on the way over, and one of the countries accidentally put a stamp, a border-crossing stamp, on one of the passports, and they tried to obliterate it, but in working in the laboratory, trying to bring that out, there is a bare possibility, and there is nothing more than a bare possibility, that we might be able to do something under the criminal statute for using the passport in that country.

Mr. MORRIS. Because the magic of the thing is on the words "use of the passport"?

Mr. NICHOLAS. "Use of the passport." We are trying them for use of the passport.

Mr. MORRIS. And you find, Mr. Nicholas, that more and more, the standards that you have to invoke in carrying out your work are criminal standards rather than the general standard of acting on the reasonable mass of the evidence before you?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. In fraud, it has always been criminal, but the refusal of passports has been discretionary. But now the standards are being raised, as you say, comparable to those in criminal cases.

Mr. MORRIS. You are going to tell us some more cases; are you not, Mr. Nicholas?

Mr. NICHOLAS. I started to refer to the use of a birth certificate, and I have a few examples there. A man named Harry Kweit—

Mr. MORRIS. Harry White?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Kweit, K-w-e-i-t (continuing)—attempted to obtain a passport in the name of Edward Riggs, using the birth certificate of Riggs, and he was arrested when he went to the passport agent to pick up his passport, and went to prison for it.

George Mink used the birth certificate of Al Gottlieb in obtaining a passport in that name. As I mentioned before, Jack Stachel had a passport in the name of Moses Brown, and he used the birth certificate in the name of Moses Brown in connection with his application.

William Browder, brother of Earl Browder, made a passport application in the name of George Ross, using the birth certificate of the real George Ross, and got a passport in that name.

Mr. MORRIS. Who was the real George Ross; do you know?

Mr. NICHOLAS. We never identified the real George Ross, but it certainly was not William Browder. And Earl Browder used the birth certificate in the name of Albert Henry Richards and obtained a passport in that name.

Then we had a series of cases in which people obtained passports on the basis of delayed birth certificates at Scranton, Pa., and that was a group in which Mink figured. One of them was in the name of Henry George Lynd that I mentioned with relation to Josephson. Another one was a passport in the name of Leon Marks, obtained by Martin Young. And Mink also had a Scranton birth certificate in his own name which he used in obtaining a passport in his own name.

Then we had two flagrant cases in which real birth records were altered, and a birth certificate issued on the basis of the altered records, and passports issued on the basis of the birth certificate. One of these was William Wiener, the financial secretary of the Communist Party. That was done by writing in the record books at Atlantic City—they were bound volumes arranged chronologically—a false statement of the births. There was a vacant space at the bottom of one of the pages, and they wrote in "Robert William Wiener," and had a birth certificate issued on that record. And that was submitted with the passport application in that name. The real name of the man was Welwel Warszower.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you spell that for the record, please?

Mr. NICHOLAS. W-e-l-w-e-l W-a-r-s-z-o-w-e-r, who was an alien born abroad, and who had previously obtained a reentry permit in his own name.

Another one was a man who traveled with Wiener, a man known in the Communist Party as Joseph Sultan, S-u-l-t-a-n, who was one of the editors of the Morning Freiheit. He got a birth certificate in the name of Arthur J. Soltin, S-o-l-t-i-n, issued at Chicago.

When we investigated the case at Chicago, the investigator reported that somebody else's certificate had been crudely altered to show the name "Arthur J. Soltin," and that an erasure had been made in the ledger book and "Arthur J. Soltin" had been written in there, and that they were obvious alterations. That was the report the investigator turned in. It was during the time that we had the grand-jury investigation in New York.

So we sent a grand-jury subpoena from New York to Chicago to the custodian of the records to produce the report and the book. The custodian brought in the book, and the entire entry had been erased from the book. The paper was almost rubbed through where they had taken it off, and the report of the birth had entirely disappeared there.

Then besides the certificates, we have the use of false affidavits. Of course, as you know, many people cannot get birth certificates, particularly the older people, because their births were not recorded. So we do accept birth affidavits.

Mr. MORRIS. In lieu of birth certificates?

Mr. NICHOLAS. In lieu of birth certificates.

Now, among the Communist frauds of this kind we have Katherine Harrison, using an affidavit of birth signed Jack Harrison, which was supposed to be in the handwriting of John W. Johnstone, and an affidavit of birth submitted by Alexander Bittelman in connection with an application he made in the name of Nathan William Kweit; an affidavit of birth signed William Montgomery, which was submitted with a passport application in the name of Jean Montgomery. The applicant in that case, Jean Montgomery, was Margaret Browder, the sister of Earl Browder, and the affidavit was written by William Browder, her brother, and signed "William Montgomery."

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, you cite that as an instance that even on the affidavits that are offered in lieu of birth certificates, the Communists have practiced fraud?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. And Eugene Dennis obtained a passport in the name of Paul Walsh in which he submitted an affidavit by an al-

leged sister, Margaret Dunne. We have various other illustrations of it, but I think that will give you the idea.

Then we have one trick that was tried once without success. I don't know whether it will ever work successfully or not. A man named Robert Long—

Mr. MORRIS. Long, L-o-n-g?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. He went into the passport agency in New York a number of years ago and applied for a passport and submitted his birth certificate, but said he didn't have his pictures with him; so he would bring them back later. So later on he came in and handed in some pictures, but they were the pictures of Robert Morris, the Communist leader.

Mr. MORRIS. Robert who?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Morris. [Laughter.]

I mean not Morris, but Robert Minor.

Mr. MORRIS. Minor?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Robert Minor, who was one of the leading Communists in the country, and Minor's wife. I am sorry, Mr. Morris.

Mr. MORRIS. That is all right.

Mr. NICHOLAS. That did not work.

Now, among the other tricks of the trade, I will say that the people who were working with the Soviet intelligence had mimeographed forms which they used to fill out and get all the information available regarding the person that they were supposed to be. When Albert Feierabend was arrested back in the early thirties, he had a supply of these forms in his possession, and when Rabinowitz and Sherman were arrested over in Denmark, they had forms filled out with the information regarding the people they were impersonating. And Mrs. Ewert, arrested in Brazil, had one of the forms that was filled out.

In addition, they usually carried business letters, I mean, speaking of credentials and things. These people who were actively operating as Communist agents abroad, not just as tourists, they had to have some ostensible business; so they had letters issued by American firms saying they were going abroad for certain purposes. So they were well supplied with what appeared to be bona fide credentials.

Now, the man, Dozenberg, when he was operating as a Soviet agent abroad in Rumania, had a film firm which was supposed to be making movies. And he was telling us about his experience in setting up that.

Mr. MORRIS. He was telling you about it?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. After we had him arrested, he told us a good many details about how he operated in the past. And this film firm—he contacted the American commercial attaché at the legation, and they looked around and they bought an existing Rumanian firm and started off very respectable appearing, and he made contacts with all of the Rumanian officials and was very friendly with everybody, and he got word from the Russians that they had heard that Rumanians were fortifying the port of Constanza on the Black Sea, and they wanted a report on that. So he had made such good contacts that he was able to get a motor launch from the Rumanian authorities and go up and down the port of Constanza with his movie camera and take pictures of all the piers and installations. Of course, he gave the Rumanians a copy of the film and he also sent a copy of it to the Russians. And when he operated in China, he had an agency for the

Bell & Howell cameras. He used that. That was also his cover when he operated in Manila. He had excellent connections in Manila with our own people, in the Philippines, and when we got hold of his movie films, we found the pictures that had been taken when he went out with our Army on its maneuvers.

So they do have ways of getting ostensible business connections which appear bona fide and, I think, Senator, that the applicants would probably produce them when they applied.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Nicholas, in summation, would you say that you feel that the Passport Division needs additional legislation to tighten the regulations—needs to have the power and the discretion to allow them to make the necessary decisions to carry out the function of their office?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Of course, I could not attempt to speak for the Department, because I think the official position of the Department is being given in connection with proposed legislation which has been initiated in the House. But there is a danger, an apparent danger, that we will not be able to refuse passports to people that we consider dangerous.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you think, Mr. Nicholas, that, for the purpose of this particular limited session here this morning, you have given the committee an account of the evidence that we have gone over in executive session?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes. I have given you—

Mr. MORRIS. I know your experience is long, Mr. Nicholas, and you could give us many other instances as you have this morning. But I was wondering if for the purposes of this session this morning, the limited purposes of this session this morning, you have covered everything that we intended to cover and staked out in the area of our executive session?

Mr. NICHOLAS. Yes.

Senator McCLELLAN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. MORRIS. No.

Senator McCLELLAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Nicholas.

Are there any further witnesses at this time?

Mr. MORRIS. No. That is all, Senator.

Senator McCLELLAN. Do you have another hearing scheduled for tomorrow?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, Senator. Tomorrow morning the Internal Subcommittee is holding hearings on 2 bills, 1 introduced by Senator Bridges and the other introduced by Senator McCarthy, amending the Smith Act to allow individual States—

Senator McCLELLAN. They will be public hearings?

Mr. MORRIS. They will be public hearings, at 10:30 tomorrow morning, in room 424.

Senator McCLELLAN. The committee stands in recess until 10:30 in the morning.

(Whereupon at 12 o'clock noon, the subcommittee recessed to reconvene at 10:30 a. m., Friday, May 11, 1956.)



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*133-74275*

# F SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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## HEARINGS

*BEFORE THE*

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS  
*OF THE*

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE  
UNITED STATES

---

FEBRUARY 20, 1957

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### APPENDIX I

#### PART 23-A

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Printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary



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# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1957

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINIS-  
TRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT  
AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS,  
OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:30 a. m. in room 457, Senate Office Building, Senator William E. Jenner presiding.

Present: Senators Jenner and Watkins.

Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel, and William A. Rusher, associate counsel.

Senator JENNER. The meeting will come to order.

Mr. MORRIS. The witness this morning is Mr. Rachlin. Will you come forward, Mr. Rachlin?

(Following the testimony of Mr. Rachlin, which appears in a subsequent volume of the printed hearings on Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, the following proceedings were had:)

Mr. RUSHER. With your approval, we would like to place in the public record of the subcommittee certain documents submitted to us by Mr. (Ashley J.) Nicholas, who testified before the subcommittee on May 10, 1956; being a study, made under Mr. Nicholas' direction, of certain records of the Communist Party of the United States, and of a travel agency which arranged transportation for certain individuals, the cost of which transportation was billed to the Communist Party.

Senator WATKINS (now presiding). They will be placed in the public record.

(The documents, with certain deletions for security purposes, read as follows:)

REPORT, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A., NATIONAL OFFICE,  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1939

NEW YORK, N. Y., October 27, 1939.

## CERTIFICATE

We have audited the books and records of the Communist Party, U. S. A., for the 9 months of January 1, 1939, to September 30, 1939. We certify, that the attached financial statements, in our opinion, correctly reflect the financial condition of the organization as at September 30, 1939, and its transactions for the period.

MORRIS A. GREENBAUM,  
*Certified Public Accountant.*

## A2 SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

EXHIBIT A.—*Communist Party, U. S. A., national office balance sheet*

ASSETS	
Cash on hand-----	\$502.50
Cash in bank-----	1,681.75
Loans receivable—Schedule 1-----	106,689.47
Furniture and fixtures-----	9,259.95
 Total assets-----	 <u>\$118,133.67</u>
LIABILITIES	
Loans payable—Schedule 2-----	\$17,895.60
School fund-----	2,305.43
International solidarity-----	\$44,102.75
	<u>36,579.17</u>
	7,523.58
Accruals-----	3,625.00
 Total liabilities-----	 <u>31,349.61</u>
SURPLUS	
Jan. 1, balance-----	\$72,347.78
Excess of income over expenditures, exhibit B-----	14,436.28
	<u>86,784.06</u>

EXHIBIT B.—*Statement of income and expenditures for the 9 months of Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1939*

INCOME	
Dues—Schedule 3-----	\$75,835.47
Initiations-----	1,846.70
Supplies-----	2,085.00
Buttons-----	294.37
Browder records-----	51.85
Party builder-----	68.91
National committee statement-----	174.09
10th convention assessment-----	47.82
Donations:	
Organizations-----	14,879.00
Individuals-----	72,622.65
 Total income-----	 <u>\$167,905.86</u>

EXPENSES	
Wages-----	\$36,396.00
Telephone-----	2,196.87
Telegraph-----	1,848.72
Postage express-----	2,874.46
Traveling-----	9,309.69
Field organizers expenses-----	6,268.15
Organization supplies-----	126.05
Stationery-----	1,693.53
Buttons-----	481.85
Browder records-----	137.42
Party Builder-----	1,027.09
National committee statement-----	33.16
Literature-----	1,992.10
Education department-----	1,477.79
News service and publicity-----	3,148.25
Legislative department-----	5,486.42
National committee meetings-----	2,257.62
Organization conference-----	90.60
20th anniversary-----	5,934.66

**EXHIBIT B.—Statement of income and expenditures for the 9 months of Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1939—Continued**

EXPENSES—continued

Industrial department-----	\$5,188.15
Rent-----	3,600.00
Secretaries expenses-----	2,260.00
IWO-----	602.65
Miscellaneous expenses-----	744.69
Auditing-----	225.00
Social security taxes-----	745.79
Unemployment insurance taxes-----	881.66
City rent tax-----	5.00
Subsidies:	
Districts schedule 4-----	30,142.75
Organization schedule 5-----	22,353.68
Individuals-----	3,939.78
Total expenses-----	\$153,469.58
Excess of income over expenditures-----	14,436.28

**REPORT, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1938, COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A., NATIONAL OFFICE**

JANUARY 16, 1939.

CERTIFICATE

I have audited the books and records of the Communist Party, U. S. A., National Office, for the calendar year of 1938.

All receipts were properly accounted for, all disbursements were substantiated by vouchers, or invoices, signed by the recipients and approved by an authorized officer.

I certify, that the attached financial statements, in my opinion, correctly reflect the financial condition of the Communist Party, U. S. A., National Office, as of December 31, 1938, and its financial transactions for the year.

MORRIS A. GREENBAUM,  
Certified Public Accountant.

**EXHIBIT A.—Communist Party, U. S. A., balance sheet, as at December 31, 1938**

ASSETS

Cash on hand-----	\$199.64
Cash in bank-----	3,644.70
Loans receivable-----	61,338.02
Furniture and fixtures-----	8,997.15
Total assets-----	\$74,179.51

LIABILITIES

Loans payable-----	1,831.73
--------------------	----------

SURPLUS

Jan. 1, 1938-----	\$68,397.93
Add gain for year:	
Income-----	\$191,772.27
Disbursements-----	187,670.70
	4,101.57
Less deferred charges written off-----	151.72
Net gain for year-----	3,949.85
Total surplus-----	72,347.78

EXHIBIT B.—*Communist Party, U. S. A., statement of cash receipts and disbursements, income and expenses for the calendar year of 1938*

	Paid	Received
Dues.....		\$65,763.61
Initiations.....		3,579.97
Supplies and buttons.....		917.56
Mass meetings and affairs.....		45,575.43
Collections and donations.....		32,293.59
10th national convention.....		7,305.05
International solidarity (schedule 1).....	\$36,506.35	36,337.06
Industrial work (schedule 2).....	15,418.06	
Wages.....	31,633.88	
Rent.....	4,800.00	
Telephone.....	3,039.48	
Telegraph.....	2,435.41	
Postage and expressage.....	2,645.69	
Stationery and supplies.....	2,438.74	
Traveling.....	10,124.05	
National committee meetings.....	5,027.37	
Party building congress.....	2,926.10	
Educational department and literature.....	3,912.21	
Party news bulletin.....	458.66	
Publicity and press service.....	1,442.82	
Repairs.....	752.51	
Auditing.....	175.00	
Social-security taxes.....	502.59	
Unemployment insurance taxes.....	1,121.48	
Miscellaneous expenses.....	557.51	
Tom Mooney defense fund.....	1,000.00	
Subsidies, districts.....	39,108.74	
Other departments (schedule 3).....	21,644.05	
Total income and expense.....	187,670.70	191,772.27
Loans receivable (net decrease).....		7,377.88
Loans payable (net decrease).....	8,598.15	
Furniture and fixtures.....	440.82	
Total received.....		199,150.15
Total paid.....	196,709.67	
Balance Jan. 1, 1938.....		1,403.86
Balance Dec. 31, 1938.....	3,844.34	
Total.....	200,554.01	200,554.01

SCHEDULE 1.—*International solidarity*

Austria.....	\$10.00
Argentine.....	16.00
Brazil.....	510.00
Chile.....	1,447.29
China.....	1,648.36
Cuba.....	6,700.27
Cuba—Youth.....	140.00
Columbia.....	138.50
Canada.....	957.56
Costa Rica.....	5.00
French delegates.....	560.73
Germany.....	6,425.00
Guatemala.....	110.00
Haiti.....	341.90
Italy.....	375.00
Ireland.....	1,199.99
Japanese.....	5.00
Mexico.....	2,264.31
Philippines.....	4,032.18
Puerto Rico.....	1,368.60
Panama.....	34.00
Pan American Conference.....	57.00
Spain.....	5,493.02
Salvador.....	5.00
Venezuela.....	240.00
Delegates to other parties.....	2,431.64
Total.....	36,506.35

SCHEDULE 2.—*Trade union fund*

Automobile	\$3,479.45
Marine	992.00
Mining	1,474.00
Oil	630.00
Railroad	2,710.00
Rubber	352.50
Steel	3,332.78
Textile	1,939.83
Miscellaneous	507.50
Total	<u>15,418.06</u>

SCHEDULE 3.—*Other departments*

Peace	3,000.00
Agrarian	2,400.00
Language	430.00
Education in South	2,205.00
Southern party conference	1,040.90
Unemployed	1,980.00
Youth	7,008.99
Negro work	3,579.16
Total	<u>21,644.05</u>

Notes prepared in 1939-40 by Mr. Ashley J. Nicholas, formerly Assistant Director of the Passport Office, from information in the files of the Passport Division with regard to individuals connected with passport fraud cases.

The attached 1938 and 1939 financial statements of the Communist Party were obtained in connection with the 1939-40 passport fraud investigation. The list of contributions of the Communist Party, U. S. A., to "international solidarity" indicates the international nature of the Communist movement.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE, PASSPORT DIVISION

## CONSPIRACY

This conspiracy charge is based primarily on the fact that during the period from 1931 to 1938 a number of persons in possession of fraudulent American passports obtained their transportation through World Tourists, Inc., and such transportation was charged against the accounts of the Communist Party. The first of these accounts was in the name George Primoff, while the second was in the name "A. Blake."

World Tourists, Inc., was under the management of Jacob Raisin, known as J. N. Golos. The general secretary of the Communist Party during this entire period was Earl Russell Browder. The contact man between World Tourists and the party headquarters was George Primoff.

He was at one time a financial adviser of the Communist Party. Later his duties were taken over by Max Kitzes, at the present internal auditor for the Communist Party, who was known both at party headquarters and at World Tourists under the name A. Benson. The third and last contact man was Welwel Warszower, who was a vice president of the World Tourists under the name Robert William Wiener and financial secretary of the Communist Party under the name William Weiner. For the purposes of World Tourists' bookkeeping he was known as A. Blake.

The fraudulent cases shown on the Primoff account are in the names:

- Moses Brown
- Richard S. Choate
- John W. Fox
- Henry George Jacobs
- Pearl Roth Jacobs
- Leon Marks
- Albert Richards
- Rose Safin
- Harold Schlusberg

The fraudulent cases shown on the Blake account are in the names:

Earl R. Browder  
Harry Gannes  
Francis G. Grachan  
Samuel Liptzen  
Annie Morrison  
Nathan Rosenberg  
George Ross

In addition to the foregoing, the following cases are so closely related to the others as to warrant the conclusion that they also were parts of the same conspiracy:

William Browder  
Al Gottlieb  
Bruno H. A. Hanke  
Jean Montgomery  
Louis Paretti  
Arthur J. Soltin  
Robert W. Wiener

#### PRIMOFF ACCOUNT CASES

The first of these frauds were the cases of Albert H. Richards and Moses Brown. Earl R. Browder obtained a passport in the name Albert H. Richards, while Jack Stachel obtained the one in the name of Brown. They went abroad together, sharing the same cabin, in 1931 and their transportation was charged against an account in the name "Brown and Richards." Later the balance due on this account was charged against the Primoff account. The identifying witness on the Richards' application signed the name Beatrice Oberlander. The witness on the Moses Brown application signed the name Samuel N. Greene, while the application originally requested that the passport be sent in care of Sam N. Green.

Under date of June 21, 1932, the Primoff account contains a record of a charge for transportation in the names of Rosa Saffin and John W. Fox. Both of these persons sailed from New York on June 23, 1932, on the steamship *Bremen*. The true name of the person who obtained a passport in the name of John William Fox is not known (also known as Jack Childs).

The identifying witness was Marcel Sherer of Monroe, N. Y. The person who obtained the passport in the name of Rosa Saffin also obtained a passport in the name of Annie Morrison. The applicant's true name is not known. The identifying witness on the passport application was Sady Bloom, who is now married to Morris Weiss. The names of Sady Bloom and Morris Weiss are also shown on the Blake account, although their applications are not believed to be fraudulent.

Under date of November 4, 1932, there is a charge on the Primoff account for transportation in the name of Harrold Shlossberg. However, this name appears to be in error as the receipt shows the name Harold Shlusberg, while the corresponding passport application is in the name of Harold Schlusberg. This application was executed by Isaac Rijock, who is known in the Communist Party under the name John Steuben. The identifying witness was Sadie Rijock, who is believed to be the former wife of the applicant.

Under date of December 27, 1932, there is an entry in the Primoff account for transportation furnished to Leon Marks. This application is believed to have been executed by one Leon Platt (or Plotkin), who is now known as Martin Young. He also used an altered passport in the name Bruno H. A. Hanke. The identifying witness was Simon Feldman, whose transportation in his own name was also charged against the Blake account. The affidavit of birth was executed by one Frances Gordon, an employee of the Communist Party headquarters: it was executed before Max Kitzes, who has identified the photograph as that of Martin Young, who he has seen around Communist Party headquarters.

On January 11, 1933, World Tourists charged against the Primoff account the transportation furnished in the name Richard S. Choate. The true name of the person who obtained a passport in this name is thought to be Bienko. He is believed to have been killed in Spain. The real Richard S. Choate died in infancy. The identifying witness on the application was Morris Possoff. Before obtaining the passport in the name Choate, Bienko had tried to obtain one in the name Louis Paretti.

The next cases were those of Henry George Jacobs and Pearl Roth Jacobs, which are charged against the Primoff account. The correct names of the persons who obtained the aforementioned passports were Harry Gannes and his wife, Pearl Roth Gannes. The identifying witness on each application was originally David Daniels, but this name was crossed out for some unknown reason and one Henry Belli signed as identifying witness. Both passports were sent in care of Dr. Jewel Roth who is said to be a sister of Mrs. Gannes. Dr. Roth also executed an affidavit of birth on behalf of her sister which, however, does not mention the married name. There was submitted with the application in the name Henry G. Jacobs an affidavit executed by Morris L. Olken, who stated that he was an uncle of the applicant. While the passports were obtained in 1932, the transportation was not charged against the Primoff account until April 1933.

In November 1933, Earl Browder again went abroad, using the Richards passport, and his transportation was charged against the Primoff account under date of November 10, 1933.

#### BLAKE ACCOUNT CASES

The first use of a fraudulent passport indicated on the Blake account was the travel of Earl R. Browder which was charged against the account on November 16, 1934. Browder had made an application for a passport in his own name on August 31, 1934, and had falsely stated therein that he had never had a passport previously. The identifying witness on this application was his brother, William E. Browder.

On March 4, 1935, there is a charge against the Blake account for the transportation of a woman who had a passport in the name of Annie Morrison. The passport application in this name was executed on December 18, 1934, by the woman who had previously obtained a passport in the name Rose Saffin.

The identifying witness was Abraham Lerner of 1420 College Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. An affidavit of birth which was submitted with the application was executed in the name Morris Morrison, who stated that he was the applicant's father. This affidavit was purportedly executed before Morris M. Greenbaum, who was the accountant for World Tourists and for the Communist Party.

On March 4, 1935, there was also a charge for the transportation of a person who had a passport in the name Francis G. Grachan. The true name of this applicant was Yanvrich and he was a Chicago Communist. The applicant submitted an affidavit of birth executed by Josephine G. Grachan, who was the mother of the real Francis G. Grachan, also a Communist. The identifying witness was Nicholas Busic, another Chicago Communist.

The immigration authorities have been endeavoring to locate Yanvrich, who is said to be illegally in this country, since 1936.

On July 2, 1935, there is a charge for the transportation of a man who had a passport in the name of Samuel Liptzen. The true name of this applicant is Gerhard Eisler. The passport application, which is dated August 30, 1934, is in the handwriting of Leon Josephson, who acted as identifying witness, signing the name Bernard A. Hirshfield. Leon Josephson also obtained transportation from World Tourists, which is charged against the Blake account. The World Tourists folder in this case contains memorandums apparently in the handwriting of Jacob Raisin and a copy of a letter addressed to Intourists, Inc., in which Raisin refers to the bearer, Samuel Liptzen, as a good friend of his. The bearer of this passport also went abroad in April 1936 and the World Tourists folder covering this travel also contains memorandums in the handwriting of Raisin. The name Samuel Liptzen, with a Paris address, was found in a notebook of Welvel Warszower's.

Under date of August 26, 1935, there is a charge for the transportation of a person who was traveling in the name George Ross. This application was executed July 29, 1935, by William E. Browder. The identifying witness signed the name Thomas Edwards. The World Tourists folder in this case also contains a memorandum in the handwriting of Raisin.

On March 7, 1936, there is a charge for the transportation of Earl R. Browder.

On April 22, 1936, there is a charge for the transportation of Samuel Liptzen.

On May 2, 1937, there is another charge for transportation for Earl R. Browder.

On August 24, 1937, there is a record of transportation furnished a person who had a passport in the name Nathan Rosenberg, issued upon an application executed on May 10, 1937. The true name of this applicant was Isiah Litvackoff. The identifying witness signed the name "Joseph Hiat" and gave his address

as 19 East 16th Street, New York City. The passport was mailed in care of a dentist named Elias Shapiro, who lived at 286 Fort Washington Avenue, New York. Dr. Shapiro also obtained transportation through World Tourists, but his travel is not charged against a Communist Party account. Living in the same apartment house as Dr. Shapiro was Sonia Dobbs, an employee of World Tourists, who provided Litvakoff with his transportation both under the name Rosenberg and under his own name.

On December 10, 1937, there is still another charge for transportation for Earl R. Browder.

Under date of July 1, 1938, there is a charge for transportation furnished to Harry Gannes. It appears that Gannes used on this trip a passport which was issued to him in 1934 upon an application in which he made false statements concerning his previous passports.

#### OTHER RELATED CASES

Leon Platt (?), who obtained the passport in the name "Leon Marks," used, when returning to the United States in March 1934, an altered passport in the name "Bruno Herman August Hanke." Although the fraud was discovered at the time, the impostor was able to leave the ship without inspection and efforts to locate him were unavailing. The original photograph on this passport had been removed and the photograph of the impostor placed thereon. The original application upon which the passport was issued was also fraudulent. The application was executed by Constantin Shklar, an alien. Shklar is a Communist and obtained transportation through World Tourists in his own name in 1933. The World Tourists file for Shklar contains his photograph, which is a duplicate of the one appearing on the Hanke application.

The impostor Bienko, who obtained a passport in the name "Richard S. Choate", previously attempted to obtain a passport in the name "Louis Paretti." The identifying witness on the application, which was executed on December 7, 1932, was George Mink. Affidavits executed in the names "Joseph Paretti," "Lodovico Dresco," and "William Cole" were submitted in connection with the Paretti application.

George Mink made applications for passports in 1930 and 1934 in which he stated that he was born at Scranton, Pa. An investigation disclosed that the record of birth at Scranton was issued upon the basis of an affidavit executed by Mink himself. While the evidence regarding the place of Mink's birth is not conclusive, it appears probable that he was actually born at Philadelphia, as he gave that as his place of birth when he served in the Navy during the World War. The World Tourists files contain two folders relating to Mink. On one of these folders the words "See Golos" are written. Mink and Leon Josephson were arrested in Denmark together in February 1935, and charged with espionage. At the time of Mink's arrest in 1935 there was found in his apartment in Denmark an American passport bearing Mink's photograph which was issued in the name Al Gottlieb. The application for this passport is in the handwriting of Leon Josephson.

In January 1937, William E. Browder obtained from World Tourists transportation in his own name. At this time he used a passport which he had obtained on an application dated January 23, 1937, in which he falsely stated that he had never had a previous passport. The identifying witness on this application was J. C. Lowry. It may be pointed out that at the time Browder made this application his passport in the name George Ross was still valid.

On September 8, 1931, Margaret Browder, a sister of Earl and William Browder, executed an application for a passport in the name Jean Montgomery. At that time, according to Max Bedacht, Margaret Browder was working at the national office of the Communist Party. The identifying witness on this application used the name Ethel Shipman. There was submitted with the application an affidavit of birth in the name of William Montgomery, which was actually signed by William Browder. The 1931 passport was renewed at Berlin in 1933 and the bearer thereof was registered on March 28, 1934. On September 17, 1935, Margaret Browder made another application in the name of Jean Montgomery, submitting her previous passport. The passport obtained on the 1935 application was renewed at the American consulate general at Paris on September 16, 1937. According to General Krevitsky, Margaret Browder, while using this passport, was employed by the Soviet Military Intelligence Service under his supervision.

On July 18, 1936, Welwel Warszower executed an application for a passport in the name of Robert William Wiener. The identifying witness was J. C. Lowry.

who was also witness on the William Browder application. Using the Wiener passport, Warszower made two trips abroad in 1936 and 1937. Warszower had previously made a trip abroad in 1932 under his own name, using a reentry permit. The transportation on this case was obtained through World Tourists.

When Warszower went abroad in 1937 he was accompanied by one Joseph Sultan, who was traveling on a passport which he had fraudulently obtained in the name Arthur J. Soltin. Both passengers obtained their transportation from World Tourists and the Morning Freiheit. Sultan had previously gone abroad in 1932, using a reentry permit in his own name, and had obtained his transportation through World Tourists.

#### PERSONS USING TWO OR MORE DOCUMENTS

From the foregoing it will be seen that the persons mentioned below either used, or attempted to use, documents in two or more names:

Earl R. Browder—Albert H. Richards and own name  
William E. Browder—George Ross and own name  
Harry Gannes—Henry G. Jacobs and own name  
Jane Doe—Rosa Saffin and Annie Morrison  
Isiah Litvackoff—Nathan Rosenberg and own name  
Welwel Warszower—Robert William Wiener and own name  
Joseph Sultan—Arthur J. Soltin and own name  
Leon Platt—Leon Marks and Bruno H. A. Hanke

#### A. BLAKE ACCOUNT

*Aekerman, Bernard*

2515 Olinville Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness (1931), passport application of Isaih Litvackoff.

*Allis, John Joseph*

July 30, 1935, J. Joseph Allis, \$124.70. Passport No. 218881, June 22, 1935. Claims birth at Philadelphia, Pa., on November 30, 1910; address at 1515 South 23d Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 6½ inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks: tattoo on both arms.

*Alspaugh, Elen*

\$133. Passport No. 236488, August 17, 1935. Claims birth at Oakcreek, Colo. on June 20, 1913; address at 701 Wabash Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, red; eyes, hazel.

*Anderson, Lawrence*

August 21, 1935, Lawrence Anderson, \$132. Age: 27; born in Canada and citizen of that country. Arrived in the United States August 12, 1935. Occupation: Builder. Married. Destination: Moscow.

*Baron, Theodore*

25 South Street, New York City. Identifying witness, (1932), passport application of Louis Pasternak.

*Bassen, Adolf*

August 21, 1935, Adolph Bassen, \$195. Passport: No. 231598, July 25, 1935. Claims birth in Russia on September 16, 1907; naturalized through father, Joseph Bassen, before Supreme Court of Bronx City, New York City, on January 6, 1928; and address at 53 East Mosholm Parkway, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 7½ inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Bodard, Joseph*

August 21, 1935, Joseph Bodard, \$141. Aged 26 years; born Canada; citizen of Canada; arrived in the United States August 16, 1935; French, race; occupation, Shipper; single. Destination: Moscow.

*Bernhardt, Albert*

August 21, 1935, Albert Bernhardt, \$141. Aged 27 years; born in Canada; citizen of Canada; arrived in the United States August 16, 1935; race; English; occupation; Salesman; single. Destination: Moscow.

*Bleckschmidt, Pauline Emma*

2 East Street, Jersey City, N. J. Identifying witness, Samuel Adams Dardeck (1927).

*Blum, Anna*

194 West 10th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Sarah Deutsch.

*Bohus, Paul*

July 5, 1935, Paul Bohus, \$132. New York series passport No. 3816, June 26, 1935. Claims birth in Hungary on February 6, 1909; naturalization through father, George, before common pleas court of Belmont City at St. Clairsville, Ohio, on April 16, 1924. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet, 9 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Bonn, Morris*

6434 Landview Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Identifying witness, Elmer Kish.

*Brandes, Lillian Livien*

April 23, 1935, L. Livien, \$182.15. Passport No. 163561, January 26, 1935. Claims birth at New York City on December 28, 1910; address at 1315 50th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet, 2 inches; hair, brunette; eyes, brown.

*Brooks, Minnie*

\$249.50. Passport No. 175092, April 3, 1935. Claims birth at New York City on July 2, 1906; address at 1750 Davidson Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Destination: Havre. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 1½ inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks: Mole on left cheek.

*Browder, Earl Russell*

December 13, 1937, E. R. Browder, \$297.90-\$129.54. Passport No. 145182, September 1, 1934. Born, Wichita, Kans., May 20, 1891; address, 2714 Wallace Avenue, New York City. Destination, Cherbourg. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue. Occupation, journalist.

*Browder, Wm. E.*

31 East 27th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Earl Russell Browder.

*Burke, Mary Catherine*

December 10, 1934, Mary C. Burke, \$132.30. Passport No. 2807 (New York series), November 8, 1934. Claims birth at New York City on March 27, 1908; address: 31 Bank Street, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 5 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Burlak, Ann*

\$134.70. Passport No. 234777, August 8, 1935. Claims birth at Slatington, Pa., on May 24, 1911; address at 226 East 22d Street, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, light brown; eyes, gray.

*Busic, Nicholas M.*

1638 West Cullerton Street, Chicago, Ill. Identifying witness, Francis G. Grachen.

*Careathers, Benjamin*

July 5, 1935, Ben Careathers, \$124.70. Passport No. 146354, September 11, 1934. Claims birth at Chattanooga, Tenn., on October 20, 1894; address at 2217 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Caron, Berthe*

August 21, 1935, Berthe Caron, \$141. Aged 23 years; female; born in Canada; citizen of that country; arrived in United States August 20, 1935; English race; occupation: stenographer; single. Destination: Moscow.

*Chesin, Alexander*

5430 Gainor Road, Philadelphia, Pa. Identifying witness, Sylvia Forman.

*Chupak, Anne*

780 Union Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, David Drausky.

*Cohen, Joseph*

829 50th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Identifying witness, Robert George Thompson.

*Cooper, James Charles*

\$134.90. Passport No. 235773, August 14, 1935. Claims birth at Brantley, Ala., on August 8, 1909, and address at 1502 Warrior Street, East Birmingham, Ala. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 6 feet; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Cornelius, Georgiana*

3718 3d Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness, Edwin Harold Malone.

*Dardeck, Samuel Adams*

July 30, 1935, S. Adams Dardeck, \$134.40. Passport No. 223409, July 2, 1935. Claims birth in Russia on November 6, 1903; naturalization through father, Isidor Dardeck, before the supreme court of Bronx City at New York City on July 15, 1921; address at 2 East Street, Jersey City, N. J. Also known as Sam Darcy, Donchin. Destination: Moscow.

*Dardeck, Pauline Emma*

September 17, 1935, P. Emma Dardeck, \$176.70. Passport No. 239149, September 6, 1935. Claims birth at North Bergen, N. J., on June 13, 1903; address at 2 East Street, Jersey City, N. J. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Desrosiers, Joseph Antonio*

\$219.20. Passport No. 4335 (New York series), August 30, 1935. Claims birth at Manchester, N. H., on September 27, 1911; address at 1280 Clay Avenue, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, blonde; eyes, brown.

*Deutch, Sarah*

April 23, 1935, Sarah Deutch, \$185.20. Passport No. 162118, January 16, 1935. Claims birth at New York City on September 7, 1905; address at 58A Charles Street, care of Wolfson, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 3 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.

*Dinkin, Lillian*

\$134.90. Passport No. 234910, August 9, 1935. Claims birth at Chicago, Ill., on March 30, 1914; address at 1708 Fulton Street, San Francisco, Calif. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 2½ inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Disbrow, Hamilton T.*

Chatham, N. J. Also 656-590 Greenwich Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Ella Reeve Bloor Omholt.

*Doughty, Grace R.*

354 West 12th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Vera Taft.

*Dransky, David*

September 17, 1935, David Dransky, \$4.40. Passport No. 23165, May 26, 1933. Claims birth at Albany, N. Y., on October 4, 1909; address at 725 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Alias David Doran. Reported to have been killed in Spain. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, dark; eyes, brown.

*Drummond, David*

August 26, 1935, David Drummond, \$124.75. Passport No. 237012, August 21, 1935. Claims birth at Seattle, Wash., May 10, 1905; address at 223 West 24th Street, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, red; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks: tattoo right arm, figure woman, left arm, U. S. A. emblem.

*Dubi, Evaristo*

September 17, 1935, A. Dubi, \$4.10. Aged 36 years; citizen of Canada where he was born. Arrived in the United States July 1, 1935. Race is given as French; occupation, foreman; married. Destination: Moscow.

*Edelman, Rebecca*

1121 Morrison Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, Sadie Weiss; identifying witness, Morris Weiss.

*Edwards, Thomas*

45 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness, George Ross.

*Eisenman, Ida*

1194 Nelson Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, Arthur E. Timpson.

*Elovich, James*

July 30, 1935. I. Elovich, \$127.60. Passport No. 145879, James Elovich, September 7, 1934. Claims birth at Yugoslavia on September 5, 1902; naturalization through father, Steve Elovich, before the common pleas court of Mercer City at Mercer, Pa., on May 3, 1921; address at 1826 Fisk Street, Chicago, Ill. —— has identified photograph as that of Ralph Shaw. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Emery, Samuel*

August 21, 1935, Andre Samuel, \$141. Aged 25; citizen of Canada; born in Canada; arrived in the United States August 17, 1935; English race; occupation, machinist; single. Destination: Moscow. (Believed that Samuel Emory and Andre Samuel may be identical.)

*Evangelista, Crisanto*

September 22, 1937, Crisanto Evangelista, \$245. October 20, 1937, Crisanto Evangelista, \$211.48. Passport No. 1015 (Philippine Islands) October 26, 1937. Claims birth at Meycauayan, Bulacan, Philippine Islands on November 1, 1888; address at 1106 Remedios Street, Manila. Destination: Manila to Marseille via the United States. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; hair, black; eyes, black.

*Fallot, Stanley*

626 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Identifying witness, John Joseph Allis.

*Fard, Anna R.*

2040 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Identifying witness, Sterling T. Rochester.

*Figueircdo, Joseph*

\$134.70. Passport No. 225387, July 8, 1935. Claims birth at Boston, Mass., on September 7, 1910; address as 149 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 4 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, dark brown.

*Ford, James William*

July 30, 1935. James Ford, \$137.40. Passport No. 45344, September 4, 1934. Claims birth at Pratt City, Ala., on December 22, 1893; address as 2121 Fifth Avenue, apartment 7, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Forman, Sylvia*

September 17, 1935, Sylvia Forman, \$4.05 (visas). Passport No. 164624, February 5, 1935. Claims birth in Russia on January 28, 1911; naturalized through father, Jacob Forman, before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at New York City on September 28, 1920; address at 4251 Leidy Avenue, care of Joseph Piusker, Philadelphia, Pa. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 3 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.

*Fortin, Romeo*

August 21, 1935, Romeo Fortin, \$141.00. Aged 23 years; female; born in Canada, citizen of that country; arrived in the United States, August 19, 1935; French race; occupation, clerk; single. Destination: Moscow.

*Gannes, Harry*

July 1, 1938, Harry Gannes, \$226.25. Passport No. 154166, November 14, 1934. Born in England on August 27, 1900; naturalized through father, Barnat, before circuit court of Cook County at Chicago, on December 6, 1917. Destination: France and Great Britain. Address in June 1940—Westport, Conn. Personal

description: Height, 5 feet 10½ inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; occupation, journalist.

*Gannes, Hélène*

Windermere Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Identifying witness, Harry Gannes, 1936 passport application.

*Gascoyne, Douglas*

August 21, 1935, Douglas Gascoyne, \$141. Aged 34 years; born in England; citizen of that country; arrived in the United States August 21, 1935; English race; occupation, worker; single. Destination: Moscow.

*Gilbert, Florence*

1280 Clay Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness, Joseph A. Desrosiers.

*Glick, Ralph*

107 Essex Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Frances Marsh Irungary.

*Goldberg, Milton*

371 Monroe Street, Passaic, N. J. Identifying witness (1930), Moritz Marcus.

*Good, Manuel W.*

3328 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. Identifying witness, Emil E. A. Lucherhand.

*Gordon, Philip*

June 26, 1937, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gordon, \$373. July 2, 1937, Mr. and Mrs. P. Gordon, \$1.38. Passport No. 450981, June 25, 1937. Includes wife, Ruth Fleischer-Gordon, born at New York City, February 30, 1909. Claims birth at Newark, N. J., December 14, 1894, and address at 24 Johnson Avenue, Newark, N. J. Destination: Moscow and Havre. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; hair, black; eyes, blue.

*Grachan, Francis G.*

March 4, 1935, Francis G. Grachan, \$132.70. Passport No. 163466, January 25, 1935. Claimed birth at Chicago, Ill., on March 20, 1910. Believed to be an imposter, Steve Yandrich. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 5½ inches; hair, chestnut brown; eyes, brown.

*Grachan, Joseph*

1124 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Identifying witness, Wm. Koranda.

*Graham, John*

March 4, 1935, John Graham, \$133.45. Passport No. 158299, December 13, 1934. Claims birth at New York City on April 28, 1903; address as 208 West Hanover Street, Trenton, N. J. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet, 5 inches; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.

*Granich, George*

417 East 12th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, 1930 passport application of Isaac Granich.

*Granich, Isaac*

October 13, 1937, Isaac Granich, \$179.80. Passport No. 3710 (New York series), June 12, 1935. Claims birth at New York City on April 12, 1893; address at 375 Bleecker Street, New York City. Destination: Cherbourg, (Paris). Personal description: Height, 5 feet, 7½ inches; hair, brown; eyes, black.

*Grant, Morris*

166 Beach 126th, Rockaway Park, New York City. Identifying witness, Minnie Brooks.

*Greenberg, Gilbert*

November 16, 1934, Gilbert Greenberg, \$132.40. Passport No. 460589, January 23, 1932. Destination: Moscow. July 30, 1935, G. Greenberg, \$205.45. June 2, 1937, Gilbert Green \$428.25. Passport No. 339138 August 15, 1936. Claims birth at Chicago, Ill., September 24, 1906. Address at 2700 Bronx Park East, New York City. One of most important persons in international Com-

unist movement. Passport, Gilbert Greenberg. Destination : U. S. S. R., Moscow. April 27, 1938, Gilbert Green, \$230.73. Destination: Round trip to Paris. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown; occupation, writer. Also identifying witness, Isidore Klinghoffer and Adolph Bassen (1931). Other addresses: 1855 Seventh Ave., Apartment 4A, New York City, and 118 Sheriff Street, New York City.

*Guida, Francesco Salvatore*

\$134.90. Passport No. 235342, August 12, 1935. Claims birth at Tampa, Fla., on June 28, 1910; address as 346 East 21st Street, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height 5 feet, 3½ inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks, mole on left cheek.

*Hall, Otto*

2800 Bronx Park East, New York City. Identifying witness, Marcus Alphons Murphy.

*Hampkins, Nicholas Peter*

September 17, 1935, N. P. Hampkins, \$132.70. Passport No. 4314 (New York series), August 26, 1935. Claims birth at Port Washington, Wis. on February 11, 1896; address at Kenosha, Wis. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet, 4 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.

*Harris, Clement Upham*

October 4, 1935, L. Harris, \$127.60. Passport No. 205179, June 5, 1935. Claims birth at Chicago, on March 1, 1904; address as P. O. Box 540, Minneapolis, Minn. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height 6 feet ½ inch; hair, brown; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks, scar, left cheek.

*Harrison, Margaret*

August 21, 1935, Margaret Harrison, \$132.00. Aged 28; born Canada and citizen of that country. Arrived in the United States August 13, 1935. Occupation: Housewife. Married. Destination: Moscow.

*Hiat, Joseph*

19 East 16th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Nathan Rosenberg.

*Hirschfield, Bernard A.*

720 West End Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness, Samuel Liptzen.

*Holub, Bobie*

330 East 12th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Lillian Dinkin.

*Horwitz, Dorothy*

3444 Grand Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. Identifying witness, Leah Schneider.

*Hudson, Roy Bannerman*

July 2, 1935, Roy B. Hudson, \$142.10. Passport, New York series 3195, October 16, 1931. Renewed at New York on September 4, 1934. Claims birth at Tonopah, Nev., on April 9, 1904; address 318 East 11th Street, New York City (in 1931); 237 East 12th Street, New York City (in 1934). Personal description: Height, 6 feet 1inch; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.

*Hunter, Peter*

August 21, 1935, Peter Hunter, \$141. Aged 22 years; born in Scotland; Canadian citizen. Arrived in the United States August 19, 1935; English race; occupation, salesman; single. Destination: Moscow.

*Irungary, Frances Marsh*

\$133. Passport No. 236445, August 17, 1935. Claims birth at Brooklyn, N. Y., on August 22, 1912; address at 507 West 138th Street, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 2½ inches; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.

*Jackson, R. J.*

340 East 19th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Roy Bannerman Hudson.

*Jacobson, Louis*

23 Sanhican Drive, Trenton, N. J. Identifying witness, 1927 passport application of Leon Jacobson (Josephson?).

*Johnson, Oakley Calvin*

September 22, 1937, Oakley Johnson, \$111. September 28, 1937, Oakley Johnson, \$5.50. Passport No. 192492, May 16, 1937. Claims birth at Standish, Mich., on March 22, 1890; address at 56 West 104th Street, New York City, and 52 West 93d Street, New York City. Destination: Havre. Notation: "Did not use pre-paid ticket from Havre ordered September. Ask for refund." Personal description: Height 5 feet 8 inches; hair, grey; eyes, blue.

*Josephson, Barney*

January 8, 1935, Barney Josephson, \$178.55. Passport No. 158603, December 15, 1934. Claims birth at Trenton, N. J., on February 1, 1902, and address at 23 Sanhican Drive, Trenton, N. J. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, brown-grey; eyes, blue; distinguishing marks or features, mark under right jaw.

*Josephson, Leon*

January 7, 1935, Leon Josephson, \$66. Passport No. 158380, December 13, 1934. Born Latvia, June 17, 1898, and naturalized in United States District Court at Newark, N. J., on April 25, 1921; address, 23 Sanhican Drive, Trenton, N. J. Personal description: Height, 5 feet, 11 inches; hair, brown; eyes, grey; occupation, lawyer.

*Joyce, Robert L.*

37 Hathaway Place, Glen Ridge, N. J. Identifying witness, Philip Gordon.

*Kardash, William*

August 26, 1935, Wm. A. Kardash, \$123.70. Aged 23 years; born in Canada; British subject; arrived in the United States August 19, 1935; Ukrainian race; occupation, farmer; single. Destination: Moscow.

*Kashton, William*

August 26, 1935. Wm. Kashton, \$123.70. Aged 26 years; born in Canada; British subject; arrived in the United States August 22, 1935; Hebrew race; occupation, shipper; single. Destination: Moscow.

*Kessler, Leo*

853 Broadway, New York City. Identifying witness, Nathan Lilienstein.

*Kilner, Charles*

126 Goerek Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Paul Bohus.

*Kirk, Paul S.*

\$133. Passport No. 233475, August 2, 1935. Claims birth at Maryland, Ala., on June 30, 1911; 6525 Cameron, Detroit, Mich. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 9 inches; hair, black; eyes, black; distinguishing marks, small scar on forehead. Colored.

*Kirk, Tony*

1029 Kirby Avenue East, Detroit, Mich. Identifying witness, Paul S. Kirk.

*Kish, Elmer*

\$134.90. Passport No. 225316, July 6, 1935. Claims birth at Duquesne, Pa., October 11, 1910; address at 521 South Central Avenue, Canonsburg, Pa. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown-grey; distinguishing marks, scar upper lip. Also identifying witness, Gabor Kish.

*Kish, Gabor*

\$133. Passport No. 235739, August 14, 1935. Claims birth at Koehler, N. Mex., on July 13, 1915; address at 521 South Central Avenue, Canonsburg, Pa. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 9 inches; hair, sandy; eyes, brown.

*Kitzes, Max*

2800 Bronx Park East, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, Andera Omholt.

*Klinghoffer, Isidore*

February 6, 1935, Isidore Klinghoffer, \$133.45. Passport No. 460587, January 23, 1932. Claims birth at New York City on August 14, 1911, and address as 118 Sheriff Street, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Also identifying witness, Gilbert Greenburg, 1932 application. No witness on 1936 application.

*Koranda, William*

June 13, 1935, Wm. Koranda, \$132.70. Passport No. 181227, April 23, 1935. Claims birth at Chicago, Ill., on February 6, 1895; address as 1849 South Loomis Street, Chicago, Ill. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, brown-grey; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks, scar over left eyebrow.

*Koslow, May*

278 South 58th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Patrick Toohey.

*Krieger, Samson*

\$134.70. Passport No. 228880, July 17, 1935. Claims birth in Poland on August 20, 1902; naturalized through father, Abraham, before the common pleas court of Middlesex County at New Brunswick, N. J., on January 12, 1922; address, 54 Midwood Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. Personal description: Height 5 feet 5 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Kuleske, George*

149 Pierrepont Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Joseph Figueiredo.

*La Belle, Honore T.*

31 West 16th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Ellen Alspaugh.

*Lerner, Abraham*

1420 College Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, Annie Morrison.

*Lerner, Joseph*

358 West 23d Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Clarence I. Prince.

*Lilienstein, Nathan*

January 7, 1935. Nathan Lilienstein, \$179.25. Passport No. 156794, December 3, 1934. Claims birth in Poland; naturalized before the Superior Court of Massachusetts at Brockton on May 23, 1913; address as 2737 Barnes Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Destination: U. S. S. R. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 3 inches; hair, dark; eyes, brown.

*Lilienstein, Regina*

April 23, 1935, R. Lilienstein, \$178.35. Passport No. 159670, December 27, 1934. Claims birth at Warsaw, Poland, on January 15, 1883; naturalized before the Superior Court of Massachusetts at Brockton on May 23, 1913; and address at 2737 Barnes Avenue, New York City. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: Height, 4 feet 11½ inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.

*Liptzen, Samuel*

July 2, 1935, Samuel Liptzen, \$164.26. Passport No. 144959, August 31, 1934. Claims birth in Poland on March 13, 1893; naturalization before the Supreme Court of New York at New York City on March 13, 1917; and address as 208 West 14th Street, New York City. Destination, Soviet Union. Personal description: height, 5 feet 5 inches; hair, brown, partly bald; eyes brownish grey.

*Litvackoff, Isaiah*

July 2, 1935—I. Litvackoff—\$187.20. Passport No. 211733—June 13, 1935. Claims birth at USSR, September 18, 1884; naturalized before the quarter sessions court of Philadelphia County, at Philadelphia, Pa., on January 28, 1915; address 6619 North 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 5 inches; hair, blonde; eyes, blue.

*Luchterhand, Emil E. A.*

\$134.90. Passport No. 230826, July 23, 1935. Claims birth at Colby, Wis., on December 21, 1908; address at 1951 North Richmond Street, Chicago, Ill. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 11½ inches; hair, blonde; eyes, light blue.

*Malone, Edwin Harold*

September 17, 1935, Edwin Malone, \$132.70. Passport No. 237959, August 27, 1935. Claims birth at Darlington, Pa., on November 11, 1913; address at 38 Morton Place, New York City. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 4 inches; hair, black; eyes, dark brown; colored.

*Manuel, Vicente*

1053 Sn. Marcelino, Manila, Philippine Islands. Identifying witness, Crisanto Evangelista.

*Marcus, Moritz*

August 26, 1935, Moritz Marcus, \$130.50. Passport No. 61 (Moscow), July 23, 1934. Claims birth at New York City on July 24, 1903; 8 Hope Ave., Passaic, N. J., address. Destination, Moscow. True name, Joseph Harrison, sentenced in connection with murder of chief of police of Gastonia, N. C. Personal description: height, 5 feet 5 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks, portion of middle finger on right hand missing. Two scars on left hand.

*Marion, Mary C.*

1213 Ohio Avenue, Morrisville, Pa. Identifying witness, Barney Josephson.

*Marotich, Milo*

335 Connors Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Identifying witness, Peter Vukcevich.

*Marron, Mary*

40 Monroe Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Shoshano Meltzer.

*Matyas, Zoran*

March 29, 1935, Zoran Matyas, \$132.70 Passport No. 162733, January 21, 1935. Claims birth at Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 4, 1908; address at 2045 Grant, Detroit, Mich. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 11 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*May, Doris*

August 21, 1935, Doris Edna May, \$141.00. Aged 19 years; female; born in Canada; Canadian citizen; arrived in the United States on August 25, 1935; English race; occupation, student; single. Destination, Moscow.

*Mayfield, Obie*

1203 North 42d Place, Birmingham, Ala. Identifying witness, James Charles Cooper.

*McConnell, Dorothy F.*

116 Waverly Place, New York City. Identifying witness, Margaret Undjus.

*Meltzer, Clara*

52 West 40th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Annie Nyland.

*Meltzer, Shoshano*

August 26, 1935, Shoshano Meltzer, \$2.25 (visa only). New York series passport No. 4283, August 20, 1935. Claims birth at New York City on April 6, 1914; address at 1165 Simpson Street, New York City. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 1 inch; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.

*Menihew, Orlando David*

1738 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Calif. Identifying witness, George Nagura.

*Minor, Lydia Gibson*

Mount Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. Identifying witness, Robert Minor (1932 application). No witness on 1936 application.

*Minor, Robert*

August 4, 1935, Robert Minor, \$295.30. Passport No. 6874 (New York series), December 15, 1936. Claims birth at San Antonio, Tex. on July 15, 1884; address at Mount Airy Road, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. Destination: Le Havre. Alias Robert M. Long. Personal description: height, 6 feet; hair, grey; eyes, brown; occupation, journalist.

*Morrise, Arthur Walter*

August 21, 1935, Arthur Morris, \$141. Aged 27 years; born in Canada; Canadian citizen; arrived in the United States August 23, 1935; English race; occupation, miner; single. Destination, Moscow.

*Morrison, Annie*

March 4, 1935, Annie Morrison, \$171.70. Passport No. 159088, December 20, 1934. Claims birth at New York City on January 22, 1909; address as 214 West 16th Street, New York City. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 2 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Mudge, Grover C.*

Foret Richy Building, Trenton, N. Y. Identifying witness, John Graham.

*Mullen, Lawrence*

September 17, 1935, Lawrence Mullen, \$131.65. Aged 31 years; born in Canada; Canadian citizen. English race; occupation, trainman; married. Destination, Moscow.

*Murphy, Marcus Alphonse*

July 5, 1935, M. Murphy, \$124.70. Passport No. 145710, September 6, 1934. Claims birth at McRae, Ga., on June 23, 1908, and address at 56 West 127th, New York City. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 11 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Nagura, George*

July 2, 1935, George Nagura, \$166.50. San Francisco series passport No. 16963, June 25, 1932. Claims birth at San Francisco, Calif., on August 4, 1906; address at 48 West Washington Street, Stockton, Calif. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 8 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Novotnak, George*

\$133. Passport No. 235778, August 14, 1935. Claims birth at Rened, Ill., on February 17, 1915; address at 6026 South Halstead, Chicago, Ill. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 9½ inches; hair, blonde; eyes, grey.

*Nyland, Annie*

July 5, 1935, Annie Nyland, \$130.50. Passport No. 216250, June 19, 1935. Claims birth at New York City on February 9, 1909; address at 52 West 40th Street, New York City. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 1 inch; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.

*Offner, Rose*

3431 East 126th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Identifying witness, Hyman S. Schneider.

*Olmstead, Philip*

52 West 93d Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Oakley Calvin Johnson.

*Omholte, Anders*

September 13, 1937, Mr. and Mrs. A. Omholte, \$418.94. Passport No. 144788, August 30, 1934. Born in Norway, November 19, 1883; naturalized before the United States district court at Williston, N. Dak., on March 7, 1911; residing at 1524 West 4th Street, Grand Island, Nebr. Address in June, 1937, R. D., Erwinna, Pa. Destination, Moscow. Personal description: height, 6 feet 1 inch; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Omholte, Ella Reeve Bloor*

September 13, 1937, Mr. and Mrs. A. Omholte, \$418.94. Passport No. 2309 (New York series), July 27, 1934. Claims birth at Staten Island, New York, on July 8, 1862, and address as 103½ East Front Street, Apt. 1, Grand Island, Nebraska, and R. D. Erwinna, Pa. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet; hair, grey; eyes, brown.

*O'Neil, Robert*

141 West 122nd Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Wilfred Cottle Taylor.

*Pasternak, Louis*

December 10, 1934, Louis Pasternak, \$181.80. Passport No. 559025, October 7, 1932. Claims birth Poland, August 31, 1889; naturalized before Supreme Court of New York at New York City on July 21, 1915; address, 105 East 19th Street, New York City. Destination: Russia. Personal description: height, 5 feet 4 inches; hair, black-grey; eyes, brown.

*Peebles, Hurley Golden*

\$133.00. Passport No. 234863, August 9, 1935. Claims birth at New Bern, North Carolina, May 6, 1911. (Application cannot be located.)

*Peters, Naomi*

1664 Weeks Avenue, Bronx, New York. Identifying witness, George Novotnak.

*Petras, Helen*

\$134.90. Passport No. 219064, June 24, 1935. Claims birth at Chicago, Illinois, on August 15, 1914; address as 2608 Lawrence, Chicago, Illinois. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 5 inches; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.

*Petras, Tvisstor (?)*

2608 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Identifying witness, Helen Petras.

*Poole, Grace*

333 East 11th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Samson Kreiger.

*Prince, Clarence Isom*

\$134.90. Passport No. 233916, August 5, 1935. Claims birth at Greencastle, Indiana, on August 10, 1910; address at 1043 South Pershing Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, blonde; eyes, blue.

*Rabinowitz, Aaron*

June 12, 1937, Aaron Rabinowitz, \$25.00. July 19, 1937, Aaron Rabinowitz, 172.55. July 28, 1937, Aaron Rabinowitz, 4.75. Passport No. 463044, July 19, 1937. Claims birth at New York City on August 13, 1906; address at 35-20 73rd Street, Queens, New York. Destination: U. S. S. R. Personal description: height, 5 feet 9 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Rabinowitz, Miriam*

35-20 73rd Street, Queens, New York. Identifying witness, Aaron Rabinowitz.

*Rakiczy, Michael*

134 East 2nd Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Ann Burlak.

*Reamcy, James S.*

Keller Hotel, 150 Barron Street, New York City. Identifying witness, David Drummond.

*Rochester, Sterling Taylor*

\$133.00. Passport No. 234264, August 6, 1935. Claims birth near Barclay, Md., on October 15, 1901; address at 108 Olive Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Rosenberg, Nathan*

August 20, 1937, Nathan Rosenberg, \$177.70. Passport No. 410840, May 12, 1937. Born in Russia September 23, 1888; naturalized in United States District Court at New York City on February 26, 1925; address: 286 Ft. Washington Avenue, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet 4 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue. Destination: Cherbourg (Paris).

*Ross, George*

August 26, 1935, George Ross, \$225.70. Passport No. 4147 (New York series), July 30, 1935. Claims birth at New York City on September 14, 1900; address at 229 West 20th Street, New York City. Actually Wm. Browder, brother of Earl Browder. Personal description: height, 5 feet 9 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.

*Schneider, Helen*

31 Bank Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Mary C. Burke.

*Schneider, Hyman S.*

\$134.90. Passport No. 219859, June 25, 1935. Claims birth at New York City on March 20, 1904; address as 3431 East 126th Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 5½ inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Schneider, Leah*

January 8, 1935, L. Schneider, \$11.75. Passport No. 132774, July 9, 1934. Claims birth Russia, April 5, 1912; naturalization through father, Isaac Schneider, at United States District Court of Minnesota at Minneapolis on December 13, 1919; address at 1317 Queen Avenue North, Minneapolis. Court order changing name from Sralchart. Destination: Russia. Personal description: height, 5 feet 4 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks, tiny mole on right side of nose.

*Seligson, Herman A.*

2737 Barnes Avenue, Bronx, New York. Identifying witness, Regina Lilienstein.

*Smullins, Isaac*

February 6, 1935. I. Smullins, \$286.25. Passport No. S5260, April 2, 1934. Claims birth in Russia on May 15, 1887, and naturalization before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan at Detroit on June 6, 1919; address 2712 Sturtevant Street, Detroit, Michigan. Personal description: height 5 feet 5 inches; hair, brown; eyes, grey; distinguishing marks, mole on right wrist.

*Snipe, Hammie*

69 West 139th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Sidney E. Spencer.

*Spencer, Sidney Edward*

\$134.90. Passport No. 235098, August 9, 1935. Claims birth at St. Matthews, South Caro., on March 21, 1912; address as 131 West 123rd Street, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 9 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Steele, Alfred*

314 East 11th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Francesco S. Guida.

*Sussman, Mina*

550 Ft. Washington Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness, Lillian Livien Brandes.

*Swaim, O.*

28 South Street, New York City. Identifying witness, 1930 passport application of Patrick Toohey.

*Taft, Vera*

August 2, 1938, Vera Taft, \$148.00. August 2, 1938, Vera Taft, \$13.75. Passport No. 572327, July 26, 1938. Claims birth at Norwich, Conn., on March 16, 1913; address as 244 Waverly Place, New York City. Destination: Russia and Finland. Personal description: height, 5 feet 1 inch; hair, brown; eyes, green.

*Taylor, Dora*

1042 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York. Identifying witness, Wirt Thompson Taylor.

*Taylor, E. Samuel*

512 Hammond Building, Detroit, Michigan. Identifying witness, Isaac Smullins.

*Taylor, Wilfred Cottle*

\$136.00. Passport No. 561149, October 21, 1932. Claims birth at B. W. I. February 3, 1910; naturalization through father, Frederick G., before the United States District Court at Philadelphia on September 10, 1919; address at 63 York Street, New Haven, Conn. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 6 feet 2½ in.; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Taylor, Wirt Robinson*

\$134.90. Passport No. 234320, August 7, 1935. Claims birth at Norton, Tenn., on July 1, 1908; address as 1042 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 9 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Thompson, Robert George*

August 26, 1935, R. G. Thompson, \$2.25 (Visa) Passport No. 236644, August 19, 1935. Claims birth at Grant's Pass, Oregon, on June 21, 1915; address at 348 East 19th Street, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Timpson, Arthur Edward*

\$133.00. Passport No. 223432, July 2, 1935. Claims birth in Estonia on February 11, 1905; naturalization through father, Henry Timpson, before the Circuit Court of Lincoln County at Merrill, Wisconsin, on May 11, 1923; address at 1409 Prospect Avenue, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.

*Toohey, Patrick*

August 16, 1938, Patrick Toohey, \$139.89 and \$163.88. Passport No. 536363, May 20, 1938. Claims birth at Barnesboro, Pennsylvania, on September 22, 1904; address at 4606 Walnut, Apt. A, Philadelphia, Pa. Destination: Russia. Personal description: height, 5 feet 10½ in.; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.

*Undjus, Margaret*

July 30, 1935, Margaret Cowl, \$137.40. Passport No. 223410, July 2, 1935. Born at Brooklyn, New York, January 25, 1897, and lost American citizenship by marriage on November 27, 1915, to alien, Joseph Undjus. Reacquired American citizenship on April 12, 1923, by naturalization. Supposed to be wife of Charles Krumbein. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 2 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Vukcevich, Peter*

March 29, 1935, Peter Vukcevich, \$132.70. Passport No. 166864, February 21, 1935. Claims birth in Yugoslavia on October 17, 1896; naturalization at the United States District Court at Detroit, Michigan, on October 17, 1927; and address at 9933 Tractor Street, Dearborn, Michigan. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 8½ in.; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown. Also identifying witness, Zoran Matyas.

*Waldman, Seymour*

September 10, 1937, S. Waldman, \$298.55. Passport No. 471501, August 19, 1937. Claims birth at New York City on February 20, 1905; address at 35 East 12th Street, New York City. Destination: Havre (Paris). Personal description: height, 5 feet 10½ in.; hair, black; eyes, blue; occupation, journalist.

*Webber, Fletcher W.*

50 Reed Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Identifying witness, Benjamin Careathers.

*Weiss, Morris*

August 26, 1935, Morris Weiss, \$2.25 (Visa only). Passport No. 235656, August 13, 1935. Claims birth at Newark, New Jersey, on December 5, 1909; address at 240 West 16th Street, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet 8 inches; hair, brown; eyes, gray; distinguishing marks, scar on right cheek bone.

*Weiss, Sadie (formerly Sady Saffin Bloom, known as Sady Saffin)*

\$239.25. Passport No. 235668, August 13, 1935. Claims birth at New York City on July 3, 1902; address at 308 West 15th Street, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet 1 inch; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.

*Wiederhorn, Max*

1297 Hor Avenue, Bronx, New York. Identifying witness, Samuel Wiederhorn.

*Wiederhorn, Samuel*

\$133.00. Passport No. 236123, August 15, 1935. Claims birth at New York City on August 11, 1911; address at 1297 Hor Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Williams, Chester*

1351 Leland, Detroit, Mich. Identifying witness, Lonnie Williams.

*Williams, Lonnie*

\$133.00. Passport No. 60325. September 11, 1933. Claims birth at Louisville, Kentucky, on March 6, 1908; address as 1351 Leland Street, Detroit, Mich. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks, scar on left cheek. Colored.

*Williamson, John*

July 5, 1935, John Williamson, \$189.60. Passport No. 202068, May 31, 1935. Claims birth at San Francisco, California, on June 23, 1902; address at 131 East 7th Street, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 4 inches; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.

*Yagoda, Charley*

1351 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, New York. Identifying witness, Nicholas Peter Hampkins.

*Youkelson, Rubin*

362 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York. Identifying witness, Ruth Youkelson.

*Youkelson, Ruth*

August 26, 1935, Ruth Youkelson, \$133.00. Passport No. 428 (New York series) August 21, 1938. Claims birth at Chicago, Illinois, on August 31, 1916; address at 362 Eastern Parkway, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 7 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Zuskar, John*

4410 West Rice Street, Chicago, Illinois. Identifying witness, James Elovich.

#### PRIMOFF ACCOUNT

*Amis, Benjamin De Wayne*

March 7, 1933, Amis, \$142.05. November 24, 1933, Benj. Amis, 164.90. Passport No. 50, March 6, 1933. Claims birth at Chicago, Illinois, on July 7, 1896, and address at 9122 Park Gate, Cleveland, Ohio. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 11 in.; hair, black; eyes, brown. Negro.

*Anstrom, Otto Edvold*

March 6, 1934, Alton Anstrom, \$13.10. Passport No. 79983, February 27, 1934. Claims birth at Wilton, North Dakota, on December 26, 1897, and address at Wilton, North Dakota. Destination: U. S. S. R. Personal description: height, 6 feet; hair, light brown; eyes, blue-grey.

*Ashford, James, Jr.*

November 9, 1932, James Ashford, \$90.21. Passport No. 563616, November 8, 1932. Claims birth at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on March 1, 1910, and address as 630 East 14th Street, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 11 in.; hair, dark; eyes, brown. Negro.

*Barron, Victor A.*

June 17, 1932, Victor A. Barron, \$97.00. He was born at Portland, Oregon, on September 16, 1909, and issued Passport No. 520586 on June 10, 1932. He is the son of Harry George, a prominent Communist. Barron went to Rio de Janeiro where he died on March 6, 1936. Personal description: height, 6 feet  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.

*Bassen, Adolph*

November 10, 1933, A. Bassen, visas \$2.50. Passport No. 445173 October 8, 1931, renewed November 2, 1933. Claims birth in Russia on September 16, 1907; naturalization through father, Joseph Bassen, before the Supreme Court of Bronx County at New York City on January 6, 1928; and address as 635 Jefferson Place, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in.; hair, dark blonde; eyes, brown.

*Bedacht, Max*

March 28, 1932, Bedacht, \$113.50. Passport No. 869, March 10, 1933. Born in Germany on October 13, 1883, and naturalized before Superior Court of California at San Francisco on April 9, 1915. Address: 2042 East 37th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Same address shown in 1937. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown; occupation: notary public.

*Brown, Moses*

Passport No. 450337 was issued on November 10, 1931, in the name of Moses Brown. The true name of this individual is Jack Stachel who went abroad in 1931 with Earl Russell Browder who at that time was using a passport in the name of Albert H. Richards. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.

*Burches, Charles Williams*

August 18, 1932, Ch. Burches, \$102.20. He was issued passport No. 7558 (Chicago series) on June 8, 1932, upon an application showing that he was born at Chicago, Ill., on February 12, 1911. Destination, Leningrad. Personal description: Height, 6 feet; hair, brown; eyes, blue; distinguishing marks, scar on right cheek.

*Choate, Richard Stephen*

January 11, 1933, Choates, \$133.05. Passport No. 570997, January 5, 1933. True name thought to be Bienko (Branko). Also made application in name of Louis Paretti. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 9½ inches; hair, black; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks, scar on upper lip.

*Clark, George Luther*

December 4, 1933, G. Clark, \$120. Passport No. 987, New York series, November 10, 1933. Claims birth at Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 4, 1908, and address at 233 Stanton Street, New York City. Destination: U. S. S. R. Personal description: Height, 6 feet 2½ inches; hair, blonde; eyes, blue-grey.

*Dight, Lloyd Louis*

October 4, 1933, L. L. Dight, \$131. Passport No. 62458, September 25, 1933. Claims birth at St. Paul, Minn., April 3, 1913, and address as 313 East 13th Street, New York City. Destination: Leningrad. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 3½ inches; hair, black; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks, scar on 2d joint, left thumb. Negro.

*Eggert, Kenneth Franklin*

November 4, 1932, Kenneth F. Eggert, \$93.20. Passport No. 562978, November 3, 1932. Claims birth at Toledo, Ohio, on November 28, 1906; address, 3126 126th Street, Point Place, Toledo, Ohio. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 1 inch; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Eichler, Anna*

October 20, 1933, Anna Eichler, \$118. Passport No. 64472, October 11, 1933. Claims birth at New York City, April 5, 1910, and address at 20 West 84th Street, % Du Bois, New York City. Destination: U. S. S. R. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 4½ inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, dark brown.

*Ellison, Ralph David*

November 9, 1932, Ralph D. Ellison, \$90.21. Passport No. 563508, November 7, 1932. Claims birth at Chicago, Ill., on October 10, 1909, and address as 3116 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Ford, James William*

January 30, 1934, J. W. Ford, \$75. Passport No. 267928, June 9, 1930. Born, Pratt City, Ala., December 22, 1893. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 8½ inches; hair, black; eyes, brown; Negro; occupation, news correspondent.

*Fox, John William*

June 21, 1932, John Wm. Fox, \$106.50. This person was known as Bart. He is alleged to be the husband of the woman who obtained passports in names of Rosa Saffin and Annie Morrison. He was issued passport No. 521459 on June 11, 1932. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 9½ inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Freedman, Bernard*

July 8, 1932, Bernard Freedman, \$122.10. He was issued passport No. 480827 on April 10, 1932, claiming birth in Russia on February 2, 1882. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 3 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Occupation, electrical engineer. Destination: U. S. S. R.

*Gellert, Hugo*

November 4, 1932, Hugo Gellert, \$93.20. Passport No. 562610, November 1, 1932. Born, Budapest, Hungary, May 3, 1892. Naturalized through father, Adolf Greenbaum, Supreme Court of New York at New York City on December 19, 1912. Previously issued passport No. 400744 on May 26, 1927. Address, Buckhout Road, White Plains, N. Y. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 9 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Goetz, Wm.*

June 10, 1933, Wm. Goetz, \$140. Passport No. 28588, June 6, 1933. Claims birth at Chicago, Ill., on July 11, 1911, and address as 6938 Barrie Avenue, Dearborn, Mich. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 10½ inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Greenberg, Gilbert*

March 7, 1933, Greenberg, \$142.05. Passport No. 460589, January 23, 1932. Claims birth at Chicago, Ill., on September 24, 1906, and address as 118 Sheriff Street, % Klinghoffer, New York City. Said to be important person in international Communist movement. Destination: U. S. S. R. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Hall, Haywood*

June 1, 1932, Haywood Hall, \$97.50. He was issued passport No. 502724 on May 19, 1932, upon an application showing that he was born at Omaha, Nebr., on February 6, 1898, and was a writer by occupation. Hall's description is as follows: Height, 5 feet 7½ inches; hair, black; eyes, dark brown; Negro.

*Halpert, Rubin*

November 11, 1932, Rubin Halpert, \$100.44. Passport No. 563708, November 8, 1932. Claims birth at New York City on October 12, 1910, and address as 1786 Vyse Avenue, Bronx, New York City. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Harvey, John Adriance*

November 4, 1932, John Harvey, \$93.20. Passport No. 334259, December 31, 1930. Born Aurora, Ill., on March 1, 1904. Address, 21 Washington Square, N., New York City. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 11 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Hawkins, Isaiah*

November 9, 1932, Isaiah Hawkins, \$90.31. Passport No. 563330, November 5, 1932. Claimed birth at Brownfield, Pa., May 31, 1904; address, 513 Main Street, Belle Vernon, Pa.; address on 11/30/42 was 11 Clariant Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 9 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks, 1-inch scar right side of nose. Negro.

*Herlong, Carneller*

November 4, 1932, Carneller Herlong, \$93.20. Passport No. 562630, November 1, 1932. Born Ramer, Ala., October 10, 1898. Address, 1717 Talapoosa Street, Birmingham, Ala. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 5 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Negro.

*Hoenig, Nathan*

May 11, 1934, Hoenig, \$120.50. Passport No. 91889, April 24, 1934. Claims birth at New York City on May 20, 1906, and address at 321 East 18th Street, New York City. Destination: Leningrad. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 11 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Jacobs, Henry George*

April 11, 1933, Jacobs, \$140. (Above includes Henry George Jacobs, Pearl Roth Jacobs.) Passport No. 476241, April 9, 1932. True name is Harry Gannes. His wife, Pearl Roth Gannes, obtained fraudulently passport in name of Pearl Roth Jacobs. Destination: U. S. S. R. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 10½ inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.

*Jacobs, Pearl Roth*

April 11, 1933, Jacobs, \$140 (above includes Henry Geo. Jacobs and Pearl Roth Jacobs). Passport No. 476242, April 9, 1932. True name is Pearl Roth Gannes, wife of Harry Gannes who obtained fraudulent passport in name of Henry George Jacobs. Destination: U. S. S. R. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 2 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.

*Jaeger, Erich*

July 26, 1932, Erich Jager, \$135.40. He was issued passport No. 527948 on June 21, 1932. Claims birth at Chicago, Ill., on September 10, 1886, and address at Cold Spring Farm (Box 481), Monticello, N. Y. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 4 inches; hair, black-gray; eyes, brown.

*Kesel, Joseph*

November 4, 1932, Joseph Kesel, \$93.20. Passport No. 562823, November 2, 1932, born, Buffalo, N. Y., January 15, 1910. Address, 780 Union Avenue, New York City. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Landberg, Nattie*

November 4, 1932, Nattie Landberg, \$93.20. Passport No. 562779, November 2, 1932. Born New York City, February 6, 1904. Address, 235 East 13th Street, New York City. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 1 inch; hair, brown; eyes, grey.

*Levin, Hyman*

July 17, 1932, Hyman Levine, \$143.70. September 22, 1933, Hyman Levine, \$129. Passport No. 548238, August 13, 1932, in name Hyman Levin. Born at New York City on December 3, 1893. Address 351 Riverdale Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Destination: Leningrad. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 5 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Lightcap, Jacob Harold*

November 4, 1932, H. Lightcap, \$92.70. Passport No. 561697, October 25, 1932. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 26, 1896. Address, 2700 Bronx Park East, Bronx, N. Y. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, chestnut; eyes, blue; distinguishing marks, tattoo, figure eight knot, right arm.

*Manley, Sylvia*

June 15, 1933, Manley, \$341. Passport No. 12704, May 3, 1933. Born, Chicago, Ill., on April 24, 1897. Married on January 12, 1917, to Joseph Manley who was naturalized before Superior Court of Cook County at Chicago, Ill., on January 23, 1920. Daughter of Wm. E. Foster. Destination: Leningrad. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Marks, Leon*

December 27, 1932, Leon Marks, \$144.35. Passport No. 569833, December 23, 1932. Imposter of unknown identity who bears striking resemblance to person whose photograph appears on altered passport in name of Bruno H. A. Hanke. Also slight resemblance to person whose photograph appears on application in name of Louis Paretti. True name thought to be Leon Platt.. Destination: U. S. S. R. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.

*Mayfield, Obie*

November 4, 1932, Abie Mayfield, \$93.20. Passport No. 562633, November 1, 1932. Claims birth at Coldwater, Fla., on June 11, 1907, and address as 3986 14th Avenue North, Birmingham, Ala. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Negro.

*Minor, Robert*

June 1, 1932, Robert Minor, \$76.25. Born at San Antonio, Tex., on July 15, 1884, and issued passport No. 500622 on May 14, 1932. At that time his address was Mount Airy Road, Village of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. Latest address shown: same as above. Minor in 1929 attempted to obtain a passport in the name of Robert Monday Long. Personal description: Height 6 feet; hair, grey; eyes, brown; occupation, writer.

*Mosley, Archie*

November 4, 1932, Archie Mosley, \$93.20. Passport No. 562634, November 1, 1932. Born, Sturges, Miss., January 18, 1898. Address, 1608 Tombigbee Street, Birmingham, Ala. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Negro.

*Nabried, Thomas*

November 18, 1932, Thomas Nabried, \$90.21. Passport No. 563038, November 3, 1932. Claims birth at Columbia City, Ga., on November 1, 1901, and address as 2329 North 22d Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Destination: U. S. S. R. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown; distinguishing marks, scar by left eyebrow. Negro.

*Parilla, Jack Liber*

July 21, 1933, Perilla, \$167.30. Passport No. 316901, September 30, 1930. Renewed September 27, 1932. Claims birth at New York City on September 9, 1902, and address as 1560 Grand Concourse, New York City. Was notary public before whom fraudulent affidavit was executed in case of Geo. Morris (Application executed by Earl R. Browder). Personal description: Height, 5 feet 2 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown; hunchback.

*Primoff, Florence*

October 19, 1932, Florence Primoff, \$207.75. Passport No. 558746 on October 5, 1932. Born, Krasilov, Russia, on April 7, 1903; married to George Primoff on May 22, 1922; and residing at 2700 Bronx Park East, New York City. Destination: Soviet Union. Personal description: Height, 5 feet; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Richards, Albert H.*

June 30, 1932, Brown and Richards, \$39.45. Passport No. 451933 issued November 19, 1931, in name of Albert Aeury Richards. This passport was fraudulently obtained by Earl Russell Browder. November 10, 1933, A. Richards, \$210.75.

*Saffin, Rosa*

June 21, 1932, Rose Saffin, \$106.50. Passport No. 520631 on June 10, 1932, in the name of Rosa Saffin. The imposter who obtained the above-mentioned passport is known as Mrs. Bart and is alleged to be the wife of Mr. Bart (?), who obtained a passport in the name of John W. Fox. Mrs. Bart also obtained a passport in the name of Annie Morrison. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 3 inches; hair, brown; eyes, grey.

*Schiffman, Joe—Jonas Schiffman*

Not identified.

*Schlusberg, Harold*

November 4, 1932, Harold Schlossberg, \$93.20. New York Series passport No. 4313—November 2, 1932. True name, Isaac Rijack, also uses the name John Steuben. He is an alien. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 1 inch; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Schneiderman, William*

May 11, 1934, Wm. Schneiderman, \$141.50. Born Russia, December 14, 1903, and naturalized before the United States District Court for the Southern District of California at Los Angeles on June 10, 1927. Naturalization canceled on June 12, 1940. Destination: Moscow. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, auburn; eyes, green; distinguishing marks, wart on thumb of left hand.

*Shafran, Eva*

October 28, 1932, Eva Shafran, \$118.00. Passport No. 560653 on October 18, 1932. Born, Poland September 1908 and naturalized before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York at Brooklyn on August 25, 1925. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 2 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Smith, Vern Ralph*

July 27, 1933, Vern R. Smith, \$120.00. Passport No. 39754, June 23, 1933. Claims birth at Earlimart, Calif., May 8, 1891, and address as 240 Waverly Place, New York City. Destination: Moscow. Occupation: Writer. Personal description: Height, 6 feet 1 1/4 inches; hair, grey; eyes, blue.

*Smullin, Ida*

May 23, 1934, Isaac Smullin, \$286.25. (Included in husband, Isaac.) Passport No. 514465, June 3, 1932. Claims birth in Russia, June 11, 1887; naturalization through husband, Isaac, at Detroit, Mich., on June 6, 1919. Application includes son, Louis, born in Detroit on February 5, 1916. Personal description: Height, 4 feet 10 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Smullin, Isaac*

May 23, 1934, Isaac Smullin, \$286.25. Passport No. 85260, April 2, 1934. Claims birth in Russia on May 15, 1887; naturalization before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan at Detroit on June 6, 1919. Destination: Russia. Personal description: height, 5 feet 5 inches; hair, brown; eyes, grey; distinguishing marks, mole on right wrist; occupation, attorney.

*Spivak, Albert P.*

November 11, 1932, Alfred Spivak, \$100.44. Passport No. 563613, November 8, 1932. Claims birth at Clairton, Pa., April 23, 1912, and address as 808 Mulberry Street, McKeesport, Pa. Personal description: height, 5 feet 8 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.

*Turner, Robert*

November 9, 1932, Robert F. Turner, \$90.21. Passport No. 563703, November 8, 1932. Claims birth at Washington, Iowa, September 28, 1904, and address at 546 St. Anthony Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Personal description: height, 5 feet 5 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Negro.

*Vukcevich, Peter*

August 30, 1932, Vukcevich, \$104.70. Passport No. 166864, February 21, 1935. Born Yugoslavia on October 17, 1896, and naturalized before the United States District Court at Detroit, Mich., on October 17, 1927. Address, 9933 Tractor Street, Dearborn, Mich. Personal description: height, 5 feet 8½ inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.

*Wagenknecht, Helen*

March 1, 1934, H. Wagenknecht, visas, \$15.09. Helen Wagenknecht, Passport No. 76193, January 25, 1934. Claims birth at Seattle, Wash., on February 14, 1908, and address at 226 East 13th Street, New York City. Daughter of Alfred Wagenknecht who obtained fraudulent passport. Personal description: height, 5 feet 6½ inches; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.

*Walsh, Charles Edward*

June 17, 1932, Ch. E. Walsh, \$97.00. New York series passport No. 3751, June 14, 1932. Born, Alexandria, Ind., on October 6, 1909, and residing at 450 West 182nd Street, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet 6½ inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown; occupation, auto mechanic.

*Weissman, Bessie*

February 1, 1934, B. Weissman, \$12.80. Passport No. 547855, August 11, 1932. Claims birth in Russia, July 11, 1897; naturalization at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1921; and address at 2800 Bronx Park East, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Wiita, John*

June 1, 1932, Wiita, \$97.50. This was for Henry Puro who was the bearer of passport No. 151888 issued on December 28, 1929, in the name of John Wiita. Puro appears to have been destined for U. S. S. R. As set forth in Wiita's application, Puro's description is as follows: height, 6 feet 1 inch; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.

## PRIMOFF STUDENTS—T. U. U. L. DELEGATES

*Anderson, John*

Passport No. 309961, September 2, 1930. Claims birth at Bear River, Minn., on March 14, 1906; address at 1667 Grand Avenue, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 11 inches; hair, blonde; eyes, blue.

*Arnio, Arne Ferdinand*

Passport No. 305696, August 14, 1930. Claims birth in Finland on June 8, 1904; naturalization before the District Court of St. Louis County at Duluth,

Minn., on November 4, 1927; address at 465 Mesaba Avenue, Duluth, Minn. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 4 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Baker, George*

1326 Prospect Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness, Harry Habel, T. U. U. L. Delegate.

*Bates, Walter*

830 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Identifying witness, James B. Cain, T. U. U. L.

*Bauman, Ben*

204 East 15th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Rebecca Grecht (1922).

*Beral, Philip*

Passport No. 149013, December 12, 1921. Claims birth in Poland on June 28, 1902; naturalization through father, Benjamin, before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at New York City on December 7, 1920; address, 671 Hague, Detroit, Mich. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 8 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Brown, John William*

Passport No. 282924, June 25, 1930. Claims birth at Upland, Pa., on July 27, 1906; address at 1023 Frederick, Detroit, Mich. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 11 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Brown, Roy Augustave*

Passport No. 1834 (New York series) July 29, 1930. Claims birth Huntington, Ind., on March 2, 1887; address at 685 Syracuse Street, Portland, Oreg. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 11 inches; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.

*Burozyski, Walter*

Passport No. 133724, October 15, 1929. Claims birth at Austria-Hungary on August 19, 1902; naturalization before United States Court (of Wayne County) at Detroit, Mich., on February 28, 1924; address at 755 42nd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 10 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Cadenhead, John*

Passport No. 318604, October 8, 1930. Claims birth at Lee County, Ala., December 18, 1908; address as 2330 Avenue H, So., Birmingham, Ala. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 7 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown; colored.

*Cain, James Burton*

Passport No. 3894 (Chicago series) July 25, 1930. Claims birth at Stevens Point, Wis., on December 19, 1906; address at 411 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 8 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Carroll, Esther*

Passport No. 303390, August 8, 1930. Claims birth in Poland in May 1906; naturalization through father, Max, before United States District Court at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 1, 1923; address at 89 Jewell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 1 inch; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Crane, Jack*

1473 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, William Martin.

*Davis, Helen*

327 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness, John Cadenhead.

*Dion, Joseph*

Passport No. 1795 (Boston series) July 25, 1930. Claims birth at St. Louise, Canada, on January 23, 1880; naturalization through father, Alfred, before Supreme Court of New Hampshire at Nashua, N. H., on October 25, 1890; address as 7 Baldwin Street, Haverhill, Mass. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 8 inches; hair, brown-grey; eyes, hazel.

*Evans, Charles*

227 141st Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Harry Johnson.

*Fee, Benjamin Junt*

Passport No. 313861, September 17, 1930. Claims birth at China on September 31, 1909; father, Jay B. Fee, born in San Francisco; address as 868 Jackson Street, San Francisco, Calif. Personal description: height, 5 feet 5 inches; hair, dark; eyes, dark; distinguishing marks: mole, one inch from right corner of mouth; pin mole front of left ear. Chinese race.

*Feldman, Milton R.*

1470 West Euclid, Detroit, Mich. Identifying witness, Philip Beral.

*Ferguson, Harriet*

Passport No. 315186, September 23, 1930. Claims birth at Dayton, Ohio, on October 27, 1904; address as 5914 Calumet Avenue, Chicago. Personal description: height, 5 feet 2 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Fisher, Sol*

810 Hunts Point Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, Walter Burczyski.

*Gallagher, Anna K.*

4153 North Fairhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Identifying witness, Frank Victor Mozer.

*Garcia, Jess*

Fort Lupton, Colo. Identifying witness, Louis Moreno.

*Goldgaell, Benjamin*

Passport No. 299389, July 26, 1930. Claims birth in Russia on January 1896; naturalized through father, Israel, before Supreme Court of Bronx County, at Bronx, N. Y., on December 30, 1914; address at 1459 Wythe Place, % Algis, Bronx, N. Y. Personal description: height, 5 feet 4 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Goldgaell, Sadie Algis*

1459 Wythe Place, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, Benjamin Goldgaell.

*Goodman, Milton*

8753 110th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y. Identifying witness, Jennie Herlink.

*Graham, Lillian A.*

1800 7th Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness, John J. Mullen.

*Grech, Rebecca*

Passport No. 306397, August 18, 1930. Claims birth at Poland on December 10, 1901; naturalization through father, Adolph, before the Supreme Court of New York County at New York City on Sept. 1, 1914; address at 1800 Longfellow Avenue, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet 1½ in.; hair, auburn; eyes, green.

*Groves, Wm. Roy*

Passport No. 1860 (New York series), August 1, 1930. Claims birth at McCormick, Ill., on January 8, 1888; address as 73 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Personal description: height, 5 feet 6 inches; hair, brown; eyes, grey.

*Habel, Harry*

Passport No. 298536, July 24, 1930. Claims birth at New York City on November 9, 1905; address as 825 East 161st Street, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet 4 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown.

*Heacox, Hiram L.*

223 East Milwaukee, Detroit, Mich. Identifying witness, John W. Brown.

*Helfand, Max*

1919 Daly Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness, John Lundberg.

*Herlink, Jennie*

Passport No. 299646, July 28, 1930. Claims birth at New York City on March 7, 1905; address at 122 Norfolk Street, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet 2½ in.; hair, brown; eyes, grey-blue.

*Hill, Sadie*

Passport No. 311994, September 9, 1930. Claims birth at Belden, N. Dak., on July 2, 1912; address as Belden, N. Dak. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 4½ in.; hair, dark; eyes, grey.

*Honig, Michael*

50 Jones Street, Jersey City, N. J. Identifying witness, Joseph Palmer.

*Huff, Polke*

7512 Frauk Street, Houston, Tex. Identifying witness, Mack Toussaint.

*Husa, W. J.*

Belden, N. Dak. Identifying witness, Sadie Hill.

*Hyman, Shirley*

Passport No. 298726, July 24, 1930. Claims birth at Philadelphia, Pa., on March 10, 1912; address as 2639 North 31st Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 3 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.

*Irwin, Herbert James*

Passport No. 292030, July 10, 1930. Claims birth at Omaha, Nebr., on December 10, 1902; address at 1403 East Madison, Seattle, Wash. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 8 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Johnson, Harry*

Passport No. 273 (Moscow), November 6, 1936. Claims birth at Auburn City, Ala., on June 3, 1909; address as 2323 7th Avenue, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 10 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown; colored.

*Kangas, Anna*

328 East 126th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, John Anderson.

*Kalkin, Alexander*

1373 Hor Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, Esther Carroll.

*Kaplan, Benjamin*

Passport No. 300976, July 31, 1930. Claims birth at Russia-Poland on September 25, 1888; naturalization before the United States District Court at New York City on August 21, 1924; address at 828 Jackson Avenue, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 5 inches; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; scar under chin.

*Kory, Abraham*

Passport No. 318818, October 9, 1930. Claims birth at New York City on October 5, 1908; address at 1220 Grand Concourse, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 10 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown. Also identifying witness, Hyman Malikin.

*Kotti, Kriste G.*

206 West 5th Street, South Boston, Mass. Identifying witness, Manuel Pereins.

*Lester, Roddie Carlton*

Passport No. 316113, September 27, 1930. Claims birth at Kirkland, Fla., on September 9, 1896; address at 540 East Woodruff Street, Toledo, Ohio. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 5 inches; hair, black; eyes, dark brown. Colored.

*Lewis, Samuel John, Jr.*

Passport No. 306127, August 18, 1930. Claims birth at Alexandria, La., on July 23, 1903; address at 1470 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Personal description: height, 5 feet, 5 inches; hair, black, eyes, brown. Colored.

*Lombardy, Bennie*

1117 East 5th Street, Duluth, Minn. Identifying witness, Arne Ferdinand Arnio.

*London, Jessie Brooks*

338 East 19th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Herbert J. Irwin.

*Loshak, Israel*

179-02 97th Avenue, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. Identifying witness, Benjamin J. Fee.

*Lundberg, John*

Passport No. 152432, December 31, 1929. Claims birth at Lexington Mass., on January 4, 1907; address at 73 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Personal description: height, 6 feet; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Malikin, Hyman*

Passport No. 318828, October 9, 1930. Claims birth at New York City on November 28, 1909; address as 890 Fox Street, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet 10 in.; hair, black; eyes, brown. Also identifying witness, Abraham Kory.

*Marinoff, George*

512 Front Street, East Toledo, Ohio. Identifying witness, Roddie Carlton Lester.

*Martin, William*

Passport No. 301003, July 31, 1930. Claims birth at Aquone, N. C., on June 25, 1900; address as 1220 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y. Personal description: height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Moreno, Louis*

Passport No. 299879, July 28, 1930. Claims birth at Walsenburg, Colo., on March 21, 1901; address as Box 524, Fort Lupton, Colo. Personal description: height, 5 feet 11 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue; distinguishing marks, small mole on left cheek.

*Mozer, Frank Victor*

Passport No. 304787, August 13, 1930. Claims birth at Allentown, Pa., on April 8, 1892; address at 4153 North Fairhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Personal description: height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Mullen, John Joseph*

Passport No. 299077, July 25, 1930. Claims birth at Lewistown, Pa.; address at 216 West 16th Street, New York City. Presonal description: height, 5 feet 6½ inches; hair, auburn; eyes, brown.

*Muller, J. J.*

216 West 16th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Roy Agustave Brown.

*North, Joseph*

216 West 16th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Wm. R. Groves.

*Palmer, Joseph*

Passport No. 301042, July 31, 1930. Claims birth at Strawn, Tex., on October 14, 1905; address as 2700 Bronx Park East, New York City. Personal description: height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair, brown; eyes, blue.

*Pearson, Ruth R.*

5706 Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Identifying witness, Harriet Ferguson.

*Pereins, Manuel (Manuel Perry)*

Passport No. 1800, Boston series, July 26, 1900. Claims birth at Somerset, Mass., on September 17, 1908; address at 51 Independent, New Bedford, Mass. Personal description: height, 5 feet 7½ in.; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Randolph, P.*

247 West 121st Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Harry Reed.

*Reed, Harry*

Passport No. 300830, July 31, 1930. Claims birth at Chester, Pa., on October 15, 1904; address at 338 East 19th Street, New York City. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Rodriguez, Oscar Fernandez*

153 8th Avenue, New York City. Identifying witness, Henry Scott.

*Sawitt, Boris*

985 Tiffany Street, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, Koleman Schneider.

*Schneider, Koleman*

Passport No. 318824, October 9, 1930. Claims birth at Payne, Ohio, on August 8, 1911; address at 2394 West 41st Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 9 inches; hair, brown; eyes, brown.

*Scott, Henry*

Passport No. 127 (Moscow) December 2, 1938. Claims birth at Trenton, N. J. on June 30, 1910; address as 103 Pacific Street, Stamford, Conn. Personal description: Height, 5 feet 10 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Shelley, John*

2640 North 31st Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Identifying witness, Shirley Hyman. *Siroka, Wm.*

3850 Doremus Street, Hamtramck, Mich. Identifying witness, Joseph Frank Yourkowski.

*Toussaint, Mack*

Passport No. 275679, June 17, 1930. Claims birth at Natchitoches, La., on October 17, 1903; address at 7512 Frauk Street, Houston, Tex. Personal description: Height 5 feet 7 inches; hair, black; eyes, brown. Colored.

*Walker, Herbert*

69 East 12th Street, New York City. Identifying witness, Samuel J. Lewis, Jr.

*Weissberg, Isidore*

2935 Holland Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Identifying witness, Benjamin Kaplan.

*Yourkowski, Joseph Frank*

Passport No. 320367, October 17, 1930. Claims birth at Piney Fork, Ohio, on November 27, 1911; address as 3850 Doremus, Hamtramck, Mich. Personal description: Height, 6 feet 2 inches; hair, light; eyes, grey.

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*U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade*

## LEGEND

D—Dead.  
M—Missing.—possibly dead.  
PL—Passport lost in Spain.

PR—Prisoner in Spain.  
MED—Member of a medical unit.

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
D	Abramowitz, Herman (known as "Hymie") (Hyman).	1448 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	358484-----	Dec. 22, 1936
PL	Abram, Abraham. (See Auram, Abraham)	Cleveland, Ohio	32	490078-----	Do.
PL	Acken, Edgar Lawrence (Edgar L.)-----	632 2d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	37	470797-----	Aug. 17, 1937
Ain, Frank Oscar-----	Box 33, Floodwood, Minn.	28	427097-----	May 27, 1937	
D	Ain, Harry-----	Route 1, Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	366586-----	Feb. 11, 1937
D	Alexander, Alex-----	2065 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	30	378677-----	Mar. 26, 1937
PL	Allander, William-----	722 East 19th Ave., Denver, Colo.	28	-----	Feb. 4, 1937
Alper, Marcus Mordecai-----	Bergmont St., Brookline, Mass.	20	365500-----	Feb. 2, 1937	
PL	Astrom, William Oliver-----	39 Tavern Rd., Boston, Mass.	23	364880-----	May 21, 1937
Alman, David Robert-----	2529 North 1st St., Milwaukee, Wis.	26	426119-----	July 9, 1937	
Aleman, Israel-----	1226 Sherman Ave., New York, N. Y.	28	458313-----	Feb. 10, 1937	
Altman, Jack (Jack)-----	2438 East 22d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	32	366438-----	Mar. 18, 1937	
PL	Staff officer Spain-----	78 Bay 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	376088-----	Jan. 29, 1937
PL	Amariglio (Amariglio), David-----	732 East 175th St., Bronx, N. Y.	23	364435-----	Do.
PL	Amariglio, Joseph (Jr.) (Giuseppe)-----	20 Cheung St., West Brighton, Mass.	33	41461 Boston-----	Mar. 26, 1937
PL	Amatnick, Ernest-----	4131 Geary Blvd., San Francisco, Calif.	30	34457 San Francisco-----	Feb. 2, 1937
PL	Amery, Alfred Leopold-----	186 Hill Crest Rd., Berkeley, Calif.	28	30969, San Francisco-----	Aug. 7, 1937
D	Ansbury, Clifton Holman-----	Pillager, Minn.	41	391919-----	Apr. 16, 1937
D	Anderson, Casper Warren-----	11 Grove St., Boston, Mass.	32	360622-----	Jan. 6, 1937
D	Anderson (Andersen), George H. A.-----	Ronie 1, Box 224, Escanaba, Mich., 2207 East 75th St., Chicago, Ill.	29	4706, Chicago-----	Jan. 5, 1937
PL	Anderson, Ray-----	3227 Manitou St., Los Angeles, Calif., Lake City, Minn. Now in Los Angeles.	30	33083, San Francisco-----	Jan. 10, 1938
MED	Andahl, Evelyn Florence (Audirell, Evelyn)-----	248 West St., Sausalito, Calif. Nurse	31	493531-----	Jan. 17, 1938
PL	Andrews, Bryton (Byron)-----	Ptyor, Col., 442740-----	48	442740-----	June 14, 1937
D	Appleton, Owen-----	224 East 47th St., New York, N. Y.	29	365014-----	Feb. 11, 1937
D	Archer, Amos-----	815 Rose St., Youngstown, Ohio	42	483125-----	Nov. 2, 1937
D	Arion, Irving (known as Ernest Arion)-----	51½ Horatio St., New York, N. Y.	26	366391-----	Feb. 11, 1937
D	Arks, Emanuel (Emmanouil) (Emmanouil)-----	1510 (510) Elm St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	40	363655-----	Jan. 26, 1934
D	Armitage, Joseph B.-----	651 North 70th St., Wanawatosa, Wis.	57	1813, Chicago-----	Oct. 26, 1934
D	Arnold, Robert Leroy-----	3108 West Center St., Milwaukee, Wis.	33	489235-----	Dec. 14, 1937
D	Aronberg, Myron (Mike)-----	3107 Summit Ave., Boston, Mass.	32	367827-----	Feb. 17, 1937

<sup>1</sup> Amariglio, David (also known as David Leeds), representative of Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 125 West 45th St., New York, N. Y. Mr. Amariglio whose home address in 1337 Grant Ave., Bronx, New York, N. Y., was issued passport 544510 on June 1, 1938. Noncombatant—representing his organization in France and Spain. 32 years old.

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PR	Arvola, Edward Ranse (Ranse Edward)	White Pine Mine, Mich	35	416149	May 18, 1937
	Acebido (Asyedeo), Servando	154 Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	43	89, Philippine Islands	July 12, 1937
	Atamian, John	10 Van Horne St., Paterson, N. J.; Jersey City, N. J.	39	366422	Feb. 10, 1937
D	Athanasiades, Michael (Michael)	164 West 98th St., 502 9th Ave., New York, N. Y.	37	365734	Feb. 5, 1937
P.L.	Auerbach, Joseph	272 Kosensko St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	366635	Feb. 8, 1937
P.L.	Ave-Lallemand, Robert	William Edgar Frederick Mar. 17, 1937	25	365445, San Francisco	Mar. 17, 1937
P.L.	Avrat, Abraham	1200 Andrus St., Akron, Ohio	46	373915	Mar. 11, 1937
D	Ayasian, George	226 East 25th St., New York, N. Y.	47	6920, New York	Jan. 12, 1937
M	Acar, Joseph Harold	327 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	360306	Jan. 7, 1937
M	Bauman, Evelyn. (See Rahmnan, Evelyn.)	198 11th Ave., New York, N. Y.	28	29067, San Francisco	June 4, 1937
	Bailey, William	2820 Bright St., Brighton 7th, Brooklyn, N. Y.	22	407600	June 7, 1937
P.L.	Baillie, Morris	65-37 Canton Ave., Detroit, Mich	43	366239	Feb. 9, 1937
P.L.	Baiza (Baiza), Stephen	190 Embajadero, San Francisco, Calif.	29	366934, San Francisco	July 24, 1937
	Baker, William	2369 Lehar St., Honolulu, T. H.	24	367721	Feb. 17, 1937
	Bakerman, Bertram	St. Paul, Minn.	25	448846	June 22, 1937
D	Balan, Carl (see Belan, Carl)	76 East 31st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	23	372719	Mar. 8, 1937
P.L.	Balagurik, Elias (Eli)	188 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	23	5971, Chicago	Oct. 29, 1937
	Balayago, Thomas James	1418 Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Frankfort, Ill.	23	...	...
	Balchowsky, Edward Ross	Garrison, W. Va. Certificate of identity issued and taken up.	23	...	No record of issue of passport.
	Bango, Luis Busto	2809 South Maple St., Los Angeles, Calif.; 323 Commerce St., Klamath Falls, Oreg.	24	29151, San Francisco	June 5, 1937
	Baran, Joseph.	40 Palmetto St., 980 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	43	387181	Apr. 9, 1937
P.L.	Barcena, Isidor (Isadore) Frank (alias Isidro	16 Bank St., New York, N. Y., Communist leader	27	358304	Dec. 22, 1936
	Bard, Philip <sup>2</sup>	Boston, Mass.	24	492222	Jan. 14, 1938
PR	Bardeirau, D. (Doney) (Barberian, Doneg)	4810 Blackberry Way, Pittsburgh, Pa., Lawrenceville, Pa.	24	492222	Jan. 14, 1938
P.L.	Barkovich, (Thomas Michael)	branch, Communist Party.	30	408991	May 10, 1937
PL	Barnett, James Clinton	1524 West 28th St., Indianapolis, Ind.	21	31354, San Francisco	Aug. 30, 1937
PL	Barr, Charles	Ayer, Mass.	25	368561	Feb. 20, 1937
	Barr, Charles A.	Mount Hubern, Cincinnati, Ohio	23	434576	June 5, 1937
	Barr, Charles Alfred	Sainte-Bertheville, Ohio.	23	396420	Apr. 23, 1937
	Barr, Herman	3541 Halleck St., Portland, Ohio; 640 Oakmont Ave., Steuben-	23	434777	Oct. 30, 1937
	Barran, Joseph (see Baran, Joseph)	ville, Ohio.	30	467250	July 31, 1937
D	Barrie, Henry Daniel	1963 73d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., New York City	25	467250	July 31, 1937
D	Barsky, Ben	Los Angeles, Calif.	23	467250	July 31, 1937
MED	Barsky, Dr. Edward K.	2150 Crotona Parkway, N. Y.	23	467250	July 31, 1937
PL	Baszozowsky (Basko), Henry	127 West 80th St., New York, N. Y.	23	467250	July 31, 1937
		12 West 27th St., Bayonne, N. J.	23	467250	July 31, 1937

<sup>1</sup> Bard was the 1st political commander of the Lincoln Battalion. But returned to the United States in April 1937 because of illness. He returned to Spain on July 3, 1937, as a member of a relief delegation sent by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Basslin, Sidney	627 Linden Blvd., 170 East 35th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	May 28, 1937
D	14 Ashmont St., Worcester, Mass.	Mar. 9, 1937
D	140 Hanover St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Apr. 21, 1937
D	207 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Apr. 21, 1937
D	50 Cambridge Ave., Gardien City, Long Island, N.Y.	May 6, 1938
PL	457 West 123d St., New York, N.Y.	Dec. 18, 1936
PL	705 Reaney St., St. Paul, Minn.	Jan. 27, 1937
PL	1017 West Fontaine St., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N.Y. Nurse.	Jan. 17, 1937
PL	106 Union Ave., Providence, R.I.	Mar. 9, 1937
PL	5520 14th Ave., SW, 6051 24th St., SW, Seattle, Wash.	Jan. 31, 1938
PL	218 East 15th St., New York, N.Y.; 1247 Cowher St., Palo Alto, Calif.	Feb. 19, 1937
PL	1819 M St. NW, 933 C St., Washington, D.C.	Jan. 7, 1937
Bennett, Thomas Edwin (alias Thomas Browne Bennett).	321 69th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; New York, N.Y.	May 19, 1937
D	107-32 124th St., Richmond Hill, New York	Feb. 25, 1937
D	132 North Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.; Manteca, Calif.	Oct. 25, 1937
PL	161 West 16th St., New York, N.Y.	July 2, 1937
PL	161 West 16th St., New York, N.Y.	May 27, 1938
PL	306 West 88th St., New York, N.Y.	May 7, 1937
D	2118 Abington Rd., Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 29, 1937
D	23521 Ave., New York, N.Y.; 1881 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Feb. 4, 1938
D	179 East 105th St., New York, N.Y.	Feb. 25, 1937
PL	454 Front St., Toledo, Ohio	Mar. 24, 1937
PL	404 Hart St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	May 11, 1937
MED	1536 East Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.	Feb. 20, 1937
D	1512 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.	Mar. 3, 1937
D	2416 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.	May 19, 1937
PL	Staff officer in Spain, 161 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.	May 26, 1937
PL	657-21 Ave., New York City, Baker	Jan. 31, 1938
MED	125 West 88th St., New York, N.Y., care of H. Kraus, 175 East 155th St., Bronx, N.Y.	Jan. 14, 1937
PL	327 East 12th St., New York, N.Y.	May 1, 1937
Bernstein, Louis	26 371010	May 19, 1937
Bernstein, Hilliard Edgar	23 368498	May 19, 1937
Bessie Alayah Cecil	29 369505	May 19, 1937
Bialoff, Mike	42 496503	May 19, 1937
Borkowitz (Borkowitz), Grace	47 369523	May 19, 1937
Berman, Leopold	51 378162	May 19, 1937
PL	1536 East Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N.Y.	May 1, 1937
PL	1512 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.	May 19, 1937
PL	2416 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.	May 19, 1937
MED	603 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis.; 304 South 5th St., Marquette, Mich.	May 1, 1937
PL	1820-B, North 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Little Falls, Minn.	May 4, 1937
PL	3028 Woodbury Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio	Feb. 18, 1937
M	1347 Michigan St., Toledo, Ohio	Mar. 2, 1937
D	577 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Sept. 13, 1937
PL	1115 Dillon St., St. Louis, Mo.; 2826 West Thomas, Chicago, Ill.	May 3, 1937
D	Port Chester, N.Y.	July 3, 1934
PL	34 Van Guilder Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.	Oct. 13, 1937
PL	508 East 172d St., New York, N.Y.	Mar. 16, 1937
PL	155 East 16th St., 30 Lewis St., New York, N.Y.	Apr. 19, 1937
D	Orestwood Rd., Fairchild, Conn.	Apr. 26, 1937
D	17 Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Mar. 12, 1937
PL	27 130819	July 3, 1934
PL	26 480440	Oct. 13, 1937
PL	29 375370	Mar. 16, 1937
PL	22 398316	Apr. 19, 1937
D	25 398302	Apr. 26, 1937
PL	24 374475	Mar. 12, 1937

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PL	Bonituri, Bruno	32-25 South St., New York, N. Y.; Allen. 723 Spring St., Toledo, Ohio	35	370805	Mar. 2, 1937
PL	Borer, Wayland	9826 Stoughton Ave., 9816 Lamonth Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	21	429156	May 29, 1937
PL	Borisuk, Paul	1036 East 123d St., Cleveland, Ohio	28	362216	Jan. 18, 1937
PL	Bortz, Louis	1036 East 123d St., Cleveland, Ohio	20		
PL	Bortz, Louis (see above, name)	1485 East 96th, Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	6979, New York	Feb. 5, 1937
PL	Borysuk, Andrew	66 Dorchester St., Worcester, Mass.	28	4532, Boston	June 21, 1937
PL	Botnick, Eliash	1529 West 52d, Seattle, Wash. Staff officer in Spain	30	27534, San Francisco	May 5, 1937
D	Bourne, James Kenneth	104 West Main St., Grass Valley, Calif.; 2331 Santa Clara Ave., Alameda, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.	24	25693, San Francisco	Mar. 18, 1937
PL	Bowman, John Nelson	2797 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif.; New York, N. Y.	29	25075, San Francisco	Feb. 27, 1937
PL	Borner, Harry Jack (alias Harry Cohen)	30-34-37th St., Long Island, N. Y.; Queens, Long Island, N. Y.	29	448828	June 22, 1937
PL	Boyer, Harvey Karl	4336 Latour St., Seattle, Wash.	26	27269, San Francisco	Apr. 28, 1937
PL	Boyov, Jack	4336 Latour Ave., Seattle, Wash.	28	28748, San Francisco	May 27, 1937
PL	Braden, Roy	1502 West Lake North, 94 Main St., Seattle, Wash.	28		
PL	Brage, Raphael Buch (see Buch, R. B.)	New York, N. Y.	35	491579	Jan. 5, 1938
PL	Braley, L. (Roger Lancaster)	Laurenberg, Mass.; 264-19th St., New York, N. Y.; Ayer, Mass.; M.U., Boston, Mass.	26	363615	Feb. 5, 1937
PL	Braun, Wren	43 1st Ave., New York, N. Y.; 36 Morton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	26	357789	Dec. 18, 1936
PL	Brennan, John Francis	161 Columbia St., Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y.	29	432502	June 3, 1937
MED	Bridgental, Kenneth Deforest	3419 17th Ave., North, Birmingham, Ala.	23	490233	Dec. 27, 1937
MED	Brisker, Lubia	106 Peabody St., NW, Washington, D. C.; New York, N. Y. Nurse.	40		
PL	Brier, Morris	277 Grafton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	365717	Jan. 26, 1937
MED	Briggs, Judson Reynolds	South Mountain Rd., New York, N. Y. Artist-American Indian.	32	394903	Apr. 21, 1937
D	Bristki, Anton	8426 Muskegon Ave., Chicago, Ill.	33	363124	Jan. 23, 1937
D	Bron, Benjamin H. (see Brown, Benjamin H.)	New York, N. Y.	24	370902	Mar. 2, 1937
D	Bronstein, Euseine (Jean) David	161 Columbia St., Cambridge, Mass.	30	493445	Jan. 11, 1939
D	Bronstoff, Bernard Benzion (alias Benny Brostoff)	686 Stone Ave., 600 Van Sicklen Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27		
D	Brown, Archie	2062 Union St., 27 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.; San Francisco National Longshoremen's Union. No passport; issued certificate of identity.			
PL	Brown, Benjamin Hirschfield	39 Tenafly Rd., Inglewood, N. J., 109 West 76th St., New York, N. Y.	35	368626	Feb. 20, 1939
PL	Brown, Benjamin (Benjamin Charles)	San Francisco; 516 Elm St., Post Office Box 76, Westwood, Calif.	29	30190, San Francisco	July 2, 1937
PL	Brown, Benjamin Hirschfield (see above)	494 58th St., 461 42d St., Oakland, Calif.	24	336526	Feb. 20, 1937
PL	Brown, Hynde	Brown, Otto	26	25478, San Francisco	Mar. 12, 1937
PL	Brown, Otto	125 Webster Ave., 1505 Boston Rd., New York, N. Y.	26	363035	Jan. 27, 1937
PL	Brown, Vernon Wilburn	Lampson, Wm.; 1446 Illinois St., Racine, Wis.	23	404932	May 5, 1937
PL	Brown, William (Brown, William Warner Moore)	Fairfield, Ala.; 515 4th Court West, Birmingham, Ala.	23	413549	May 15, 1937
PL	Browne, Richard	Kansas City, Mo.; 105 West 39th St., Kansas City, Mo., New York, N. Y.	22	7632, New York	June 11, 1937

Brunet, Leonnard (See Brunet, Leonard)	29	484474	Nov. 11, 1937
Brustein, Sam		434381	Nov. 12, 1937
Bruzieski, Ave.		24	482778
Buch, Raphael (Brago) (Brage, Brage Raphael)	MED	23	370500
Buckley, Jerome Vincent	PL	23	370500
Budish, Nathan Norman	PL	36	319179
Bureb, Fernando	PL	36	319179
Burdick, Milton	D	24	403689
Burke, Edward (Ellsworth)	PL	41	403665
Burke, Paul (Paul Arthur)	PL	23	6370, New York
Burns, Paul (Paul Arthur)	D	24	41107
Burton, Wallace Floyd	PL	24	41107
Butarla, Frank Walter	PL	28	40143
C Byrne, James Joseph	D	33	3988, Boston
Carbonell, Victor Antonio Cuevas	PL	37	31521
Caily, George Arthur	PL	26	24984, San Francisco
Callaghan, Thomas Joseph	D	27	24984, San Francisco
Callion, Walter	PL	27	312666
Campbell, Joseph	D	22	13171, Puerto Rico
Cannon, Jacob	PL	27	312607
Cappadonna, Bernard	PL	21	312607
Caraienes, Apostolos	PL	27	312607
Carnell, Roger Gaylord (Carnell, Gaylord)	D	21	312607
Carmichael, Edward Brook	PL	20	410135
Carpenier, John Robert	PL	32	315511
Carroll, George Aloysius Raymond	PL	26	374591
Carroll, William (Reid)	PL	42	316923
Carsman, Samuel	PL	57	316923
Carter, Barton	M	23	338489
Carter, Couuell Gilson	MED	23	338489
Cason, Roy	PL	22	30195, San Francisco
Castronuovo, Alfred	PL	29	315529
Castronuovo, John Michael	PL	41	314658
Cavanagh, Frederick	PL	32	25120, San Francisco
Chalkin, George	PL	23	370850
Chaplin, Miller	PL	24	21828
Chaplin, Samuel	D	54	453652
Chaplin, Wilfred (see Chaplin, Wilfred)	PL	40	453658
Chase, Homer Bates	PL	20	336632
Chase, Van Rensselaer	PL	27	366631
Chester, Hyman Frank	PL	35	431129
Chilton, Gordon	PL	31	337909
Chirkov, Frank	PL	31	27777, San Francisco
Chissick, Mont.	PL	31	27777, San Francisco
New Hampshire	PL	25	310567
on Oct. 10, 1938.	PL	22	4085, Boston
149 1st Ave., New York, N. Y.	PL	25	423496
2922 West 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	PL	28	366681
666 8th St., Oakland, Calif.	PL	26	31352
5527 West Cermak Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; 2106 South 57th St., Cicero, Ill.	PL	24	4712, Chicago

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
D	Chisholm, Albert Edward	314 23d Ave. North, Seattle, Wash.	26	30673, San Francisco.	July 22, 1937
P.L.	Chisholm, Malcolm McDowell	17 Spooner St., Huguenot, Long Island, N. Y.	36	370880	Mar. 2, 1937
P.L.	Choelettes, Isidore	405 Belmont Ave., New York, N. Y.	25	360040	Jan. 6, 1937
P.L.	Ciechta, Pasonale	677 Morris Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	29	369924	Feb. 26, 1937
P.L.	Civiers, Frank J.; Civietz, Frank (See Owier, Francis Joseph, San Francisco, Calif.)	Millville, Pa.; California	27	368479	Feb. 19, 1937
P.L.	Clark, Burward Doyle	1788 Milvia, Berkeley, Calif.; 245 Carey St., Hamption, Va.	23	25807, San Francisco.	Mar. 20, 1937
P.L.	Clore, Wilton	457 West 12d St., New York, N. Y.	40	424694	May 19, 1937
P.L.	Clyde, John Paul, Jr.	1858 Fine, San Francisco, Calif.; 42d Ave., SW Seattle, Wash.	27	494718	Jan. 25, 1938
P.L.	Coad, Mack	514 East 2d St., 636 Frost St., Charlotte, N. C.	45	468859	July 10, 1937
P.L.	Coopman, Arthur Henry	14047 Fairmont, Detroit, Mich.	20	403476	May 3, 1937
P.L.	Cobert, Joseph	Kraft Farm, Toms River, N. J.	25	355916	Dec. 5, 1936
P.L.	Cobbs, Walter	4227-A Easton Ave., Boston Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	26	387788	Apr. 9, 1937
D	Cody, Edgar James	508 West 23d St., New York, N. Y.	35	454549	June 30, 1937
D	Cohen, Abe (Cohen, Abraham)	58 Sagamore St., Lynn, Mass.	24	3980, Boston	Dec. 31, 1936
P.L.	Cohen, Alvin	286 McClellan Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.	25	392119	Apr. 16, 1937
P.L.	Cohen, Isidore	339 East 22d St., New York, N. Y.	29	365135	Feb. 10, 1937
P.L.	Cohen, Lawrence	7 Mount Morris Park West; 1619 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.	26	458370	July 6, 1937
Cohen, Leon	535½ La Cresta Ct., Los Angeles, Calif. (Hollywood)	24	3328, San Francisco.	Jan. 19, 1938	
D	Cohen, Milton Mitchell	5435 Kenwood, Chicago, Ill.	24	399215	Apr. 16, 1937
D	Cohen, Robert R.	79 Watson St., Detroit, Mich.	23	388921	Apr. 8, 1937
P.L.	Cojeorean, Stefan	272 Manhattan Ave., New York, N. Y.	48	43727	June 9, 1937
P.L.	Collins, Leroy	5558 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.	39	468818	July 30, 1937
P.L.	Colodny, Robert G.	1420 Golden Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.	23	366388	Feb. 11, 1937
P.L.	Commings, Robert (see Cummins, Robert Adair)	379 Monclair Ave., Glen Ellyn, Ill.; 3516 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.	22	365989	Feb. 8, 1937
D	Cone, Franklin Fay	Show Hill, Md.	37	397567	Apr. 24, 1937
P.L.	Conner, Herbert Sharpley	Toledo, Ohio	30	464631	July 23, 1937
P.L.	Conway, Karl (see Connon, Jacob)	San Francisco, Calif.; 56 South Oxford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 317 Dodge St., Janesville, Wis.	22	378986	Mar. 11, 1937
P.L.	Conway, Maurice (Conway, Morris; Conway, Morris Michael)	316 East 11th St., 223 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.	22	387558	Apr. 8, 1937
P.L.	Cook, Hugh Francis	24 Washington St., North New York, N. Y.	24	387374, San Francisco.	Jan. 20, 1938
D	Coon, John C.	151 Elizabeth St., Ocean-side, Long Island, N. Y.	32	33274	Feb. 10, 1937
P.L.	Cornell, Gaylord (see Carnell, Roger G.)	San Francisco, Calif.; Sailors Union of Pacific. (Ousted.)	23	366427	June 5, 1937
P.L.	Corrigan, John Horton Anacleto	New Brighton, N. Y.	23	366427	Sept. 15, 1937
P.L.	Coste, Michael	34 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J.	26	7609, New York	Aug. 18, 1937
P.L.	Cox, Charles Adolphus (Cox, Charles)	21 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.; St. Petersburg, Fla.	36	470577	Sept. 15, 1937
P.L.	Cox, James	1007 North Garrison, 3421 Delmas, St. Louis, Mo.	40	372130	Mar. 5, 1937
P.L.	Craig, Curtis	633 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J.	31	471299	Sept. 4, 1937
P.L.	Creswell, Virgil Ray (alias Ray Hornberger)	10203 East 9th, Kansas City, Mo.	21	474761	Sept. 4, 1937

Crozier, Eugene Cyril.	Aug. 7, 1937
Cronen (Cronin), Charles William.	May 21, 1937
Crosby, Paul.	May 21, 1937
Crotto, Sidney.	Sept. 23, 1937
Crowley, John.	Dec. 22, 1937
Cruz, Ernesto (Ortiz).	Feb. 9, 1937
Cuban, Joseph.	Feb. 19, 1938
Cummings, Robert Adair.	June 4, 1937
Curtis, Robert Lee.	July 8, 1937
Cwierz, Frank J. (Francis James; alias Frank Cwierz).	Mar. 11, 1937
Daduk, Samuel Leon.	Oct. 12, 1937
Dale, Joseph, Jr.	Mar. 3, 1937
Datchalovic, Paul Nicholas.	Aug. 12, 1937
Dauko, John.	Jan. 25, 1937
Dashovsky, Morris.	Mar. 17, 1937
Davidson, David.	Mar. 23, 1936
Davis, Leon Warren.	Mar. 1, 1937
Day, Harvey John.	Feb. 13, 1937
Dean, Harold Frands.	June 11, 1937
Delehanty, John A.	Apr. 21, 1937
Dell, Russell A.	Apr. 16, 1937
Dennis, Nick John.	Feb. 17, 1937
Dempsey, Russell Fielding.	Jan. 6, 1937
Dent, Joseph De.	Feb. 13, 1937
Derkaez, Nestor.	June 4, 1937
Detro, Philip Leighton.	June 12, 1935
Deutsch, Julius Herman.	Feb. 17, 1937
Desrevesco, Castimir (Charles).	Dec. 21, 1936
Devine, John Michael.	Mar. 19, 1937
Dicks, Walter.	Mar. 22, 1937
Dickstein, Daniel.	Dec. 4, 1936
Dion, Joseph Raymond.	Jan. 31, 1933
Diaz, Avelino Arans.	July 23, 1931
Di Forino, Alfonzo Corabia.	July 20, 1937
Dogendorf, Nielobas.	27
Domas, Abraham (known as Morris A. Domes).	358101
Dombroff, David.	34
Dominguez, Bleavenido.	340549
Domjanich, Milan V.	34
Donawa, Arnold Bennett.	34
Doolittle, Kenneth Waldron.	25
Dorland, Norman Edward.	25
Dorsey, Frank Caruthers.	25
PL	284112, San Francisco.
PL	287788.
PL	232 East 21st St., New York, N.Y.
D	933 Q St. NW, Washington, D.C.; New York, N.Y.
PL	1157 Wheeler Ave., Bronx, N.Y.
D	1420 Golden Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
PL	Arbor student.
PL	Sequatchie, Tenn.
PL	1042 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.
PL	2357 64th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
PL	337 East 116th St., Youngstown, Ohio.
D	Post Office Box 355, Aurora, Minn.
D	2052 North Park Ave., Warren, Ohio.
D	165 Massachusetts St., Springfield, Mass.
PL	1326 Oak Point, Bronx, N.Y.
PL	2670 Gladstone, Detroit, Mich.
PL	1023 Broadway, Bronx, Mo.
PL	607 Montgomery, San Francisco, Calif.
PL	2311 Highland Ave., Norwood, Calif.
D	979 East 14th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PL	535½ East 16th St., 530½ 16th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
PL	975 West 57th St., 1926 3d Ave., New York, N.Y.
D	335 East 13th St., Apartment 15, New York, N.Y.
D	Canyon, Ohio.
PL	118 South 3d St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
D	61 Washington Sq. South, New York, N.Y.
PL	41 Charlton St., New York, N.Y.; 1815 Washington St., Laredo, Tex.
PL	Wachawien, N.J.
PL	255 San Pablo Ave., Oakland, Calif.
D	Oakland, Calif.; 441 Quincy Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
PL	1819 Illinois Blvd., 815 West Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.
D	18 Canal St., Lewiston, Maine; New York, N.Y.
D	New York, N.Y. Prisoner.
MED	Wisconsin.
MED	Prisoner.
PL	1423 Decatur St., Baltimore.
PL	Seaman.
D	4419 Quincy Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
PL	60 West 57th St., New York, N.Y.
D	68 Bay 32d St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
PL	Florida, New York.
D	1303 East 52d Cleveland, Ohio.
MED	303 West 16th St., Apartment 1-A, and 1809 7th Ave., New York, N.Y.
PL	25 South St., 8 West 40th St., New York, N.Y.
PL	58 Commercial St., Granite Falls, Minn.; New York, San Francisco, Calif.; Kerr Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
PL	25001, San Francisco.
PL	260 Riverside Dr., 353 West 57th St., New York, N.Y.
PL	401047.

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
DORSKY, Lenal	107 Union Hall St., Jamaica, New York City	28	367700	Feb. 17, 1937	
Dougher, Joseph	5638 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	42	367468	Feb. 15, 1937	
MED	New York, N. Y., Nurse		428802	May 23, 1937	
PL	3205 Clarendon Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29	371796	Mar. 22, 1937	
D	725 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.	29	410857	May 12, 1937	
Drill, Joseph	3101 Diamond St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	35	367707	Feb. 16, 1937	
PL	1517 Cortez St., Chicago, Ill.	40	377296	Mar. 22, 1937	
Drossel, Anthony B.	223 West 12th St., New York, N. Y.	33	217012	Aug. 21, 1935	
Drummond, David	7815 5th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	26	475035	Sept. 7, 1937	
PL	6th Avenue Illoie, 601 West Superior St., Duluth, Minn.	29	464624	July 23, 1937	
Dubrael, James	4500 Fireworks Station, East St. Louis, Ill.; 3431 Cozens St., St. Louis, Mo.	21	366310	Feb. 8, 1937	
MED	California, Nurse		492783	Jan. 12, 1938	
Duncan, Cleo Cannon	535 East 12th Street, New York City (Post Office Box 621).	21			
Dupont, Woodrow Wilson (alias Robert Charles Dupont)	Seaman's certificate; no passport issued. New York City: 1738 Milvia St., Berkeley, Calif.		21		
Duren, Ramon (Ramen)	Nurse	27	2503 San Francisco	Mar. 20, 1937	
Dyer, Edith May (Edythe Mae)	2226 North Alvarado, Los Angeles, Calif.		452066	June 26, 1937	
MED	Regent Hotel, Venice, Calif.	30	4674	Mar. 17, 1937	
PL	831 Mont Rose Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.	31	33132	Jan. 12, 1938	
PL	2960 West 24th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 2846 West 24th St., New York City	27	25342	San Francisco series	
Eaton, Henry Griffin	2019 Eden Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio	26	480672	Mar. 8, 1937	
Estein, Sam	714 Corondo St., Los Angeles, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.			Oct. 14, 1939	
D	Onsted from Sailors Union of Pacific.	36	358303	Dec. 22, 1936	
(*) NO	800 8th Ave., New York City	27	32923	Dec. 31, 1937	
PL	1232 Brackland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; 3016½ Folsom St., Los Angeles, Calif.	25	355477	Dec. 2, 1936	
Ehrlich, Reuben (Rubin)	New York City	36	364242	Jan. 29, 1937	
Elder, Louis	Treasure Island, Cidra, P. R., 160-04 89th St., New York City	25	13468	May 21, 1937	
Eladio, Paula (see Gladio, Paula)	Noiced San Francisco surgeon at Barcelona, Calif.		15035	Oct. 22, 1935	
Ellis, William Robert	273 4th St., San Francisco, Calif.	54	25355	Mar. 9, 1937	
MED	145 East 23rd St., New York City	48	377965	Mar. 24, 1937	
PL	436 6th Ave., New York City	26	357229	Dec. 14, 1936	
PL	237 East 26th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	44	215777	June 18, 1935	
D	242 East 16th St., New York City	35	9635	June 28, 1938	
Epstein, Hyman	305 East 17th St., 212 East 19th St., New York City, Nurse-San Sebastian, P. R.; 54 East 105th St., New York City. No passport issued. Certificate of identity.	32	414737	May 17, 1937	
PL	396 West St., New York City. No passport issued. Certificate of identity.	20			
Esteez, Manuel Marcelino (alias Manuel B. Esteez)	534 Penn St., Camden, N. J.	33	451897	June 26, 1937	
Every, Archibald	164 West 74th St., New York City	30	414528	May 17, 1937	

Fabor, William (Maurice William) -	1010 Kentucky Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.	No passport issued.
Fahey (Fahy) (Jack Bradley)	311 East 21st St., New York City.	Certificate of identity.
Farber, Richard	Bridgeport, Conn.	Socialist.
Farmer, Max	Conn., 48 Faithful St., Hartford, Conn.	-----
Farris, Harry Edward	9102 Palatine St., Seattle, Wash.	-----
Farfido, Mark (alias Marcos Fajardo)	201 South 15th St., Omaha, Neb.	-----
Fengarsi, Francis	61 East 12th St., New York City	-----
Feldman, Solomon	3125 Fairmount St., Los Angeles, Calif.	-----
Feltier, Orin Erhardy	9109 Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.	-----
Feller, Milton	6742 Seneeca Ave., Detroit, Mich.	-----
Felsen, Milton	1530 56th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	-----
Fender, Francis Edwin	409 West Gordon St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	-----
Fernandez, Antonio Alvarez	4438 East 2nd St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	-----
Fernandez, Avelino (Gonzalez)	409 West Gordon St., Valdosta, Ga.	-----
Fernandez, Ildefonso (Alfonso Gonzalez)	3120 19th St., Niagara Falls, N.Y.; 150 3d Ave., New York City.	Prisoner.
Forrester, Frank Louis	Tampa, Fla.	No passport issued.
Forreggario (Ferroggario), Jerome E. (Ethén)	care of Unorman, 3017 Perry St., Los Angeles, Calif.	Certificate of identity issued and taken up.
Fried, John	204 Thurston Rd., Rochester, N.Y.	-----
Friedley, Benjamin Frank (Benjamin Franklin)	Mena, Ark.	-----
Finkel, Alexander	409 Larimer Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.	-----
Finkel, Benjamin	1845 53d St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	-----
Finley, Dinsmore	3917 Parkway, New York City.	-----
Fishelson, Nathan Nelson	1728 North Appleton St., Baltimore, Md.	-----
Fishman, Morris Simon	R.R. 2, No. 1, Coshocton, Ohio	-----
Fishman, Moses (Moses) -	415 Perry St., Los Angeles, Calif.	-----
Fitzgerald, Daniel Andrew Lee	2009 Broadway, Long Island City, Astoria, Long Island, N.Y.; New York City.	National Maritime Union.
Flaherty, Charles Alexander	New Hampshire, born in Saugus, Mass.; lived in Norwood and Boston.	-----
Flaherty, Francis P. (Patrick) (alias Frank)	1033 Boston St., Boston, Mass.	-----
Flanner, Edward Coleman	2 South Cedar Pl., Boston, Mass.	-----
Fleit, Harold Fay	1033 Boston St., Boston, Mass.; New York City	-----
Fleit, Harold Fay	651 Gilman St., Palo Alto, Calif.	-----
Fleig (Flegel), Edward James	47 East Lincoln Ave., Atlantic Highlands, N.J.	-----
Ford, Robert Preston	706 North Coronado St., 3938 Carlton Way, Los Angeles, Calif.	-----
Forster, Clarence Michael J.	3938 Carlton Way, Los Angeles, Calif.	-----
Forristall, James Eugene (alias Leo Forristall)	1309 5th Ave., North, Minneapolis, Minn.	-----
Forsyth, Harold George	7 Bigelow St., Cambridge, Mass.	-----
Foster, Charles Frank	9109 Franklin Rd., Wilkesburg, Pa.	-----
Fouk, L., George	506 East 13th St., New York City	-----
Fowler, James Hiram	2861 Cass St., Omaha, Neb.	-----
Fowles, William (Donaldson)	2555 West 37th St., Denver, Colo.	-----
Franco Victor	809 B St., Chicago, Ill.	-----
Frankel, Isaac	33 Westminster Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y.	33 West 8th St., New York City.
	202 Herzl St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	No passport issued. Certificate of identity.

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PL	Franklin, Zalmon David	1351 Touhy Ave., Chicago, Ill.	29	433766	June 4, 1935
M	Freed, Edward Milton	115 East 119th St., New York City	29	357549	Dec. 16, 1936
D	Freeman, Jacob (alias Jack Freeman)	906 Debach Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	20	367632	Mar. 19, 1937
PL	Freeman, Maurice	3260 Beech Ave., Chicago, Ill.	26	364883	Feb. 2, 1937
	Freiberg, or Friedberg, Saul	8032 Muskegon, Chicago, Ill.; 382 Summit Ave., Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y.	26	403871	May 4, 1937
MED	Friedman, Dr. A. (Abraham Irving) Friedman, Jack	Little Ferry, N. J.	30	203273	June 1, 1935
PL	Friedman, Laurence M. (Morton)	Accord, N. Y.; New York City, Williamsburg	26	360742	Feb. 11, 1937
D	Friedman, Martin	236 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; New York City	24	370227	Mar. 1, 1937
PL	Friedman, William	2105 Daly Ave., New York City; 41-15 50th St., Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.	24	365338	Feb. 4, 1937
PL	Fuerlicht, Adolf (Fenerlicht, Adolf)	403 Shaftord Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	26	449565	June 23, 1937
PL	Fulgenchi, Francisco (Frank)	609b St. and Marks's Pl., 311 East 12th St., New York City	25	366343	May 3, 1937
PL	Fuller, Henry Hoyt	51 East 10th St., New York City	38	403869	Jan. 21, 1937
PR	Gandalf, William	335 East 13th St., 153 West 64th St., New York City, Minnesota	36	362903	Dec. 29, 1936
PL	Garcia, Angel Ocasio	43 East 112th St., New York City	30	358878	
PL	Garcia, Marshall (Menendez)	1080 Grande Vista, Los Angeles, Calif.; Canton, Ohio	26	458281	July 9, 1937
PR	Garcia, Vasquez Ramon	New York	40	26179	San Francisco series
	Garland, Walter Benjamin	51 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; New York City. Tenant.	25	6907	New York series
	Gasper, Peter John	55 Lithgow St., Dorchester, Mass.	41	361659	Jan. 5, 1937
	Gates, John (see Ragenstriob, Israel)	New York City; born Youngstown, Ohio. Political commissar of the 15th Brigade.			Jan. 13, 1937
PL	Gavin, Eugene Victor	962 West Federal St., Youngstown, Ohio.	29	368846	Feb. 23, 1937
	Gayle, Louis Anton	278 Henry St., New York City; 810 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	26	490456	Dec. 28, 1937
PL	Gebin, Sam	4098 West Gresham St., Chicago, Ill.	23	360144	Jan. 7, 1937
PL	Geiser, Carl Frederick	222 West 23d St., New York City	28	380318	Mar. 29, 1937
	George, Henry	1111 South 24th St.; 2312 Ellsworth St., Philadelphia, Pa.	31	436383	June 8, 1937
PR	Gerber, Bernard	246 (248) East 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	424900	May 25, 1937
	Gerhardt, Julius	Illinois			
PL	Gibbs, Theodore	4224 Greenlaw St., Chicago, Ill.	32	4834	Chicago series
	Gier, Leo	3225 Orange St., Chicago, Ill.	39	366394	Feb. 10, 1937
	Girard, Joseph Lucien	314 North 1st St., Escanaba, Mich.	23	471436	Aug. 18, 1937
	Gittelson, Lazarus	244 East 15th St., New York City	27	367119	Feb. 15, 1937
	Givulimovich, John Albert	1240 5th Ave., North, Seattle, Wash.; 9½ West Harrison St., Seattle, Wash.	31	27104	Apr. 24, 1937
PL	Glikman, Herman Louis	932 Vick St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	24	389423	Mar. 20, 1937
	Gnepp (Gnepp), Louis	31 South 58th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	23	368802	Feb. 20, 1937
PL	Goddard, Howard Owen	1016 South Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Staff officer in San Francisco series	26	25187	Mar. 3, 1937

PL	Goff, Irving-----	Feb. 10, 1937
	Goldberg, Alex-----	27 3636548-----
	Goldberg, Pinus-----	26 427266-----
	Goldblatt, Rose-----	25 426166-----
MED	Goldblatt, Samfred-----	24 378626-----
	Goldring, Benjamin-----	25 366576-----
	Goldstein, Abraham David-----	26 396440-----
	Goldstein, Benjamin-----	30 367137-----
	Goldstein, Benjamin-----	30 414895-----
PL	Goldstein, Isidore (Essey)-----	25 410778-----
	Goldstein, Isidore (known as Jack Goldstein)-----	26 410778-----
	Goldstein, Morris-----	26 410778-----
PL	Goloff, Harry S-----	26 453660-----
MED	Golomb, Ned-----	26 365086-----
PL	Golub, Fannie-----	24 378163-----
	Gonner, Alexander-----	24 378163-----
	Gomez, Antony Lopez (alias Antonio Gomez)-----	22 367957-----
	Gonzalez, Virgilio-----	41 381267-----
	Goodman, Carroll-----	26 366383-----
	Goodwin, Robert William-----	23 478606-----
PL	Goodwin, Michael-----	23 478606-----
PR	Gordon, Lazar-----	24 376800-----
PL	Goshin, Louis Melvin-----	23 423014-----
D	Graebel, Kenneth M-----	24 30084-----
D	Graham, Meredith Sydnor-----	24 431643-----
D	Graham, Meredith Sydnor (Gianfortoni), Salvatore <sup>6</sup> -----	25 370943-----
	Gianfortoni (Gianfortoni), Salvatore <sup>6</sup> -----	26 303822-----
PL	Grant, Samuel-----	25 40 468223-----
PL	Graver, Willie-----	47 368159-----
PL	Greco, Joe-----	24 359680-----
D	Greenleaf, Robert Webster-----	24 19 365112-----
PL	Greenspoon, Arthur-----	29 366603-----
D	Greenstein, Jacob Lee-----	29 363208-----
	Greenstein, Joseph-----	32 31296-----
	Gregorie, Almon Forney-----	32 417253-----
	Grell, Fritz-----	29 477249-----
	Gresham, William Wilkins-----	24 497471-----
PL	Grigas, Joseph-----	24 31 377943-----
PL	Groden, Daniel Samuel-----	25 -----
PR	Groski, Frank-----	25 -----
	Gross, Joseph Louis-----	25 -----
	Gross, Nathan-----	25 476284-----

\* Gianfortoni went to Spain on a Spanish passport issued in the name of Jose Gonzalez Diaz.

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
D	Grosso, Daniel Joseph.	134 Union Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.	29	366691	Feb. 11, 1937
PL	Grunet, Leonard.	322 Pennsylvania Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.	30	361996	Jan. 16, 1937
PL	Guaraldo, Pio.	325 West 35th St.; 209 West 45th St., New York City	37	383555	Apr. 19, 1937
PL	Gunderman, Walter (alias Walter Ginderson).	349 Kingsland Ave., Lindhurst, N. J. Traveled on seaman's certificate.	33	---	---
PL	Gunschiek, Samuel.	688 Rockaway Ave., 2088 60th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	366717	Feb. 11, 1937
PL	Gurko, Maurice.	2145 West Cremak Rd., Chicago, Ill.	27	438213	Dec. 7, 1937
PL	Gonzales, Fernando Moll.	6th Ave., Fernando, Mirama, P. R.	26	---	Mar. 30, 1939
PL	Gonzales, Francisco.	do.	29	---	Do.
PR	Haber, Cohn.	153 Norfolk St.; 799 156th St., New York City	23	454535	June 30, 1937
D	Hadley, William Grant.	215 Second Ave., New York City	34	363430	Apr. 23, 1937
PL	Halepis, Konstantine.	New York City. Greek alien.	---	---	---
PL	Halliday, Joseph Daniel.	752 New York City. St. Paul, Minn.; Sandstone, Minn.	35	367866	Feb. 17, 1937
PL	Halonen, Olva Ronald.	161 1/2 30th St., Seattle, Wash.	26	31-040	Aug. 12, 1937
PL	Halpern, Irving Abraham (alias Alvin Halpern, alias Alvin Berg).	125 Ruthven St., Roxbury, Mass.; Brookline, Mass.	28	4781, Boston series.	July 26, 1937
PL	Hamilton, Evelyn (see Evelyn Rahman).	517 South Madison St., Iowa City, Iowa.	27	378755	Mar. 25, 1937
PL	Hargraves (Hargrave), Roger James.	15 Attorney St., New York City	33	358302	Dec. 22, 1936
PL	Harris, Aaron (alias A. Roy Harris).	3342 West Folk St., Chicago, Ill.	27	4856	Mar. 1, 1937
MED	Harris, Arthur.	334 West 18th St., New York City; care of Sally Harris, Universal Press, 724 5th Ave., New York City, nurse.	28	360518	Jan. 8, 1937
PL	Hartzman, Jacob.	3256 Howard Ave., Chicago, Ill.	31	372751	Jan. 21, 1937
D	Haskell, Daniel Irving.	485 Howard Ave., New York City	35	473522	Aug. 28, 1937
PL	Hassett, James Patrick.	816 Summit St., Aberdeen, Wash.; 791 Columbus Ave., New York City.	28	376309	Mar. 20, 1937
D	Hatner (Hutner), Herbert Hart.	110 East 42d St., New York City. Writer.	28	3681, Boston series.	Jan. 4, 1937
PL	Hathaway, William.	5313 Lane Pl., Downers Grove, Ill.; Boston, Mass.	24	467880	Aug. 3, 1937
PL	Hauke, Albin.	2730 North Bartlett Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	26	363910	Feb. 24, 1937
PL	Hautaniemi, Jouko Kalmeu.	189 High St., Elkhorn, Mass.	26	5719, Chicago series.	Aug. 11, 1937
PL	Havens, Bernard H.	3555 West Ainslie St., Chicago, Ill.	26	30000, San Francisco series.	Time 29, 1937
PL	Hawkins, Maurice Harrison.	504 Grove St., San Francisco, Calif.; 2830 19th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.	25	423916	May 25, 1937
MED	Hawkins, Norman Gilbert.	316 South Washington St., Spokane, Wash.	28	439771	Jan. 18, 1938
PL	Hayes, John Thomas.	542 Washington St., San Francisco, Calif. Ambulance driver.	42	366841	Feb. 12, 1937
PL	Haynes, Jackson Stewart.	412 West 54th St., New York City; 125 Rivoli St., San Francisco, Calif.	29	489778	Dec. 18, 1937
PL	Heagney, Frank Aloysius.	1628 Illinois Pl., Atlantic City, N. J.	32	366617	Feb. 11, 1937
PL	Hecht, Joseph.	637 Saratoga Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	22	3550105	Feb. 24, 1937
PL	Hecht, Leo (alias Seymour Rosenberg). <sup>7</sup>	317 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	3569105	Do.
PL	Hegedus, George.	549 North Main St., 154 Storm Hill, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	---	---	Registration and identity for the return trip in the name of Leo Hecht.

<sup>7</sup> Leo Hecht went abroad on a passport issue in name of Seymour Rosenberg (40404) registration and identity for the return trip in the name of Leo Hecht, issued May 4, 1937. This passport was lost in Spain and he was issued a certificate of

PL	Henricher, Gus	47 East 21st St.; 117 Columbia St., New York City	Feb. 4, 1937
PL	Hedges, Helmar (Helmar)	516 West Cedar St., Vermillion, S. Dak.	May 21, 1937
PL	Henderson, Frank Joseph	35 East 125th St., New York City; 1525 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.	May 25, 1937
D	Hendler, Max	2077 Anthony Ave., New York City	Feb. 10, 1937
PL	Hendrickson, George Sidney	1186 East 180th St., Bronx, N. Y.	Dec. 14, 1936
D	Henry, Donald Wallace	910 Avenue B, Dodge City, Kansas	June 2, 1937
D	Hermann (Hermann), Francis J.	324 Raught St., San Francisco, Calif.	Feb. 26, 1937
D	Berne (Hene), Julius Arnault	147 East 33rd St., New York City	Apr. 16, 1934
D	Herschman, Leon	866 East 15th St., New York City. No passport issued.	
D	Certificate of identity.		
PL	Hewitt, Hugo	351 Van Dyke, 5780 Fisher Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 15, 1937
PL	Hewitt, Wayland Davis	6242 South May St., Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 10, 1937
PL	Hill, Carswell (Hill English)	235½ West 7th St., Long Beach, Calif.	Mar. 15, 1937
PL	Hill, Preston Clair	235½ South Court, Palo Alto, Redwood City, Calif.	Sept. 1, 1937
PL	Himman, Loyal Anson	Long Island, N. Y.; 4621 5th Rd., New York City.	Sept. 1, 1937
PL	Fischberg, Emanuel	Laurel Hill, Long Island, N. Y.	Doc. 5, 1936
PL	Hodge, Elmer Edward	London, Ky.	July 29, 1937
PL	Hoff, Harold Smith	242 Hollyridge Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.	Aug. 19, 1937
PL	Hofmann, Morris	314 Breckinridge St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	May 27, 1937
PL	Holstrom, Waino Emil	Ewen, Mich.	Apr. 28, 1937
PL	Holm, Elmer	325 West 1st St., Duluth, Minn.; 121st Ave., Two Harbors, Minn. No passport issued. Certificate of identity.	
PL	Holzman, Benjamin	1337 55th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 26, 1937
PL	Honeycombe, John Gordon	1407 West 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.	Aug. 5, 1937
PL	Hoochanesian, Gabriel	314 East 32d St., New York City	Dec. 22, 1936
PL	Horowitz, William (known as William Horvitz)	210 West 21st St., New York City	Dec. 22, 1936
D	Horch, Simon	1809 South Fisk St., Chicago, Ill.	June 11, 1935
PL	Iourithan, Martin William	Mobile, Ala.; Towanda, Pa.	June 31, 1936
PL	Iovan, John George	Route 3, Box 234, 1066 Dyal St., Jacksonville, Fla.; Ybor City, Fla.	June 7, 1937
PL	Howard, Joseph Hyman	115 Neptune Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 12, 1937
PL	Howard, Wesley	4710 Main St., Baltimore, Md.; R. F. D. I., Dover, Ky.	Nov. 10, 1937
PL	Innbard, Keith Harry	101 Main St., Richfield, Utah.	Apr. 6, 1937
PL	Hull, Russell T. (known as Russel Paul Hull)	368 Waller St., San Francisco, Calif.; 720 Virginia St., Des Moines, Iowa.	Sept. 30, 1937
D	Iumanes (Diaz), Bernardo	465 Riverside Blvd., Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y.	Dec. 4, 1936
PL	Hunter, Archibald James, Jr.	232 West Lansdale St., Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 29, 1937
PL	Hurst, Oscar Iiony	3504 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Apr. 12, 1934
PL	Hurst, Harry Chapman	74 West 1st St., Salt Lake City, Utah; 521 Mining Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.	Dec. 31, 1937
D	Inshier, Allan (alias Allan Kusnierz)	Alien.	
D	Hyde, Mark Powell	8 Tremont St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.	Apr. 22, 1937
D	Hyde, Thomas Alfred	20 Lexington St., Newark, N. J.	Feb. 20, 1937
D	Hyman, Isidore	2121 Henry St., New York City; 8516 85th St., Woodhaven, Long Island, N. Y.	May 18, 1938
PL	Iceland, Benjamin Isaac	735 Mae Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; 3952 48th St., Long Island City, Long Island, N. Y.	June 7, 1937
PL	Iezek, Walter B.	New York. No passport issued. Stowaway.	20

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
M	Ienatuk, Boris	608 West 135th St., New York City.	21	477247	Sept. 21, 1937
PL	Indra, Jerome	2628 South Christians Ave., Chicago, Ill.	25	367876	Feb. 17, 1937
PL	Ingraham, Robert Zane	1320 East 34th Ave., Spokane, Wash.	23	453215	June 29, 1937
D	Inget, John Henry	26 West 18th St., New York City	28	138490	July 31, 1937
PL	Israel, Boris J. (alias Baline Owen)	131 East 18th St., New York City	29	424314	May 25, 1937
PL	Iserberg, Robert Woodrow	503 West 23rd St., New York City	26	464335	July 22, 1937
PL	Jackson, Bert Edward	167-14 109th Ave., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.	24	402590	May 1, 1937
PL	Jackson, Eric Ivan	San Francisco, Calif.; 748 (635) 10th St., Oakland, Calif.	36	2456, San Francisco series	Feb. 19, 1937
D	Jackson, Ray, Jr.	2659 North 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	32	497149	Feb. 9, 1938
PL	Jacobs, George Theodore	250 West 22d St., 235 East 26th St., New York City	27	359441	Dec. 31, 1936
PL	Jacobs, Emile Joseph	423 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.	29	367411	Feb. 5, 1937
PL	Jacobs, Hyman	2824 West Juneau Ave., 1420 North Capital Dr., Milwaukee, Wis.	26	411477	May 13, 1937
MED	Jaequire (Jacquier), Ives Delaville	7 West 108th St., New York City, Engineer	53	442293	June 14, 1937
D	Jelin, Marilee	309 West 19th St., New York City	34	360047	Jan. 6, 1937
PL	Jenkins, John Hollis	4636 55th Ave. NE, Seattle, Wash.	33	492475	Jan. 11, 1937
PL	Joannou, James	1926 3d Ave., New York City	31	361289	Jan. 13, 1937
D	Johnson, Sven Emil	711 Belmont, Chicago, Ill.	33	406596	May 6, 1937
PL	Johnson, Aaron Bernard	3843 Adair St., Los Angeles, Calif.	26	26391 (San Francisco series)	Apr. 6, 1937
PL	Johnson, Edward	135 Hosack St., Columbus, Ohio	38	367415	Feb. 15, 1937
D	Johnson, John	311 Gaskell St., Philadelphia, Pa.	47	3657464	Feb. 2, 1937
PL	Johnson, Peter	Theif River Ford, Minn. No record of Peter Johnson born here.	42	-----	-----
PL	Jokofsky, Simon Morris	339 Neptune Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	366618	Feb. 11, 1937
PL	Jones, David Everett	18 Chambers St., Boston, Mass.; Maine	40	6248 (New York series)	Jan. 6, 1937
PL	Jones, James Moore	526 Jackson St., San Francisco, Calif.	34	27438 (San Francisco series)	Apr. 30, 1937
PL	Jones, Sheldon Starr	41-18 29th St., Long Island City, N. Y.	38	4039 (Boston series)	Feb. 4, 1937
PL	Jordan, Denis David (see last name "D")	363 1st St., Springfield, Oreg.	34	365-091	Feb. 2, 1937
PL	Jordan, Frank Benjamin	48 Southbridge St., Worcester, Mass.	44	17 (Winnipeg series)	Apr. 10, 1937
PL	Kachigan, Harry	915 North 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	45	374-573	Mar. 13, 1937
PL	Kahler, John Henry	1820 Vilas St. (Ave.), Madison, Wis.	24	366-991	Feb. 12, 1937
PL	Kailin, Clarence	227 Carl St., Buffalo, N. Y.	24	362377	Jan. 13, 1937
PL	Kalke, Karloina	26 Bay 26th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29	493821	Jan. 19, 1938
PL	Kameotsky (Kame茨ky), Louis Kaminsky, Levie	274 South 60th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 912 Ronvena Ave., Detroit, Mich.	26	374592	Mar. 13, 1937
PL	Kampel, Morris	72 Orchestra Pl., Detroit, Mich.	43	499-099	Feb. 21, 1938
D	Kapeler, Nathan David	964 49th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	35	377-100	Apr. 1, 1937
D	Kaplan, Sam	403 Thatard Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29	449-332	June 23, 1937
D	Kaplan, Thomas Joseph	238 West 17th St., New York City	34	426926	May 27, 1937
D	Kaplinsky, Pincus	316 Sea Breeze Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	20	430803	June 1, 1937
D	Karantzales, George	720 Pennsylvania St., Camden, N. J.	63	210529	June 12, 1935
PL	Karson, Jacob	513 West Central, 374 Mekubin St., St. Paul, Minn.	34	406447	May 6, 1937

PL	Kastman, Benjamin Kotine, Benjamin Kattan, Bernard (alias Bernard or Benjamin Kap- lau)	1711 North Monroe St., Baltimore, Md. 2538 Valentine Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 92-41 Winchester Blvd., Queens Village, Long Island, N.Y. Salesman. No passport issued. Slowaway.	25 411529 26 395543 23	May 13, 1937 April 22, 1937
D	Katz, Hyman Jacob	2011 1st St. NW, 137 Henry St., New York City 1050 North Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill	25 455159 20 358100 27 421583 22 356265 33 375003	July 2, 1937 Dec. 21, 1936 May 22, 1937 Dec. 7, 1936 Mar. 15, 1937
PL	Katz, Max	348 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 305 West 19th St., New York City	23	Mar. 6, 1937
PL	Katzman, Sam	485½ North Genesee St., Los Angeles; 7733 Oakland Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	23	25281 (San Francisco Series)
PL	Kaufman, Rubin		27 378164 23	Mar. 24, 1937
PL	Kaufman, Conrad		26 52598 23 85918	May 5, 1938 April 5, 1934
PL	Kaye, George	305 West 20th St., New York City; 104 East 17th St., New York City	32 496725 25 450877	Feb. 5, 1938 June 1, 1937
MED	Kazlerling (Keszlering) John (see John Keszler- ing) Kee, Salaria (alias Sara Lillie Kee)	2018 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. No passport issued. Seaman's certificate. Watching, N.J.R. F. D. No. 3	35	Sept. 14, 1937
PL	Kehl, Duncan Jr.	550 West 20th St., New York City; 104 East 17th St., New York City	35 476206	
PL	Keith, Charles Lawrence (alias Charles L. Kauff- man)	430 Bleeker St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 1364 6th Ave., New York City	35	
PL	Keller, Anton Leonhard		38 4766 (Chicago series) ---	
PL	Keller, Fred Paul, Jr.		25 409259	Jan. 22, 1937
PL	Keller, Leonard Anton. (See Keller, Anton Leonhard.)		26 435483	May 10, 1937
PL	Kelley, Aubrey Kirby	63842 Proctor St., Port Arthur, Tex. Certificate of Identity. No passport issued.	22 536204	June 7, 1937
PL	Kelly, David Gillis	639 Tioga St., Johnstown, Pa.; 410 Madison Ave., New York City	29	May 20, 1938
Kelly, Joseph		No recent record of a Joseph Kelly of Newark, N.J.		
PL	Kelly, Thomas Joseph	3601 Monroe St., 1301 South Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill. 1143 Tecumseh St., Toledo, Ohio	30 398524 47 358298	Apr. 27, 1937
D	Kendzierski, Roman	Post Office Box 45, Stetton, N.J.	38 426432	Dec. 22, 1936
	Kenner, Valentin	353 Boehm Ave., New York City	21 473443	May 27, 1937
	Keserian, Arnold	16332 Winston Ave., Redford, Detroit, Mich. Certificate of identity. No passport issued.	25 369042	Aug. 27, 1937
	Keszlering, John	R. F. D. Box 75, AD308A, Minn. Surgeon, Minn.	35 375753	Feb. 24, 1937
	Ketola, Eino W. (William)	533 West 178th St., New York City	36 378166	Feb. 16, 1937
	Kavorkian, Vahram	136 East 17th St., New York City; 3096 Brighton 6th, Brook- lyn, N.Y.	29 398196	Mar. 21, 1937
PL	Khachadourian, David	435 Tremont St., Boston 112th St., Escanaba, Mich.	32 375018	Apr. 26, 1937
PL	Kidd, Roach Patrock (Roach Patrick)	Detroit, Mich.; 328 North 12th St., Escanaba, Mich.	28 366322	Mar. 15, 1937
PL	Kilas, Billy (Bail)	446 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	27 365887	Feb. 9, 1937
MED	Kilpatrick, Admiral	5810 Thackery Ave., 6003 Thackery Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	24 423019	Feb. 6, 1937
	Kipniss, Bertha (F.E.)	175 Grand St. extension, Brooklyn; Philadelphia, Pa. Nurse.	35 367548	May 24, 1937
	Kirschbaum, Max	136 East 17th St., New York City	23	Feb. 16, 1937
PL	Kirschenbaum, Samuel	1507 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N.Y.		
PL	Kish, Leslie	335 East 7th St., 1143 1st Ave., New York City		
	Klein, Albert Jerald	238 Herzl St., Brooklyn, New York City		
	Klein, Herman	1347 Bristow St., Bronx, N.Y.		
MED	Klein, Dr. Jacob (B.?) (alias Jack B. Klein)	1002 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y. New York City		
	Klein, Seymour (R.?)	302 Avenue C, Brooklyn, N.Y. (Seaman's certificate.) No passport issued.		

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
D	Kleinow, John H. (Henry) Kierlein, Joseph C. (Carroll)	1515 Conagh St., San Francisco, Calif. 508 Kenyon St., NW, Washington, D. C.; 10 South Carey St., Baltimore, Md.	32 24	33129, San Francisco, series- 431124	Jan. 29, 1938 Jun. 2, 1937
PL	Klemonow, John Henry (see Kleinow, John H.)	2207 East Monterey St., Bakersfield, Calif.	32	-	
D	Klimowski, Joseph	512 Brush St., Detroit, Mich.	42	398848	Apr. 27, 1937
PL	Knapo, Matouom Dumap	107 North Clinton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., New York City	32	398845	Feb. 23, 1937
D	Kobelich, John (Jan.)	350 East 13th St., New York City	27	370052	Feb. 27, 1937
PL	Koblie, Jacob	126 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	25	363365	Apr. 8, 1937
D	Kobrin, Sollie	5610 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.	29	386764	Feb. 19, 1937
PL	Kochigan, Harry (see Kachigan, Harry)	96½ Main St., Worcestershire, Mass.	47	-	
D	Kochinski, Cyprian	368 North Lockwood Ave., Chicago	29	368222	
PL	Kohier, John	R. F. D. 5, York, Pa.	No record from York, Pa.	23	
PL	Kohn, Albert	154 East 3rd St., New York City	37	415583	May 18, 1937
PL	Koll, Edwin M. J. (Edwin Lincoln)	412 West 46th St., New York City; 1233 7th Ave., Moline, Ill.	30	445419	Jan. 21, 1937
PL	Kolow, Morris Samuel	416 Livonia Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	21	6380, New York series	Feb. 5, 1937
PL	Kolowski, Walter	3136 Lehman Ave., Hamtramck, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; 3014 Jenkins St., Hambront, Mich.	45	358323	Dec. 22, 1936
PL	Kologa, John	118 East 11th St., New York City	57	367869	Feb. 17, 1937
D	Konenski, Sam	Russellton, Pa.	29	478810	Sept. 30, 1937
PL	Konoval, Milton	113 Bay 29th St., 2068 East 24th St., Brooklyn	22	527234	May 7, 1938
PL	Koplowitz, Kopel	732 East 175th St., 337 West 21st St., New York City	32	25, 1937	
D	Korb, Max	88 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	35	415650	May 18, 1937
PL	Korkowitz, Grace (see Berkowitz, Grace)	New York City (Nurse)	-	-	
N.F.D	Kornblatt, Sammel	1314 Elster Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	27	392759	Jan. 21, 1937
PL	Kornblum, Morris	1725 Fulton Ave., Bronx, N. Y.; New York City. (Medical)	26	378167	Mar. 24, 1937
D	Kornbluth, Joe	1313 Intervale (?) Ave., Bronx, New York City	26	471913	Sept. 4, 1937
D	Kosesak, Gene (Kosack, John)	Box 234, Tiltonville, Ohio-Lorraine, Ill.	29	370423	Mar. 1, 1937
PL	Kossert, John	103 Westall St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	32	31382, San Francisco series	Sept. 1, 1937
PL	Koutjie, George	1010 South 12th St., 311 Gaskell St., Philadelphia, Pa.	45	361632	Feb. 1, 1937
PL	Kozar, John	291 Oakland St., Brooklyn, 2451 28th St., Astoria, N. Y.	25	368923	Feb. 23, 1937
D	Kovjak, Steve	978 East 76th St., Cleveland, Ohio	30	365504	Feb. 4, 1937
D	Kozlowski, Ernest	Glyndura Hotel, Aberdeen, Wash.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; 703 Bellevue, North Seattle, Wash.	31	27632, San Francisco series	May 6, 1937
PL	Kradlock, James P. C. (see Craddock, James P. C.)	68 Phillips St., Boston, Mass.	26	360871	Jan. 11, 1937
PL	Krasir, Sammel	Krasir was reported to have been a member of a contingent destined for Spain, which arrived at Havre, France, on Jan. 28, 1937. He was later reported wounded, May 17, 1937. No recent record or any record of his return.	43	360053	Feb. 8, 1937
D	Kraman, Daniel	207th St., 1702 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	26	7600 (New York series)	June 17, 1937
PL	Kramer, Jacob Albert	385 Hampshire St., Buffalo, N. Y.; New York City	28	363916	Feb. 6, 1937
D	Krangle, Morris	460 South 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29	281930	May 12, 1936
PL	Krassavim, Michael	273 Rosedale St., Detroit	-	-	

D	Krauthamer, Max	34	264381	Jan. 29, 1937
D	Kresenek, Donenico	30	363022	Jan. 23, 1937
D	Krist, Nikolais (Nikolaos)	30	360496	Feb. 10, 1937
PL	Krupke, Max	33	438233	June 9, 1937
PL	Krutz, Mito	23	375008	Mar. 15, 1937
D	Kucherovsky, Abraham	40	382048	Apr. 2, 1937
D	Kucherov (Kuechner), Henry	25	382043	Sept. 14, 1937
PL	Kumpis, John	37	470228	
PL	Kunusio, Martin	23	460957	July 14, 1937
D	Kunz, John	28	392365	Apr. 17, 1937
D	Kuperman, Isaac	35	360371	Jan. 8, 1937
D	Kupinsky, Wolf (known as Wolf Kupin)	35	365778	Feb. 5, 1937
PL	Kuperman, Louis	31	355896	Dec. 4, 1936
D	Kurtz, Sidney (Sydney)	24	481083	Oct. 18, 1937
D	Kustner, Frank (Stevens?)	27	367627	Feb. 17, 1937
D	Kutler, Barnett (Stevens?)	23	498841	Feb. 18, 1938
D	Kwatt, Israel	25	441993	June 14, 1937
D	Ladiman, Louis	46	355283	Dec. 2, 1936
D	Lallmann, Robert W. (see Robert W. E. F. A.W.F.-Lallmann)	25	-----	
D	Lamehick, Leonard (alias Capt. Leonard Lamb)	28	365369	Feb. 4, 1937
D	Lampert, Josef J.	31	409355	May 11, 1937
D	Land, Stafford K.	25	475752	Aug. 17, 1933
D	Landis, Arthur Harold	25	28921	San Francisco series
D	Lane, James Lawrence	30	375248	June 1, 1937
D	Lane, John Albert	33	-----	Mar. 24, 1937
D	Lanser, Morris	26	366741	Feb. 11, 1937
D	Lardner, James Phillips	24	180101	Apr. 19, 1935
D	Latooca, Peter	30	466680	July 29, 1937
D	Law, Oliver	39	360284	Jan. 7, 1937
D	Layton, Paul Eugene	27	366630	Feb. 11, 1937
D	Leavitt, Barnett David	26	492149	Jan. 8, 1937
PL	Leboritz, Edwin	29	340985	Aug. 25, 1936
PL	Lev, Harold Harvey	27	531573	May 13, 1938
PL	Lelkowitz, Louis	29	368153	Feb. 18, 1937
PL	Leggett, Harry	28	483016	Nov. 2, 1937
PL	Leinoff, Simon	32	409738	May 11, 1937
PL	Lemberger, Myron Edgar	29	365370	Feb. 4, 1937
PL	Lennin (Lemlin), Thomas Edward	32	525293	Mar. 6, 1937
PL	Lending, Isaac Edward	27	366429	Feb. 10, 1937
D	Lenther, Arthur Amand (alias John Lenther)	24	364968	Feb. 2, 1937
D	Leunway, Clyde Charles	22	360771	Jan. 11, 1937
D	Lepo, Daniel	28	7474	July 11, 1935
D	Lengo, Ernest Earl	28	359242	Dec. 30, 1936
PL	Lerner, Bernard Morris (known as Murray Lerner)	22	261386	Mar. 23, 1936
PL	Lerner, Isiah (known as Sol Lerner)	26	363188	Jan. 25, 1937

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
D	Lessitz (Lissitz), Samuel	16 West Maple St., 3833 West 14th St., Chicago, Ill.	28	371607	Mar. 4, 1937
	Letvin, Abe	28 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	375142	Mar. 15, 1937
	Levenson, Leonard B. (Bertram)	38 Sutton Pl., New York City	25	421927	May 24, 1937
D	Levick, Lionel	7 Jones St., New York City	24	366125	Apr. 23, 1937
	Levin, Nathan	53 Shepard St., 66 Vine St., Lynn, Mass.	23	3882	Jan. 4, 1937
PL	Levine, Abraham Joseph	358 West 23d St., New York City; 21 Gibus St., Boston, Mass.	24	573642	Aug. 1, 1938
PL	Levine, Benjamin	1614½ Silverlake, Los Angeles, Calif.	22	364778	Feb. 1, 1937
	Levine, Jacob	358 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	431950	Oct. 25, 1937
	Levine, Louis	538 Chester St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; New York City. Certificate of identity. No passport issued.	26	-----	-----
PL	Levine, Samuel (Julias Sam Levine)	174 East 43d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29	439406	Aug. 10, 1937
	Levine, Sidney	2267 Indiana Ave., Columbus, Ohio	27	365092	Feb. 2, 1937
D	Levinger, Samuel Harold	435 East 61st St., Chicago, Ill.	22	222217	June 28, 1935
PL	Levitin, Joseph	10627 Morrison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	28	4767	Jan. 22, 1937
	Levitin, Isadore	45 East 12th St., New York City	28	389708	Apr. 28, 1937
PL	Levy, Israel	6682 Seneca St., Detroit, Mich.	36	383801	Dec. 22, 1936
PL	Lewandowsky (Lewandowski), Alex	1524 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	25	427222	June 14, 1937
PL	Lewis, Abraham	YMCA, Steubenville, Ohio	34	6397	Mar. 19, 1937
PL	Lewis, Walter Chester, Jr.	4 Gay St., Newtonville, Mass.; 41 Kiplin Rd., Boston, Mass.	21	481230	Oct. 18, 1937
PL	Lewis, George Murray	954 Main St., Walerville, Ohio	31	408094	May 8, 1937
	Lewis, Walter Chester (see above name)	YMCA, 9256 North 7th St., Steubenville, Ohio	21	-----	-----
PL	Lloyd, Thomas Leroy	2210 West Walnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.	30	481081	Oct. 18, 1937
	Liebter, Harry Edward	2218 West 129th St., New York, N. Y.	28	367474	Feb. 15, 1937
D	Lidz, Arthur	2518 West Kentucky St., Louisville, Ky.	23	4563	Jan. 22, 1937
PL	Lighton, George William	2278 Blaine Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio	28	408509	Aug. 5, 1937
PL	Linn, Sidney	64 Webster Ave., Fort Washington, N. Y.	25	366002	Sept. 8, 1937
PL	Lippert, David Watson	214 Crotona Parkway, Bronx, New York City	26	475628	Sept. 10, 1937
D	Lipton, David Raphael	44 Westminster St., Worcester, Mass. Certificate of identity. No passport issued.	23	552307	May 16, 1938
	Litasas, Christos	5329 South Honan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	19	-----	-----
	Litvinas, Anthony	Manila, Philippines Islands; Philadelphia, Pa.	24	280206	May 9, 1936
	Lizarrao, Manvel (Lizarraga, Manvel)	Bartlesville, Okla.; 914 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.	44	13729	June 20, 1936
	Loch, Rudolph	San Francisco, Calif.	26	371284	Mar. 3, 1937
PL	Locisser, Dr. Leo E. (see Eloesser, Leo)	503 West 23d St., New York City; National Maritime Union, New York City	34	466771	July 30, 1937
PL	Logan, John Monroe	583 Pennsylvania Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29	360500	Jan. 8, 1937
	Lomsky, Abraham	349 South Olive St., Moreno, Los Angeles, Calif.	38	26637	Apr. 16, 1937
	Loomis, Elliot Burch	18 East 109th St., New York City. Certificate of identity issued and taken up. No passport issued.	23	-----	-----
D	Lopoff, Aaron	219 East 12th St., New York City. Air ace.	25	467900	Aug. 3, 1937
D	Lord, Frederick L. (Federic Ivis)	45 Tiernan Pl., New York City.	42	6796	Nov. 10, 1936
PL	Lossowski, Vincent Jr.	862 Hudson Ave., 117 Durant St., Rochester, N. Y.	25	449105	June 28, 1937
	Love, Vaughn	742 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.	31	6325	Feb. 10, 1937

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Lucas, Frank	1515 Kenmore Blvd., Akron, Ohio	Apr. 15, 1937
Luedt, John Michael	433 18th Ave. North, Seattle, Wash.	Jan. 11, 1938
Luitig, Joseph	1140 106th Ave., Richmond Mill, East New York City	Apr. 6, 1937
Lustgarten, Lawrence	806 East 9th St.; 216 East 10th St., New York City	Feb. 12, 1937
PL	1017 West Maxwell St.; 215 North Honan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 3, 1937
Lutz, Paul	104 Wintonro Ave., Monticello, N. J.	Feb. 13, 1937
Lutz, Frederick George	8365 Thaddeus Detroit, Mich.; Ohio; Michigan	Jan. 14, 1937
PL	116, William	Jan. 15, 1937
Lux, William	367 16th St., Des Moines, Iowa	Feb. 16, 1937
D	MacEachron, Paul Norton, Jr.	May 27, 1937
Mackay, Anthony	626 West 136th St., New York City	May 27, 1937
PL	696 Base Line Rd., Cicero, Calif.	Mar. 26, 1937
MacLeod, Donald Blair	104 East 75th St., Chicago, Ill.	Mar. 26, 1937
Madden, Arthur	102 Hamilton Ave., Quincy, Mass.	Mar. 26, 1937
D	Certification of identity. No passport issued.	Mar. 26, 1937
Magdalán, Frank	229 East 96th St., New York City	Mar. 26, 1937
PL	324 East 8th St., New York City	Mar. 26, 1937
PL	232 East Amsterdam Ave., New York City	Mar. 26, 1937
PL	2114 N. St. NW. Washington, D. C.; 410 Madison Ave., New York City	Mar. 26, 1937
PL	1827 North 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn.	Apr. 22, 1937
PL	1022 Stebbins Ave., New York City	Feb. 17, 1937
PL	133 West 11th St., Saxon Ave., New York City (3890)	Jan. 29, 1938
PL	2012 Harriet St., Milwaukee, Wis.	Sept. 5, 1937
PL	403 Hawes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 11, 1937
PL	522 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 17, 1937
PL	1907 South Facine Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 17, 1937
PL	1117 Manor Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	Apr. 9, 1937
PL	New York City, 1410 Arlington Ave., St. Louis, Mo., Nurse	Apr. 9, 1937
PL	14 East 112th St., 129 West 112th St., New York City	Oct. 23, 1937
MED	1927 East 5th St., Pueblo, Colo.	June 17, 1937
	Certificate of identity. No passport issued.	June 17, 1937
PL	269 Christopher Ave., 390 Stone Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1937
PL	348 Williams Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Do.
PL	360 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.	Do.
PL	No record of return. No passport issued. Went abroad on a Spanish passport.	Do.
PL	120 Amherst St., 75 South Chippaway St., Buffalo, N. Y.	June 17, 1937
PL	474 West 23d St., New York City 1923 West Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 27, 1937
PL	C. Las Habana, P. R.	Do.
PL	Pedro Seno (see Seno, Pedro (Martinez))	Do.
PL	Laredo, Tex.; 1225 19th St., Bakersfield, Calif.	Do.
PL	52 Hampton Pl., San Francisco, Calif.	Jan. 15, 1938
PL	336-11 Ave., Paterson, N. J.	Aug. 2, 1937
PL	60 Summer St., Dover, N. H.	Dec. 21, 1937
PL	454 West 47th St., New York City	Feb. 13, 1937
PL	Mount Pleasant, Fitchburg, Mass.	Feb. 15, 1937
M	9 Crandall St., Binghamton, N. Y.	Aug. 18, 1937
PL	Post Office Box 2, Cotati, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.	May 7, 1937
PL	145 East 16th St., 112 East 19th St., New York City	Feb. 15, 1937
PL	New York, 47 Great St., Worcester, Mass.	Mar. 11, 1937
PL	404 West 46th St., New York City	Apr. 19, 1937
PL	1243 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 4, 1937

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PL	McCasland, Virgil Ivan (known as V. Ivan McCasland)	Box 1123, Tucumcari, N. Mex.	28	459662-	July 12, 1937
PL	McCushton, William Coulter	408 Daytona St., Daytona, Fla.	37	377947-	Mar. 24, 1937
PL	McClough, Lawrence	507 West Jane St., New York City	32	42522-	June 14, 1937
PL	McDaniel, Edward Luchell	116 Shockett St., San Francisco, Calif. Colored.	27	29223, San Francisco series	June 12, 1937
McGovern, Peter Joseph	68 Revere St., Boston, Mass.; Portland, Maine. Reported en route to Spain but no record of return to United States.	27	361914-	Jan. 15, 1937	
PL	McKinnon, Daniel Franklin	417 38th Ave., Meridian, Miss.	31	448907-	June 23, 1937
D	McSoley, Henry Carter	176 Byfield St., Providence, R. I.	30	371763-	Mar. 4, 1937
PL	McStravick, James Terence	2247 West Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa.	24	464223-	July 22, 1937
PL	Meguer (Megquier), H. B. (Henry Ben.)	300 Wainwright St., Newark, N. J.; Los Angeles, Calif.	36	478405-	Sept. 18, 1937
D	Mendelson, Wilfred	1223 Avenue V, Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	530801-	May 12, 1938
PL	Mendlowitz, Jacob (see Mendlowitz, Jacob; same person).	765 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. do	24	530639-	Dec. 9, 1936
PL	Meresca, Stephan (Stephen Anthony)	14 Brainerd St., Pittsburgh, N. J.; 8 West Fleet St., Hudson, N. Y.	22	472229-	Aug. 21, 1937
M-D	Merkel, Paul	849 6th St., San Pedro, Calif. Seaman.	36	33123, San Francisco series	Jan. 12, 1938
M-D	Merriman, Robert Hale	Mojave, Calif. Captain in Spanish Army.	36	38123, San Francisco series	Aug. 27, 1934
M-D	Mickailides, Panagiotis	311 Gaskill St., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York City	44	364820-	Feb. 1, 1937
M-D	Mickenberg, Morris	1067 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	30	360288-	Jan. 7, 1937
PL	Mikades, Gus Constantinos	734 Delaware Ave., Glassport, Pa.	23	522718-	Apr. 20, 1938
PL	Mikalanskas, Vaojav Simon (known as Wesley Mikalanskas)	918 South Gregory St., Rockford, Ill.	24	368188-	Feb. 19, 1937
PL	Miller, Fred Ralph	211 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Bay City, Mich.	34	378455-	Mar. 10, 1937
PL	Miller, James	408 South 3d St., Milwaukee, Wis. Reported to have been serving in Spain, but no record of return.	25	361145-	Jan. 12, 1937
PL	Miller, William Wesley	2506 East Michigan, Jackson, Mich.; New York	46	450084-	June 24, 1937
PL	Milstone, Isidore	53 West 11th St., New York City	38	392718-	Apr. 23, 1937
PL	Mitchell, Irving	1512 54th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	361483-	Jan. 13, 1937
PL	Mohar, Louis	R. F. D. 2, Barberton, Ohio	31	360271-	Jan. 7, 1937
PL	Molnar, Julius	512 F St., NW, Washington, D. C.; 1361 Ellis St., San Francisco, Calif.	33	475162-	Sept. 8, 1937
PL	Montanarella, Felice	Front St., Merced, Calif.	35	34026 San Francisco series	Aug. 12, 1937
PL	Morel, William Benjamin	9 Main St., San Francisco, Calif.	33	34030 San Francisco series	Feb. 26, 1937
PL	Morgan, Crawford	419 West 53d St., New York City	28	369937-	Aug. 5, 1937
PL	Moore, Thomas Ayers	221 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Durham, N. C.	30	468320-	Sept. 20, 1937
PL	Morrison, Irving	718 West 178th St., Apartment 2B, New York City	38	471387-	Aug. 9, 1937
D	Moshier, Harry Charles	425 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.; Monticello, Minn.	27	46624-	Feb. 10, 1937
D	Moskowitz, Abraham	1230 42d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	366467-	

Oct. 24, 1937	922 New York series-----
Moskowitz, I. (Ignatz)-----	47 Jackson Ave., Jersey City, N. J.; New York City National Maritime Union.
Moulin (Molton), Howard (Raymond)-----	3504 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mouton, Leonard Roy-----	3118 Warden St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; New Orleans, La.; Martinsville, La.
M Quarrie, Edgar Roy-----	4028 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Mroczkowski, Edward Andrew-----	11 Broadway, Hicksville, N.Y.; 421 West 125th St., New York City.
Munday, Arthur-----	149 West 74th St., 33 Northwest 77th St., New York City-----
Muso, Giuseppe-----	Acemino, Calif.
Nagle, Robert Arnold-----	3057 Whittred, Detroit, Mich.
Nahanieluk, Iwan (real name Ivan Nahanczuk)-----	118 South 3d St.; 101 Grant St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Nahman, Samuel-----	49 East 102d St., New York City-----
Nanarrow, Samuel Conlon (Colon)-----	64 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.
Nance, Youngblood (Young Blood)-----	513 Haeckel St., Greenwood, S.C.; 471 West 145th St., New York City.
Narwitz, Alexander-----	10613 Edbrooke Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Nedvar, Joseph-----	841 North 6th St., San Jose, Calif.
Nelson, Robert William-----	854 Spring Garden St., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1931)
Nelson, Steve-----	854 Spring Garden St., Pittsburgh, Pa. (1931)
Nemeroff, Murray-----	500 Chester St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Newman, Sol-----	667 West 16th St., New York City
Nichta, Alexander-----	1129 Lexington Ave., New York City-----
Nieder, David Louis-----	326 West 34th St., New York City-----
Niederman, Bela-----	845 Longfellow Ave., Bronx, New York City.
Noachowitz, Irving-----	Niederman was reported to have changed his mind about going to Spain, upon reaching Paris, and he returned to the United States aboard the <i>President Roosevelt</i> , arriving in New York City on Sept. 9, 1938, without entering Spain.
Nobel, Harry-----	110 Euclid Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.; 1329 Briston St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Nobel, Marion Monden-----	232 Farmsworth Ave., Detroit, Mich.; 2537 Arnsworth St., New York City.
Nolan, Joseph-----	1025 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Nolle, Eugene Victor-----	707 Cumberland Ave., Newcastle, Pa.
Norton, Thomas Allen-----	1329 Southwest Hill St., Portland, Ore.
Norwood, Robert Webster-----	103 Elm St., South Brewer, Maine
Nowakowski, Anthony-----	9121 Crane St., Detroit, Mich. Certificate of identity. No passport issued.
Nusser, Charles-----	4 Dunway Way, East Carnegie, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.
Obriot, Tersil-----	1075 Victoria, Lincoln Park, Mich.; 1708 Hull St., Detroit, Mich.
Ocasio, Gracis Angel (see Garcia, Angel Ocasio)-----	10 East 113th St., New York City
O'Dell, Paul Wilson-----	Kansas City, Kans.; Apartment 3, 3309 North Newhall St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Oderaka, William H.-----	1125 North Holman Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Oheler, Edward Hugo-----	556 Aldine St., Chicago, Ill. Mr. Oheler was arrested in Spain, released, and left the country. No record of his serving in the brigade.
Oliver, Louis Anthony-----	Maine St., Barre, Vt., 450 West 20th St., New York City-----

*U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued*

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PL	Olsen (Olson), Henry Rudolph.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Box 14, Spring Valley, Wis.; San Francisco, Calif.	31	30834, San Francisco series.....	July 31, 1937
PL	Olsen (Olson), Leonard Evan.....	101 1st St., South, Virginia, Minn.; New Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.	37	32975, San Francisco series.....	Jan. 5, 1938
PL	O'Malley, Thomas William.....	3175½ Winter St., Los Angeles, Calif.	25	28014, San Francisco series.....	June 1, 1937
D	Orekhkin, Boris Rudolph.....	1247 Troy St., Chicago, Ill.	49	4013, Chicago series.....	July 1, 1936
PL	Ornitz, Louis (Ornitz, Loris).....	86 Bryant Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	26	367025	Feb. 13, 1937
	Post office box 534, New Smyrna, Fla.		23	454905	July 1, 1937
PL	Osborne, Norman Lardine.....	428 Chester St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	23	392715	Apr. 17, 1937
PL	Osheroff, Abraham.....	24 West 21st St., New York City; Shamrock, Tex.	30	26103, San Francisco series.....	Mar. 31, 1937
PL	Oswalt, Lowell Duane.....	Detroit, Mich.			
PL	Owen, Blaine (alias of Boris Israel).....	139½ Gage Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	30	27415, San Francisco series.....	May 1, 1937
PL	Orias, Earl Albert.....	51 Johnson St., 109 Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29	451011	June 26, 1937
	Pacheco, Edward.....	14 Randolph Court, Rockville Center, N. Y.	29	368136	Feb. 18, 1937
	Paelega, Edward.....	2159 Caton St., Chicago, Ill.	28	471895	Aug. 20, 1937
PL	Palmer, George Anthony, Jr. (alias; see Colón, Guillermo, alias William C. Palmer, alias Panaszewicz), John Peter.....	6017 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa.	33	36779	Feb. 17, 1937
PL	Panaszewicz (Panaszewicz), John Peter.....	32 Armitz St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29		
PL	Pauschek, John.....	213 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.	27	365384	Feb. 4, 1937
		2038 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Taylor Springs Village, Ill.	36	350664	Mar. 30, 1937
PL	Papadopullo, Michel Antonio (Michael Pappas).....	502 West 17th St., New York City.	25	151455	Oct. 20, 1934
	Parker, Charles Augustus (Agastus).....	292 Lexington Ave., 1610 Dear St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	23	577021	Aug. 16, 1938
Parker, Daniel.....	1396 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	23			
D	Parker, DeWitt Webster.....	99 Commonwealth Ave., Springfield, Mass.	28	14586	Sept. 6, 1934
	Parker, Frank.....	445 Grant St., 51 Norfolk St., New York City.	31	1377	Apr. 1, 1937
Parker, Max.....	2124 Kelton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	27	367034	Feb. 13, 1937	
Parmelee, Kenneth C.....	351 West 4th St., New York City	30	281934	Sept. 28, 1934	
D	Parnes, Isae Harry.....	Cascade, Mont.	26	374988	Mar. 15, 1937
D	Partoue, Henry John.....	215 East 18th St., New York City	28	30820, San Francisco series.....	July 31, 1937
D	Pasternack, Daniel Alvin.....	133 Salem Ave., Dayton, Ohio; New York City	24	454406	June 5, 1937
	Patterson, Harry Bonamin.....	3301 19th St., Tampa, Fla.	37	458894	July 10, 1937
	Paula, Eladio.....	Certificate of identity. No passport issued.	22		
D	Pavlich, Matt.....	965 East Kirby Ave., Detroit, Mich.	39	364154	Jan. 28, 1937
	Pawlowski, John (Jan).....	104 North 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	28	396368	Apr. 23, 1937
	Payne, Earl Elwood.....	490 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	367560	Feb. 16, 1937
	Payne, Melvin Laycock.....	1780 East 6th St., 7508 Bancroft Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.	28	383887	Apr. 3, 1937
	Payne, Perley Baldwin, Jr.....	90 Harrison Ave., Campbell, Calif.	24	33343	Jan. 25, 1938
	Pekow, Herman J.....	3146 5th Ave., 3928 Wileco Ave., Chicago, Ill.	35	4783, Chicago series.....	Jan. 22, 1937
D	Pekow, Milton.....	322 Wilcox St., Chicago, Ill.	29	4722	Chicago series.....
D	Penino, Pedro.....	524 Tayabas St., Manila, Philippine Islands.	32	47, Philippine Islands series.....	Jan. 8, 1937
PL	Penrod, John Arthur.....	324 Vine St., 812 Coleman Ave., Johnstown, Pa.	25	427752	May 28, 1937

Perez, Aurelio	41	442201	June 14, 1937
Perkins, Earl William	31	409430	May 11, 1937
Perlmutter, Norman	31	409430	Jan. 21, 1937
Perrone, John	29	38216	Jan. 21, 1937
Pershing, Coleman	29	38216	Jan. 21, 1937
PL	27	350834	Jan. 5, 1937
PL	23	401676	Apr. 30, 1937
PL	27	362680	Jan. 21, 1937
PL	31	370832	Mar. 2, 1937
Peskinoff, Jacob	27	377432	Mar. 1, 1937
D	31	377432	Mar. 1, 1937
Petaya, Amo Malicea	26	377432	Mar. 1, 1937
D	34	370832	Mar. 1, 1937
Peters, George	29	371737	Mar. 4, 1937
D	34	371737	Mar. 4, 1937
Peters, Raymond Leo	29	371737	Sept. 16, 1937
L	23	2602	San Francisco series
Peterson, John Lloyd	27	384419	Apr. 5, 1937
Pettinello, John	28	468858	Aug. 6, 1937
Petyroylom, Robert Marvin	39	309744	Aug. 7, 1937
D	23	813	San Francisco series
Phetteplace, Manch Oral	23	813	Vienna series
D	23	813	Vienna series
Pick, Robert Carl	41	357626	Dec. 26, 1934
PL	35	361549	Dec. 16, 1936
Piekarski, John	44	423630	Jan. 14, 1937
Peters, Cornelius Gerardus	44	423630	Jan. 14, 1937
D	33	488151	May 25, 1937
Pike, Robert Marshall	23	362809	Dec. 7, 1937
PL	23	411545	Jan. 22, 1937
Pirie, Francis Badge	43	411545	Jan. 13, 1937
Pistone, Rosario	45	478170	Mar. 24, 1937
Pitt, James Albert	21	449637	Jan. 23, 1937
D	24	6691	New York series
Pitts, Dr. Donald H.	34	364116	Feb. 11, 1937
Pitzer, John Charles	21	262657	Jan. 28, 1937
PL	22	398978	May 25, 1937
Plamnick (Plotnick), Henry	28	360232	Apr. 26, 1937
PL	24	478434	July 7, 1937
Plangard, Eric Oscar (Oskar)	24	478434	Sept. 28, 1937
PL	38	-----	Mar. 17, 1937
Plumb, Franklyn Carol	26	375787	May 29, 1937
PL	26	429643	July 6, 1937
Plunewski, Theodore	50	456360	Mar. 17, 1937
PL	50	375630	Feb. 13, 1937
Podolin, Isia	26	367055	Feb. 13, 1937
Polansky, Samuel	27	367641	Feb. 17, 1937
Polen, Abraham	27	367641	Mar. 2, 1937
PL	27	367641	Mar. 2, 1937
Pollock, Sam	27	367641	Mar. 2, 1937
Pool, George William	23	367641	Mar. 2, 1937
PL	23	367641	Mar. 2, 1937
Portnow, Irving	23	367641	Mar. 2, 1937
MED	23	367641	Mar. 2, 1937
Posner, Dr. John Jacob	23	367641	Mar. 2, 1937
Posrelson (Poulsen), Helge (Ileg)	23	367641	Mar. 2, 1937
Prager, Thomas Theodore	23	367641	Mar. 2, 1937
PL	26	367055	Feb. 13, 1937
Prago, Albert	27	367641	Feb. 17, 1937
Pringle, Claude	45	322813	Feb. 25, 1937
Privatolos, Louis	50	370945	Feb. 26, 1937
Provenzano, Meronio	25	369631	Feb. 26, 1937
PL	24	370024	Feb. 26, 1937
PL	27	364027	Feb. 28, 1937
Purilla, Vito	24	426911	May 27, 1937
PL	24	426911	May 27, 1937
Pulkkinen, George Albert	40	376145	Mar. 18, 1937
PL	22	471563	Aug. 19, 1937
Pylkki, Ragnar	31	367833	Mar. 24, 1937
Quiggle, Harlan Gerald	29	367833	Feb. 17, 1937
Quinnones, Gabriel	21	469520	Aug. 10, 1937
Rabie, George (alias George Rabey)	21	469520	Aug. 10, 1937

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PL	Rabinovitz, I.	1113 Grant Ave., Bronx, New York, N. Y.	38	431332	June 2, 1937
PL	Raybord, John Harold	304 South Ingerson St., Madison, Wis.; 18 North Division St., Janesville, Wis.	32	360731	Jan. 9, 1937
MED	Bækley, Mildred	New York City. (Ambulance)	50	4760 Chicago series	Jan. 21, 1937
MED	Baddock (Baddock) Michael	3356 Ainslie St., Chicago, Ill.	32	360731	Apr. 5, 1937
PL	Radter, Mary (see Oehls, Mary Radter)	Nurse	24	384318	Jan. 21, 1937
PL	Ragawstas (Ragamikas), Albin	1023 South 16th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	25	362763	Mar. 24, 1937
PL	Raeckstrich, Isriel (alias John Gates, alias Sol-regen Streif)	144 South Forest St., Youngstown, Ohio; 1981 East 17th St., New York City	28	378169	May 18, 1937
MED	Rahman, Mrs. Evelyn	39 East 10th St., New York City. Ambulance	28	412780	May 18, 1937
M	Ramatowski, John Augustus	2540-A University St., St. Louis, Mo.	32	32	May 11, 1937
D	Ramirez, Nicolas (Nicholas Ramiriz)	Box 1484, Jerome, Ariz.; Los Angeles, Calif. Certificate of identity. No passport issued.	23	27850, San Francisco series	Oct. 10, 1933
D	Randall, Harry Wayland, Jr.	New York City; 3344 Northeast 30th St., Portland, Ore.	28	64323	Jan. 12, 1937
D	Rappaport, Mordecai Gerson (alias Milton Q. Rappaport)	3475 Knox Pl., Bronx, New York City	26	361018	Feb. 11, 1937
MED	Rahman, Karl	274 East 10th St., New York City. Ambulance division	24	376670	Mar. 2, 1937
PL	Rauschwald, Mark Benjamin	117 Pulaski St., 235 West 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	3570685	Dec. 17, 1936
PL	Rautbort, Tony Henry	1713 North 3d St., Milwaukee, Wis.	26	357677	May 20, 1937
PL	Raven, Joseph Robert (known as J. Robert Rawlin)	128 East 22d St., New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.	30	419601	May 3, 1937
PL	Rawlins, Philip	2027 East 77th St., Cleveland, Ohio	23	403219	Apr. 15, 1937
PL	Reed, Karl Albert	R. F. D. No. 3, Hammonton, N. J. Passport not issued. Seaman.	24	391391	July 24, 1937
PL	Reed, Peter Leroy	1115 Dillon St., St. Louis, Mo.; El Paso, Tex.	24	360889, San Francisco series	May 22, 1937
PL	Reed, Robert Lee	408 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit, Mich.	49	366582	Jan. 8, 1937
PL	Reed, William Allen	1838 Steiner St., San Francisco, Calif.	46	378997	Mar. 22, 1937
PL	Reeves, Harrison V.	214 West Locust St., Chicago, Ill.	26	363094	Feb. 2, 1937
PL	Regan, Charles Joseph	408 Cumberland Pl., Toledo, Ohio	34	37948, San Francisco series	Mar. 26, 1937
PL	Rehmann, Francis Joseph	New Brunswick, N. J.; 381 Nye Ave., Irvington, N. Y.	39	411063	May 12, 1937
PL	Rehmann, August	133½ Alaine Ter., 311 Jost Ave., San Francisco, Calif.	33	358839	Jan. 5, 1937
PL	Reinhold, Axel	Blackberry Mtn., Minn.	23	464194	July 22, 1937
PL	Reinhold, Hyman	2425 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	31	428818	May 28, 1937
PL	Reitz, John	Watonga, Okla.; Quinton Village, Okla.	23	363582	Aug. 20, 1937
PL	Reepel, Albert Edward	11 John St., Chelsea, Mass.; Everett, Mass.	46	5024, Chicago series	Apr. 27, 1937
PL	Revere, Stephen (Steve)	3429 Oxaway Ave., Chicago, Ill.	36	364426	Jan. 29, 1937
PL	Rezac, Albert	1648 West 20th St., Chicago, Ill.	29	353425, San Francisco series	Jan. 21, 1938
D	Rhead, Robert George	245 West 66th St., New York City	22	526102	May 6, 1938
D	Rhetta, Virgil	923 First, Los Angeles, Calif.	39	396659	Apr. 23, 1937
PL	Ricci, Francis	202 43th St., Union City, N. J.	35	369936	Feb. 26, 1937
PL	Richman, Benjamin David	17 Summit Ave., Hackensack, N. J.	23	31167, San Francisco series	Aug. 20, 1937
D	Richter, William Morris	New York City. Alien			
P.I.	Rios, Oscar Ameliano	276 South Delacy St., Pasadena, Calif.			

PL	Ripps, Alfred.....	927 Grant Ave., Bronx, New York City.....	26	365498.....	Dec. 8, 1936
PL	Rizzane, Thomas Tito.....	59 Trinity St., St. James Pl., Buffalo, N. Y.....	28	429311.....	May 29, 1937
PL	Rizzo, Anthony Michael.....	512 Park Rd., Washington, D. C.; 831 West 34th St., Baltimore, Md., (Md.).....	25	465306.....	July 26, 1937
D	Roach, Douglas Bryan.....	24 Conwell St., Providence, Mass.....	30	979, Vienna.....	Aug. 18, 1934
	Roehlins, Seymour Stanley.....	1165 North Sycamore Rd., Hollywood, Calif.....	23	.....	
D	Robertson, Milton H. (see Swartzberg, Milton Robertson).....	431 East 15th St., New York City.....	35	361132.....	Jan. 12, 1937
	Robertson, James Miller.....	4554 Vineennes Ave., Chicago, Ill.....	37	234294.....	Aug. 6, 1937
	Rochester, Sterling Taylor.....	108 Olive St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	32	499606.....	Mar. 27, 1937
	Rogers, Robert Bruce.....	53 Irving Pl., New York City.....	30	371416.....	Feb. 24, 1938
	Rodriguez, Julius.....	701 West 117th St., New York City; 2800 Bronx Park, East Bronx, New York City.....	22	264320.....	Mar. 3, 1937
	Rody, John.....	R. F. D. No. 8, Box 581, Wauwatosa, Wis.; 916 South 89th St., Wauwatosa, Wis.....	41	389584.....	Apr. 6, 1936
PL	Roffald (Roeffield), Charles.....	2321 Monument St., Baltimore, Md.; Youngstown, Ohio.....	26	386193.....	Apr. 28, 1937
PL	Rothman, Joseph.....	2192 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	29	365480.....	Feb. 3, 1937
PL	Regalla, Edmund John.....	Winnona City, Mo.....	25	429197.....	Feb. 4, 1937
PL	Rogers, Alfred Enoch.....	89 Ferguson St., Newark, N. J.....	27	25810 (Sun Francisco series).....	Mar. 27, 1937
PL	Rollins, Wade Cuthbeat.....	1250 New Hampshire Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.....	26	388178.....	Mar. 24, 1937
PL	Roumer, Samuel.....	2520 West 10th St., New York City; Detroit, Mich.....	28	400204.....	Apr. 7, 1937
	Rosen, John.....	52 East Willis, Detroit; 1333 Temple Pl., St. Louis, Mo.....	35	369591.....	May 6, 1937
	Roosevelt, Patrick (see Patriek, Roosevelt).....	1121 East Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.....	25	366458.....	Feb. 25, 1937
	Rosario, Conrado Figueroy.....	65 East 99th St., New York City.....	28	429121.....	Feb. 10, 1937
	Rosenberg, Leon.....	425 East 6th St., New York City.....	23	27375.....	May 21, 1937
	Rosenblatt, Sidney (Sydney).....	119 Cannon St., New York City.....	25	27379.....	Apr. 30, 1937
	Rosenkranz, Lawrence.....	1633 East 92d St., Los Angeles, Calif.....	26	570379.....	July 1, 1938
	Rosenstein, Sidney.....	66 Morton St., New York City.....	52	382033.....	Jan. 16, 1937
D	Rosenthal, Julius.....	171 East 4th St., New York City.....	26	396739.....	Apr. 23, 1937
D	Rosenthal, Leon.....	380 3d Ave., New York City.....	22	.....	
D	Ross, Adolph.....	2072 74th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bensonhurst, N. Y.; Certificate of identity. No passport issued.	23	402890.....	May 3, 1937
D	Rossen, John (see above).....	Detroit, Mich.....	24	408630.....	Aug. 6, 1937
	Roth, Charles.....	467 Neptune Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; New York City.....	24	408630.....	Aug. 6, 1937
	Rouland, John.....	76 John St., Fall River, Mass.....	40	380124.....	Apr. 14, 1937
PL	Rovainen, Adolph.....	300 Newton Ave., North, Minneapolis, Minn.....	22	364182.....	Feb. 1, 1937
PL	Rowison, Lester Leverne.....	Detroit, Mich.; 4835 Gerritson St., Dearborn, Mich.....	28	357051.....	Dec. 11, 1936
PL	Royce, Andrew.....	Malcom Village, Iowa; 1147 Park Ave., New York City.....	28	388445.....	Apr. 26, 1937
PL	Rubin, Harry.....	649 Argyle Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	22	28225.....	June 7, 1937
	Rubin, Henri Mortimer.....	219 South Orange Dr., 364 South Cloverdale, Los Angeles, Calif.....	23	44510.....	June 22, 1937
PL	Rudney, Sidney.....	1089 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	33	419721.....	May 27, 1937
PL	Rui, Rudolf.....	160 Waverly Pl., 40 Horatio St., New York City.....	23	362988.....	Jan. 22, 1937
PL	Rujeveto, Ivan.....	236 West 1st St., Duluth, Minn., 4320 Minnehaha St., Minneapolis.....	28	384668.....	Apr. 21, 1937
	Rundgren, Paul William.....	108 East 1st St., Duluth, Minn., 4320 Minnehaha St., Minneapolis.....	29	367155.....	Feb. 13, 1937
PL	Rusefano, Riceo Joseph.....	Apartment 2-F, 35-28 99th St., Corona, N. Y., 10837 51st Ave., New York City.....	40	418595.....	Aug. 6, 1937
PL	Russiano, Thomas Basil.....	R. F. D. 1, Orefield, Pa.....	46	364580.....	Feb. 1, 1937
	Sacalis, Lucas.....	310 South 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	23	388004.....	Apr. 26, 1937
PL	Sack, Ely Joseph.....	8201 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.....			

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PL	Saindon, Arthur	470 Main St., South Berwick, Maine.	23	486723	Nov. 26, 1937
	Sakalaukas, Joseph	14 New York St., Worcester, Mass.	25	4115	Mar. 9, 1937
	Sakalaukas, Joseph <sup>14</sup>	New York City	25	-	-
	Salligopoulos, Themestodes (Saligopoulos, Themestodes).	412 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	49	364831	Feb. 1, 1937
	Sail, Benzon (Bernard) (known as Bernard Sail)	1837 71st St., 6301 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	362513	Jan. 19, 1937
	Salmi, Benzon <sup>15</sup>	576 9th Ave., New York City	41	-	-
	Salzbrener, Florenz Frederick	111 West Garfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	39	463462	Jan. 12, 1937
	Sanborn, Charles William	1010th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Pittsburgh, Pa.	37	471502	May 3, 1937
	Sanborn, Dallas Verner (Sanborn, D. V.)	2310 Orleans St., Baltimore, Md.; Lynn, Mass.	27	468682	Aug. 19, 1937
	Sanderson, Paul Murray	1519 South Main, Tulsa, Okla.	33	470998	Nov. 27, 1937
	Sanford, Albert Byron	5249 James Ave., Oakland, Calif.; 949 New Hampshire St., San Francisco	32	25489 San Francisco series	Aug. 17, 1937
	Sanford, Francis Clark	731 Walnut St., Philadelphia	31	461307	Mar. 12, 1937
	Sanfran, Dalles (see Sanborn, Dallas V.)	Massachusetts	42	24894	Oct. 19, 1937
	Sarkovich, Joseph	1385 O'Farrell St., San Francisco, Calif.	42	-	Oct. 23, 1937
	Santa Lucia, Anthony	New York City	-	-	Feb. 23, 1937
	Santa Lucia, Joseph Anthony. See above name	7023 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 35 Norfolk St., New York City.	28	367865	Feb. 17, 1937
	Santini, Victor	102 Charterers Ave., McKees Rocks, Pa.	22	-	-
	Sasson, Abraham	No passport issued, Certificate of identity.	23	365106	Feb. 3, 1937
	Sauerbach, Alexander	65 East 23rd St., New York City	24	19761 San Francisco series	May 6, 1937
	Savarko, John	2023 S. southeast Madison St., Portland, Ore.	43	6334, New York series	Feb. 19, 1937
	Schaefle, Charles Anthony	3131 Carnegie Ave., 1524 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	26	400405	Apr. 29, 1937
	Schaeffer, David	160 Cliftonview Ave., Baltimore, Md.	36	373563	Mar. 11, 1937
D	Schattner, Theodore	334 West 19th St., New York City	33	365240	Feb. 3, 1937
	Schellert, Fubin	1905 Douglass St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	33	-	-
	Schellert, Fubin	34-32 91st St., Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y.	33	365533	Feb. 4, 1937
PL	Schembrai, Giovanni	1130 3d Ave., 60 St. Marks Pl., New York City	45	376393	Mar. 19, 1937
D	Schilling, Nathan Meyer	5610 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.	26	383016	Apr. 2, 1937
D	Schintre, Victor P.	4234 63rd St., Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.	29	360767	Jan. 11, 1937
PL	Schlokan, Walter E.	2102 Chicago St., Omaha, Neb.	24	457633	June 9, 1937
PL	Schmitz, Ernest Anthony	641 North 10th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	41	-	-
	Schneider, Murray	2725 Sedgwick Ave., Bronx, New York City	33	369068	May 14, 1937
	Schneider, Theodore Samuel	165 East 49th St., 160 East 49th St., New York City	26	466368	Feb. 24, 1937
	Schoenberg, Harry (alias Shinsberg)	607 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; 103 Hester St., New York City.	28	-	July 6, 1937
	Schreiber, Paul	Certificate of identity. No passport issued.	27	376816	Mar. 20, 1937
D	Schrenzel, Isadore	1483 Hoe Ave., New York City	29	388500	Feb. 26, 1937
	Schnettler, Walter J., Jr.	4609 5th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	484929	June 22, 1937
PL	Schnettler, Clarence	R. P. D., Denison, Iowa	26	47262	May 19, 1937
	Schnettler, Maynard	North Seagrave Ave., Denison, Iowa	28	367559	Feb. 16, 1937

<sup>13</sup> See above name.<sup>14</sup> Same as above.

Selimhan, Rebeeca		Mar. 17, 1937
Schultz, Elias	PL	Jan. 31, 1938
Schultz, William	D	Apr. 24, 1937
Schultz, Herbert Lawrence	PL	Apr. 24, 1937
Schwartz, Abraham	D	Oct. 28, 1937
Schwartz, Ralph Wahlo	PL	Feb. 28, 1934
Schwartzberg, Mordka (Mordkael)	PL	Feb. 27, 1935
Schwartzman, Alexander	PL	Mar. 18, 1937
Schweinfest, Robert	D	July 30, 1937
Seacord, Douglass Earl	D	Aug. 23, 1937
Seacord, Robert Hunt	PL	Dec. 24, 1936
Seaford, Louis	PL	Dec. 20, 1935
Seaford, Louis	PL	Feb. 23, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Mar. 18, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	July 30, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Mar. 22, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Sept. 20, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Oct. 19, 1936
Seaford, Louis	PL	June 10, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Do.
Seaford, Louis	PL	May 25, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Mar. 31, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Jan. 30, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Feb. 24, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Jan. 23, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Feb. 1, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	June 28, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Do.
Seaford, Louis	PL	May 25, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Mar. 31, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Jan. 30, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Feb. 24, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Jan. 23, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Feb. 1, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Jan. 14, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Jan. 27, 1938
Seaford, Louis	PL	Feb. 16, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Apr. 15, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	May 21, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Feb. 11, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Feb. 20, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	May 27, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Dec. 23, 1936
Seaford, Louis	PL	Mar. 13, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Oct. 18, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Mar. 9, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	June 18, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	June 21, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	June 24, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	Feb. 13, 1937
Seaford, Louis	PL	June 8, 1938
Seeger, Iona	PL	Mar. 17, 1937
Seeger, Joseph Isaac	PL	June 18, 1937
Seeger, Benjamin	PL	June 21, 1937
Seeger, Conrad	PL	June 24, 1937
Seeger, Max	PL	Feb. 13, 1937
Seeger, Samuel	PL	June 8, 1938
Selby, Vernon Romayne	PL	Mar. 17, 1937
Seligman, Joseph Jr.	D	July 30, 1937
Sennoff, Demeter	D	Aug. 23, 1937
Senford, Francis Chair (see Sanford, Francis Chair)	PL	Sept. 20, 1937
Severdia, Elman Rogers	PL	Oct. 19, 1937
Severdia, George Anthony	PL	Nov. 23, 1937
Shafrazi, Jacob Joseph	PL	Dec. 10, 1937
Shaker, Kenneth Rubin	PL	Mar. 17, 1937
Shannon, Gilbert Leslie	PL	July 30, 1937
Shankey, Michael	PL	Aug. 23, 1937
Hempstead Lake, Hempstead, N. Y.	D	Sept. 20, 1937
Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	D	Oct. 19, 1937
Hazel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	D	Nov. 23, 1937
West 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio	D	Dec. 10, 1937
Fredonia, Muskogee, Okla.	D	Mar. 17, 1937
Division Ave., Apartment 73A-6, Cleveland, Ohio	D	July 30, 1937
Detroit, Mich.	D	Aug. 23, 1937
West 12th St., New York City	D	Sept. 20, 1937
East Alexanderine, Detroit, Mich.	D	Oct. 19, 1937
New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	D	Nov. 23, 1937
Beekman Pl., New York City	D	Dec. 10, 1937
Broadway, Johnstown, Pa.	D	Mar. 17, 1937
Orren St. NE, Washington, D. C.	D	July 30, 1937
Nassau St., Rochester, N. Y.	D	Aug. 23, 1937
East 19th St., New York City; care of H. C. Kahanus	D	Sept. 20, 1937
Pharmacy, 23rd and Avenue A, New York City.	D	Oct. 19, 1937
9 Telegraph St., Binghamton, N. Y.	D	Nov. 23, 1937
Deering Rd., Mattapan, Mass.	D	Dec. 10, 1937
Alouette St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	D	Mar. 17, 1937
18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	D	July 30, 1937
St. Marks Pl., New York City	D	Aug. 23, 1937
Post Rd., Bronx, New York City	D	Sept. 20, 1937
New York City.	D	Oct. 19, 1937
Wilkins	D	Nov. 23, 1937
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Wilkins	D	July 30, 1937
Wilkins	D	Aug. 23, 1937
Wilkins	D	Sept. 20, 1937
Wilkins	D	Oct. 19, 1937
Wilkins	D	Nov. 23, 1937
Wilkins	D	Dec. 10, 1937
Wilkins	D	Mar. 17, 1937
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Wilkins	D	Dec. 10, 1937
Wilkins	D	Mar. 17, 1937
Wilkins	D	July 30, 1937
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Wilkins	D	Mar. 17, 1937
Wilkins	D	July 30, 1937
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Wilkins	D	Sept. 20, 1937
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Wilkins	D	Aug. 23, 1937
Wilkins	D	Sept. 20, 1937
Wilkins	D	Oct. 19, 1937
Wilkins	D	Nov. 23, 1937
Wilkins	D	Dec. 10, 1937
Wilkins	D	Mar. 17, 1937
Wilkins	D	July 30, 1937
Wilkins	D	Aug. 23, 1937

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PL	Silverstein, Arthur Paul	1479 Macomb's Rd., Bronx, New York City	21	563978	June 15, 1938
PL	Simon, Samner (Samor)	123 Main St., Carnegie, Pa.	29	459322	July 26, 1937
PL	Simpson, Donald Arthur	2332 East 4th St., Long Beach, Calif. (Los Angeles)	29	25196, San Francisco series	Mar. 3, 1937
PL	Sinnott, Joseph Martin	No. 1 Christopher St., New York City	46	374461	Mar. 12, 1937
PL	Sirotof, Abraham	2921 West 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 2812 West 36th St., New York City	24	838403	May 19, 1938
PL	Siskin, Louis	367 95th St., New York City	26	377211	Mar. 22, 1937
PL	Skeen, Joseph William	927 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	25	477273	Sept. 21, 1937
PL	Skenastios, Nickolas (Nicholas)	111 15th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29	361492	Jan. 13, 1937
PL	Skonick, Yale	109 West 112th St., 112 109th St., New York City	27	389849	Feb. 24, 1937
PL	Slater, Carl Theodore (Theo)	2147 North 8th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mora, Minn.	39	382354	Jan. 5, 1937
PL	Shipyan, Samuel	945 East 181st St., New York City	31	369576	Jan. 18, 1937
PL	Small, John	7068 Holmes St., 1329 East Kirby Ave., Detroit, Mich.	45	362869	Feb. 25, 1937
PL	Smith, Art	Unable to identify. Passport file.	25	363926	Jan. 22, 1937
PL	Smith, David	Boston, Mass.; 39 Crook Ave., Chelsea, Mass.	26	621192	Apr. 27, 1938
PL	Smith, Frank James, Jr.	47 Bennett Ter., Maplewood, N. J.	31	24928, San Francisco series	Feb. 1, 1937
D	Smith, Harold Jacob	9 Main St., San Francisco, Calif.	27	365366	Feb. 4, 1937
PL	Smith, Harold	193-12 42d Ave., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.	43	367226	Feb. 15, 1937
PL	Smith, Harry Westy	166 7th Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa	34	36994	Feb. 26, 1937
PL	Smith, John, Jr.	4109 North Oketo Ave., Novard Park Township, Ill.	23	413925	May 15, 1937
PL	Smith, Lawrence Boyden	Bismarck, N. Dak.; 121 West 15th St., New York City; 1874 Rosemont Ave., East Cleveland, Ohio.	29	---	---
PL	Smith, Owen Jefferson	Durham, N. H.; 1116 3d Ave., East Albia, Iowa. No passport issued. Certificate of identity.	24	6889, New York series.	Dec. 22, 1936
PL	Smith, William Poulnsey, Jr.	9 East 10th St., New York City	22	429841	June 1, 1937
PL	Smorodin, Abraham	153 Avenue B, New York City; 538 Amboy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	26	575657	Aug. 9, 1938
PL	Snead, Joseph	Massachusetts: 272 Manhattan Ave., New York City	24	4508 Chicago series.	Jan. 5, 1937
D	Snesetzyk, William	1813 Lombard Ave., Ciero, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.	31	401361	Apr. 30, 1937
PL	Snow, Vernon	204 2d St. SE, Washington, D. C.	26	388503	Apr. 26, 1937
PL	Snyder, John William	Riverton Route, Deerwood, Minn.	23	411533	May 13, 1937
D	Sobel, Abraham	104 Devon St., Roxbury, Minn.; Boston, Mass. Law student	32	363371	Jan. 25, 1937
D	Siebel, George	623 Chestnut St., Springfield, Pa.	36	2834, London	Aug. 21, 1936
D	Sollberger, Randall	Hightland Falls, N. Y.	26	368359	Apr. 23, 1937
PL	Soldkin, Leo	1801 7th Ave., New York City	40	478376	Sept. 28, 1937
PL	Somers, Steve	127 Leslie St., Newark, N. J.; 431 Dolias Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	23	29709, San Francisco series	June 17, 1937
D	Sorber, Homer Lee	R. F. D. 6, Box 295, Tacoma, Wash.	28	4725, Chicago series.	Jan. 7, 1937
PL	Soverski, Bunnii	3116 South Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.	27	365130	July 3, 1937
PL	Sperber, Gustave	2074 West 16th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	40	28419, San Francisco series.	May 21, 1937
D	Sperry, Charles Vivian	1502 Westlake, Seattle, Wash.	26	365740	Feb. 5, 1937
PL	Spiesman, Benjamin	122 Lewis St., New York City	24	378308	Mar. 24, 1937
PL	Spiller, Samuel	2894 West Leigh (Leigh) Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	24	412945	May 14, 1937
PL	Spinier, Ralph	668 Crown St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	412945	May 14, 1937

PL	Sprungman, Walter Howard Syraneck, Martin	121 West Grant (Grand) St., Minneapolis, Minn. 3185 East 81st St., Cleveland, Ohio 228 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 228 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Mar. 22, 1937 May 29, 1937 May 29, 1937 Feb. 2, 1937 Mar. 1, 1937 Jan. 29, 1937
PL	Staats, Frank Donald Stahl, Stanley	22 Morris St., Springfield, Mass. 10 McLean Ct., Boston, Mass.	36407 37088 37015 37015 37015 37015
PL	Stamatakos, Nick Michael Stanmer, Harris Lyman (known as Harry Stanmer).	3151 East 117th St., Cleveland, Ohio 804 Suller Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Rock Island, Ill. 1525 Alice Ann St., Baltimore, Md.; New York City; National Maritime Union.	34 22 24 24 22
PR	Steck, Robert	R. F. D. No. 6, Traverse City, Mich.	34 26
PL	Stanley, Fred Owen	40-C Arch St., Reech St., Redwood City, Calif. 2259 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Cole Rd., Golden, N.Y.	30 32
PL	D Steele, Raymond Albert D Steinhach, Robert William D Steinbach, Raymond	Philadelphia, Pa. 1500 East 5th St., Brooklyn, New York City; Red leader 634 East Fordham Rd., Bronx, New York City	47 32
PL	D Steinberg, Jack	1101 West 85th St., New York City 4515 43d Ave., Long Island City, New York City	32 32
PL	D Stenberg, Irma Berm Stephens, Russell Malcolm	416 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. 1923 Southeast Ankeny St., Portland, Ore. 2759 West 15th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	39 22 31
PL	D Stenber, Capt. Samuel Julian Jr.	381 Green St., San Francisco, Calif. 309 Bryant Ave., North Minneapolis, Minn. San Francisco, Calif.; Garden Plain, Kans.	38 24 23
PL	D Stenber, Jacob Joel	423 7th St., Rockford, Ill. 140 North 18th St., San Jose, Calif.; 410 Vassar St., Reno, Nev. 1229 South Independence Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	27 22 22
PL	D Steward, Earl Clyde	1739 Walton Ave., New York City, Physician.	28
PL	D Stillman, Milton	233 Lowell Ave., Providence, R.I. 16 Goeree St., New York City; 351 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.	30 29
PL	D Stinson, Chester Stewart	816 Upland Ave., Sun Pedro, Calif. 2418 North Avers Ave., Chicago, Ill.	31 40
PL	D Stix, Frederick	919 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md.; 11 Broadway, New York City 110 2d Ave.; 2800 Bronx Park East, New York City	22 30
PL	D Stone, Harold Wilhelm	734 North State St., Chicago, Ill.	22
PL	D Stone, Samuel Wesley, Jr.	900 8th Ave., Seattle, Wash.	23
PR	D Stone, William Carl	148 (234) Glenmore Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	26
PL	D Stont, Frank Lester	120 Amherst St., Buffalo, N.Y.	28
PL	MED Straus, Dr. Mark	R. F. D. No. 10, Sparrows Point, Md.; Baltimore, Md.; 701 South Oklahoma St., Philadelphia, Pa.	24
PL	D Strauss, Walter Frederick	Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.; care of Sutlovich, 604 Park	24
D	D Streissaud, Joseph	4249 North 10th Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.	41
PL	D Strong, Frank Paul	6754 21st Ave. SW, Seattle, Wash.	42
PL	D Strom, Alfred		
PL	D Sturgeon, Peter Assheton		
PL	D Sullivan, Martin Carlton		
D	D Sullivan, Robert John		
PL	D Summers, Thain		
PL	D Sushnov, Abramam		
PL	D Sustar, Anton		
PL	D Sutinen, Henry Oliver		
PL	D Svorinich, John Stephan		
PL	D Swan, William Carr		
PL	D Swanson, Clarence		

b Reported serving in Spanish Army but no record of return to United States.

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PL	Swartzberg, Milton Robertson Syrnanen (Syvanen), Carl Ralph	66 5th Ave., New York City 18 Auburn Ave., Astoria, Ore. 1018 East 150th St., Bronx, New York City 1802 West Randal Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 2111-B Broadway, 3229 Drummond St., East Chicago, Ill.	24 27 25 38 42	331875 381245 374460 367016 376274	May 14, 1938 Mar. 30, 1937 Mar. 12, 1937 Feb. 12, 1937 Mar. 18, 1937
PL	Szegin, Joseph Szlagayi (Szallayi), Sanjour	1802 West Randal Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 2111-B Broadway, 3229 Drummond St., East Chicago, Ill.	38 42	367016 376274	Mar. 18, 1937
MED	Szkopie, John (Szkopec, Jean) Tabinski, Morris (see Tobman, Morris)	1436 New Clay Ave., Bronx, New York City, Nurse 15 West 12th St., New York City, Ambulance 313 South Fields Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1256 East 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1436 R St., NW, Washington, D. C. Rock Hills, S. C.; 1702 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, Md.	26 26 26 33	58, Barcelona 492067 365095 374048 357374	May 25, 1938 June 26, 1937 Feb. 2, 1937 Mar. 12, 1937 Dec. 15, 1936
PL	Taff, Anna Taini, Wayne John	15 West 10th St., New York City 313 South Fields Ave., Brooklyn, Ind.	37 23	493206 365095	Aug. 27, 1937
PL	Tandler, Boris (Bud)	1256 East 13th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	26	357374	Dec. 15, 1936
PL	Tandrich, Emil				
PL	Tanz, Alfred Leo				
PL	Tatham, William John Taub, Howard (see Tonib, Howard)	2519 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill. 82 East 10th St., New York City 673 Vanderbilt Av., 350 Osborne St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 1339 South Harding Ave., Chicago, Ill. 432 West 12th St., New York City, Nurse 207 West 16th St., 11 Hillside Ave., New York City 768 Harrison St., Gary, Ind.; Chicago, Ill. 215 4th Ave., NW, Rochester, Minn. 611 West 11th St., Apartment 58, New York City 379 Virginia Ave., Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pa. 260 California St., San Francisco, Calif.; New York City Bradford Rd., Newport, N. H. 7309 Yates Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Bellvue Village, Col. 1830 Baldwin Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 1332 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif. 908 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Calif. 2406 Berthoud St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Route 2, Box 158, Plumfield, Ill. (West Frankfort, Ill.) 4439 South Lowe Ave., Chicago, Ill. Murdo, S. Dak 1411 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Born in Alfalfa, Okla.	30 28 31 25 23 23 21 45 30 21 31 23 24 46 36 25 27 26	493223 329834 396841 4709, Chicago series 375591 370603 346401 384737 378412 363387 367166 394148 5725, Chicago series 373020 25484, San Francisco series 25568, San Francisco series 375849 365235 360581 31403, San Fr.ndisco series 25442, San Francisco series	Feb. 23, 1938 June 1, 1937 Apr. 23, 1937 Jan. 5, 1937 Mar. 16, 1937 Mar. 2, 1937 Sept. 29, 1936 Apr. 5, 1937 Mar. 25, 1937 Jan. 26, 1937 Feb. 13, 1937 Apr. 20, 1937 Aug. 13, 1937 Mar. 9, 1937 Mar. 12, 1937 Mar. 15, 1937 Mar. 26, 1937 Feb. 3, 1937 Jan. 8, 1937 Sept. 2, 1937 Mar. 11, 1937
D	Tieger, Rudolf				
PL	Timson, Arthur	208 West 28th St., New York City	40	360605	Jan. 9, 1937
PL	Tinker, F. G. (Frank Glasgow, Jr.) <sup>22</sup>	1409 Prospect Ave., Bronx, New York City; Gleason, Wis.	34	223132	July 2, 1935
PL	Tiskin, Victor	214 Shotwell Ter., Dewitt, Ark. Pilot	29	1722, Paris	Aug. 25, 1937
PL	Toab, Julius	1539 Morris Ave., Bronx, New York City	23	434456	Jan. 5, 1937
PR	Tobman, Morris	1123 (1206) Poplar St., Philadelphia, Pa.	29	359156	Dec. 30, 1936
PR	Todorovich, Alex	8758 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, New York City	22	367087	Feb. 13, 1937
PR		6910 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	22	364414	Jan. 29, 1937

<sup>22</sup> Tinker went abroad on a Spanish passport in the name of Francisco Gomez Trejo.

Toney, Anthony	15 Washburn St., 93 Lineoh St., Gloversville, N.Y.	Aug. 30, 1937
Topilanos, Stellos	266 West 41st St., New York City	Dec. 22, 1936
Touh, Howard	234 Northern 2d Ave., Miami, Fla.; 2842 South Alder St., Philadelphia, Pa.	June 25, 1937
Tontolo, John	37 Green St., Valley Stream, Long Island, N.Y.	Oct. 29, 1937
Troka, John R.	6124 Willard Ave., Hammond, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 18, 1937
Trodon, William Rufus	1433 Desterian St., St. Louis, Mo.	May 4, 1937
Truy, Joseph D.	1464 North Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich. Certificate of identity. No passport issued.	
D Tseronis, John	48 West 35th St., apartment 12, New York City	
Tuikainen, Carlo	15 West 123rd St., New York City	
D Turner, John Butler	895 West End Ave., New York City	
P Turner, Hamilton Alden	1115 Thorne St., Fresno, Calif.	
P Uivi, Anton	6 West 87th St., New York City	
D Uinear, Herman	125 East 4th St., New York City	
P Unter, Henry Frederick	Luther, Okla. (Oklahoma City)	
P Usora, Vincent	280 Riverside Dr., New York City	
Vail, Earl Frederick	General delivery, Baltimore, Md.; 4590 Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y.	
Vanausdal, Alvin	Utah; Sutter Creek, Calif.	
D Van Der Roest, William Allen	228 West 11th St., New York City	
Vallaito, Charles J.	3312 Bradwell Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	
Vainio, Rudolph	1813 South Lombard Ave., Cicero (Chicago), Ill.	
Van Felix, William Crane	1433 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	
Van Meter, Robert Emmet	4127 West Vandenburg St., Chicago, Ill.	
P Van Trier, Charles Johannes	627 Hawthorne St., Houston, Tex.	
Vanzant, Frances Ralston	74-35 43d Ave., Elmhurst, Long Island, New York City	
Vaughan, Joseph Earle	2904 Sanchez St., Tampa, Fla. Certificate of identity issued and taken up. No passport issued.	
Vazquez, Frank		
Velez, Baudilio Colon	Areebo, P. R.	
PL Velford, Theodore Ernst, Jr.	Compo Parkway, 28 Dogwood Lane, Westport, Conn.	
D Vercell, John Augustine	887 43d St., Oakland, Calif.	
Viggers, Ralph Rushton	1331 Court Pl., Denver, Colo. Certificate of identity issued and taken up. No passport issued.	
PL Vinacua, John	2537 Belmont Ave., Bronx, New York City	
M Vogel, George Lawrence	34 Horatio St., San Francisco, Calif.	
PL Vogel, Joseph	2735 Belmont Ave., Bronx, New York City	
M Vinovich, George Lawrence	34 Horatio St., New York City	
PL Vogel, Otto Paul	2735 Belmont Ave., Bronx, N.Y.	
MED Vogel, Stanley Leon	53 Greenwich Ave., New York City	
M Vilkelich, Nikol	922 North Wall St., Spokane, Wash.	
MED Wagner, Alice Elizabeth	Box 387, R. F. D. 4, Sebastopol, Calif. Nurse.	
PL Wadman, Birr Helmer	8356 Stoney Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.	
Wagner, Ervin E.	111 West Burnside St., Portland, Ore.; Yonkers, N.Y. Report issued. Seaman's certificate. Returned.	
Waitzman, Samuel	680 East 140th St., Bronx, 690 East 139th St., New York City	
Wallach, Jesse	281 West 102d St., New York City	
Walsh, Bernard	122 Lexington Ave., New York City	
D Walsh, Edward Leo	416 Hawkins St., North Braddock, Pa.	
PL Walsh, Robert Joseph	172 West Bithdale Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.; 220 Monterey, Mobile, Ala.	
P Wang, Edwin	505 Galway St., Eau Claire, Wis.	
		May 21, 1937
		419736

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PL	Wancer, Harry Max	960 Simpson St., Bronx, New York City	24	365286	Feb. 3, 1937
D	Wardlaw (Wardlow), Ralph Wilkinson	500 West 140th St., New York City	32	495636	June 28, 1938
Wardlaw, Frank		500 West 140th St., New York City	32	382127	Apr. 1, 1937
Washburn, Griffith Bowen	3721 Cool Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Ohio	25	126533	June 22, 1934	
Washburn, Mike	Greystone Park, N. L.; 331 West 12th St., New York City	24	266397	Feb. 24, 1938	
PL	Watkins, George Walter	Route 3, Box 492-D, Lusk Ave., Dayton, Ohio	20	276388	San Francisco series... May 7, 1937
D	Watson, Alonzo	510 Cedar St., San Francisco, Calif. Political Commissar of Washington Lincoln Brigade.	27	421353	May 22, 1937
MED	Watson, Alonzo	47 East 12th St., New York City	36	372703	Mar. 8, 1937
	Watman, Rachel (known as Rose Wacksman)	228 East 26th St., New York City; 132 Atlantic Ave., Delray Beach, Fla.	26	387047	Mar. 30, 1937
		Nurse.	31	375659	Mar. 17, 1937
Wayne, Tuine (see Tahni, Wayne John)	201 West 17th St., New York City; 727 West Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.	25	563660	June 15, 1938	
WEZYNSK, John	326 East 6th St., New York City	33	...		
WEINER, Milton (alias Morris Weinor)	1422 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	22	426087	May 26, 1937	
WEINER, Rose	3540 Roehampton Ave., New York City; care of B. Karasik, 964 East 178th St., Bronx, New York City. Nurse.	31	38730	Feb. 3, 1937	
PL	Weinerman, Alexander	1201 Avenue K, Brooklyn, N. Y.	48	368548	Apr. 10, 1937
PL	Weinroth, John	226 East 7th St., Bronx, New York City. Russian; reentry as alien. No passport record.	25	359692	Feb. 10, 1937
PL	Weir, Owen	15 West 126th St., New York City	22	38730	Mar. 13, 1937
MED	Weisfeld, Nathan	2055 Virginia Park, 2006 Gladstone, Detroit, Mich.	33	38730	Feb. 17, 1937
D	Weissman, Dr. Oscar Israel	800 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	28	368548	Feb. 21, 1937
PL	Weiss, Jacob	173 Floyd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	48	359692	Jan. 4, 1937
PL	Weiss, Martin	3211 West Dakota St., Philadelphia, Pa.	25	396629	Apr. 23, 1937
PL	Weiss, Irving	63 West 104th St., New York City; 1922 Oroloma Parkway, Milwaukee, Wis.	22	416643	May 18, 1937
PL	Weich, Ralph Roy	Washington, Cornish Flat, N. H.	25	386576	May 18, 1937
PL	Wellman, Dave	136 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	25	256513	May 18, 1937
PL	Wellman, Saul Laurence	136 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29	256513	May 18, 1937
PL	Wellman, Wilbur E. Ward	916 7th St., Oakland, Calif.	24	367629	May 18, 1937
D	Wendkos, Elkan Leon	673 Broadway, New York City	27	364869	May 18, 1937
D	Wendorf, Paul	521 West 185th St., New York City	23	455615	May 18, 1937
D	Wendtloff, Lawrence Chester	2507 A North 45th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	31	33344	May 18, 1937
PL	Wentworth, William Henry	1135 East 91st St., Los Angeles, Calif.	23	...	July 2, 1937
;	Wergles, Rod Don (alias Rogers Niner)	5626 Homestead Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Returned. No passport issued. Seaman's certificate.	23	...	Jan. 25, 1938
PL	West, Oliva George	9 Bates Ave., Maynard, Mass.; 402 Elm St., Gardner, Mass.	27	413377	May 14, 1937
PL	Westford, Rose (see Waxman, Rachel)	Nurse.	29	383111	Dec. 21, 1936
PL	Wheeler, William, Ghinore	518 North Gramercy Pl., Hollywood, Calif.	31	25288	Mar. 6, 1937
PL	White, Morris	1491 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.	22	375434	Mar. 16, 1937
PL	White, William Edward	800 Home St., Bronx, New York City; 1912 Westmoreland St., Philadelphia, Pa.	46	6898	Dec. 23, 1936

PL	Whittier, Marks-----	45	491875-----	Jan. 7, 1938
D	Whitney, Gordon Porter-----	27	357583-----	Dec. 19, 1936
PL	Wickman, Morris Henry-----	36	370524-----	Mar. 1, 1937
PL	Wilder, Louis Aaron-----	34	26151-----	Mar. 2, 1937
PL	Wideman, Jefferson-----	29	373577-----	Mar. 11, 1937
PL	Widerhorn, Samuel-----	27	236123-----	Aug. 15, 1935
PL	Wildman, Earl Randall-----	33	445586-----	June 17, 1937
PL	Wilhem (Wileman), Henry-----	29	376261-----	Mar. 1, 1937
PL	Wiley, Sam'l Donald (alias Samuel McDonald Wiley)-----	30	398765-----	Apr. 27, 1937
D	Witt, Arthur-----	31	4724, Chicago series-----	Jan. 6, 1937
PL	Williams, John-----	29	26546, San Francisco series-----	Mar. 15, 1937
PL	Williams, Randall Arthur-----	32	485275-----	Nov. 7, 1937
PL	Willuweit, Carl Louis-----	23	366523-----	Feb. 10, 1937
PL	Wilson, Frank Causey-----	40	493180-----	Jan. 14, 1938
PL	Wilson, Frank Edward-----	25	33125, San Francisco series-----	Jan. 12, 1938
PL	Wimmer, Bela-----	28	368808-----	Feb. 20, 1937
PL	Winstheimer, Lawrence Arthur-----	25	-----	-----
PL	Certificate of identity-----	23	483292-----	Nov. 4, 1937
PL	305 West Mosher St., Baltimore, Md-----	27	486859-----	Nov. 27, 1937
PL	163 West 80th St., New York City-----	44	425727-----	May 26, 1937
PL	3320 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill; Leadville, Ohio-----	23	366386-----	Apr. 8, 1937
PL	206 3d St., 1139 Turk St., San Francisco, Calif-----	23	368655-----	Apr. 18, 1937
PL	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 15, Tacoma, Wash-----	23	366339-----	Dec. 28, 1937
PL	1443 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (colored)-----	23	366339-----	Feb. 9, 1937
PL	1247 Ilse Ave., Bronx, New York City-----	25	358437-----	Dec. 22, 1936
PL	136 East 13th St., New York City-----	26	138637-----	July 27, 1934
PL	330 5th St., Venice, Calif-----	36	475327-----	Jan. 21, 1937
PL	9008 Cumberland Ave., Cleveland, Ohio-----	40	38, Guatemala-----	Dec. 10, 1934
PL	1193 Grand View, North Braddock, Pa. No passport issued.	43	392875-----	Apr. 19, 1937
PL	305 West Mosher St., Baltimore, Md-----	23	483292-----	-----
PL	Box 289 (219) Woodland, Wash-----	27	486859-----	-----
PL	163 West 80th St., New York City-----	44	425727-----	-----
PL	603 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis-----	23	366386-----	-----
PL	603 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif-----	23	368655-----	-----
PL	1625 West 5th St., 74 Quentin Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y-----	23	366339-----	-----
D	410 West 72d St., New York City-----	37	358437-----	-----
D	925 West 41st Dr., Los Angeles, Calif-----	26	138637-----	-----
PL	6440 Ellis Ave., Apartment 40, Chicago, Ill-----	36	475327-----	-----
PL	218 East Green St., Nanticoke, Pa.; 21½ Main St., Oklahoma, Okla-----	40	38, Guatemala-----	-----
PL	1023 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo-----	43	392875-----	-----
PL	1711 East 26th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. No passport issued.	20	-----	-----
PL	Certificate of identity-----	20	-----	-----
PL	1500 South Taylor Rd., Cleveland, Ohio-----	38	395279-----	Apr. 21, 1937
PL	Box 226, Cooper City, Mich-----	22	492329-----	Jan. 10, 1938
PL	95-32 50th St., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y-----	24	448738-----	June 22, 1937
PL	130 Arlington St., West Medford, Mass-----	25	492330-----	Jan. 10, 1938
PL	2825 Malabar St., Los Angeles, Calif.; 487 Matton Ave., Caldwell, N. J-----	27	25688, San Francisco series-----	Mar. 17, 1937
PL	15 Palisada Ave., Jersey City, N. J; Tawksbury, Mass-----	35	369380-----	Feb. 25, 1937
PL	239 West 11th St., New York City; Alabama. Colored-----	32	305628-----	Feb. 5, 1937
M	2392 Hearn Ave., Berkley, Calif-----	35	30579, San Francisco series-----	July 19, 1937
PL	2021 West 31st St., 3531 31st St., Brooklyn, N. Y-----	25	369334-----	Feb. 24, 1937
PL	Yenne, John Joseph Myles-----	27	-----	-----
PL	Yanowsky, Harry Israel-----	27	-----	-----
PL	Yates, James-----	27	-----	-----
M	Wrought, Alexander-----	23	473435-----	Aug. 27, 1937
PL	Wuotinen, Antti Arthur-----	25	482396-----	Sept. 28, 1937
PL	Wyman, Arnold-----	24	478402-----	Feb. 17, 1937
PL	Wynne, John Joseph Myles-----	24	367802-----	-----
PL	Yellen, Jack Harvey-----	25	-----	-----
PL	Yepes, Victor Manuel-----	24	-----	-----
PL	Yermendjian, Marshall-----	23	473435-----	-----
D	Yonule, Frank-----	25	482396-----	-----
PL	Young, Joseph Lafayette-----	24	478402-----	-----

## U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
D	Youngblood, Charles	2064 7th Ave., New York City	24	38444	Apr. 5, 1937
	Yuskas, Casimir	100 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	26	385141	Apr. 6, 1937
	Zabackas, Vete George	20-42 Link Ct., Maspeth, Long Island, N. Y.; 46 Teneyck St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	383746	Apr. 3, 1937
M	Zaionz, Walter	34 McKibben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	23	388448	Apr. 26, 1937
M	Zajac, Michael	118 South 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	28	386614	Feb. 11, 1937
M	Zajac, Sylvester	34 McKibben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	29	402130	Apr. 30, 1937
Zak, Stephen	Zak, Stephen	113 East 3d St., 54 1st Ave., New York City	22	486979	July 30, 1937
Zalman, Samuel	Zalman, Samuel	707 East 18th St., 2164 Prospect Ave., Bronx, New York City	25	472064	Aug. 21, 1937
Zalon, Sol	Zalon, Sol	291 Crown St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	34	386734	Feb. 11, 1937
M	Zameres, Joe	261 10th St., San Pedro, Calif.	27	386734	Mar. 5, 1937
Zaret, Daniel Abraham	Zaret, Daniel Abraham	2125 68th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	48	387507	Dec. 15, 1936
PL	Zastavsky, William Boris	3504 Lake Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.	27	487634	Aug. 3, 1937
	Zattom, Albino Giuseppe	249 Irving Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 79 Broadway, New York City.	26	383943	Apr. 3, 1937
MED	Zauderer, Lewis J.	1083 South Plymouth Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	54	414729	May 17, 1937
PL	Zawadowski, Joseph T.	3329 South Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.	26	385493	Feb. 4, 1937
	Zecevich, Milian	550 West 20th St., New York City	27	455987	July 3, 1937
PL	Zeronas, Anion	2016 Haddon Ave., 1628 West Division St., Chicago, Ill.	32	384818	Feb. 1, 1937
PL	Ziedman, Frank	50 Chester Ave., Chelsea, Mass.	44	386964	Feb. 12, 1937
D	Ziegos, John	752 Trinity Ave., Bronx, New York City	22	377056	Mar. 22, 1937
D	Zielinski, Stephen Charles	1212 Hudson Blvd., Bayonne, N. J.	33	486096	May 26, 1937
PL	Zientz, Harry	911 Southern Blvd., Bronx, New York City	30	402418	May 1, 1937
	Zingraff, Charles Lester	4418 North Menard Ave., Chicago, Ill.	23		
		No passport issued. Certificate of identity.			
MED	Zivin, Louis	1310 North Washitaw, 4256 Bernard St., Chicago, Ill.	41	3841 Chicago series	Feb. 19, 1937
	Zlatovskij, George Michael	124 West 12th St., New York City	28	482292	June 14, 1937
	Zloznik, Louis	1308 North Damen Ave., Chicago, Ill.	40	384567	Apr. 5, 1937
PL	Zoul, George	420 East 18th St., New York City	30	385923	Dec. 4, 1936

*Supplemental list, U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade*

## LEGEND

D—Dead.  
M—Missing—possibly dead.  
PL—Passport lost in Spain.

PR—Prisoner in Spain  
MED—Member of a medical unit.

M	Abello, Thomas Peter	82 Bank St., New York, N. Y.	42	485845	Nov. 20, 1937
	Abramovitz, Bernard	726 Shepherd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	386744	Feb. 11, 1937
M	Abramovitz, Nathan Joseph	247 Madison Ave., Yonkers, New York	25	387656	Apr. 24, 1937
	Acosta, Bertrand Blanchard	46 West 17th St., New York City, N. Y.	44	6783, New York	Nov. 10, 1936

PL	Adler, Alexander	197 2d Ave., New York City	Mar. 5, 1937
M	Ahearn, Edward Patrick	2146 North Newkirk, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 18, 1937
M	Albert, Ben	36 Beaufort St., Rochester, N. Y.	Jan. 7, 1938
M	Albert, Frank Edward	1705 East 15th St., Los Angeles, Calif.	May 28, 1937
PL	Alexander, Frank Edward	938 McKeen Ave., Donora, Pa.	No passport issued. Certificate of identity issued and taken up.
M	Alvarez, Julio (Rodriguez)	44 3d St., San Francisco, Calif.	
D	Amidon, Elmer Merle	6 Ivy St., Boston, Mass.	44
M	Anderson, Erik Bernard	616 West 18th St., New York City	44
M	Andy, Lester Fernand	122 Palm St., Newark, N. J.	28
M	Apice, Giacomin	2895 25th St., San Francisco.	28
D	Arnold, Sidney Milton	4765, Chicago	24
D	Aronovitch, Mayor	2890 West 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24
M	Artanz-Diaz, Avelino	No passport issued. Certificate of identity issued and taken up.	27
D	Ashley, Charles Everett	215 3d Ave., Columbus, Ga.	25
M	Auerbach, Louis	1487 College Ave., Bronx, New York City	25
M	Bachman, Ezek (known as Sidney Babsky)	2010 Grand Ave., Bronx, New York City	25
M	Backman, Osmo Henry	4239 Lincoln Ave., Chicago Ill.	28
M	Bagner, Isaac	105 Buena Vista Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.	31
M	Bajic, Slavon James	144 West 104th St., New York City	31
M	Bailey, Bernard Vaughn	1579 Shoddard, San Bernardino, Calif.	31
D	Ball, Homer Eugene	2037 Point St., Chicago, Ill.	31
M	Ball, William James, Jr.	2558 Smallly Ct., Chicago, Ill.	33
D	Barsky, Abraham David	2388 Brighton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	33
M	Bassett, William Oliver	Post Office Box 55, Phoenix, Ariz.	33
D	Bates, Frank David	113 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.	35
D	Battle, Thaddious Arrington	140 12th St., Washington, D. C.	24
M	Baumler, Albert John	43 Myrtle Ave., Trenton, N. J.	24
M	Beckett, Thomas Latta	6317 Valley Rd., Kansas City, Mo.	21
M	Bennett, Charles Clifton	Orrabury, Tex.	39
M	Bennett, Robert Lee	6314 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.	37
M	Berman, Raymond	1013 Hudson Ave., North Bergen, N. J.	493158
M	Bernard, Abraham	Ferry Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.	22
D	Bernstein, Samuel	717 Custer St., Bronx, New York City	25
M	Berry, Gordon King	12 Sutton Rd., Northridge, Mass.	24
M	Billings, Marcus Judson	2530 Bennington Ave., Berkeley, Calif.	24
M	Binikas, Andrew	412 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	43
M	Blackwell, Russell (alias Russell Negrete)	226 West 13th St., New York City	57
PL	Bleir, David	302 Pestine Ave., Newark, N. J.	33
PL	Boehm, George	1292 Amsterdam Ave., New York City	33
M	Bowers, Edward	111 West 1st Ave., Columbus, Ohio	41
M	Brady, Robert Walton	227 West 14th St., New York City	39
M	Brady, Robert Granger	1403 East 57th St., Chicago, Ill.	37
M	Brants, Alexander	147 Harvard St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Bainbridge, Ohio	37
D	Braxton, Milton (alias Milton Herndon)	Hole Grand, Broadway at 31st St., New York City	47
D	Brenning, William	133 West 140th St., New York City	30
D	Bronzov, Albert Louis	270 East 10th St., New York City	22
D	Bronzov, Oskar	412 Edgewood Ave., Trafford, Pa.	24
M	Browder, William Edwin	5942 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.	25
M	Browder, William Edwin	315 West 19th St., New York City	43

## Supplemental list, U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
PL	Brown, Tom	817 North 21 St., East St. Louis, Ill.	29	367927	Feb. 18, 1937
M	Brudzinski, Czeslaw	685 West 20th St., San Pedro, Calif.	38	33226, San Francisco series	Jan. 18, 1938
M	Bubich, Mike	1324-A North 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	22	480693	Oct. 15, 1937
D	Burkett, Roe Handy	1305 East 14th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.	40	409913	May 11, 1937
M	Burnung, John	3321 Pontiac Ave., Chicago, Ill.	23	472175	Aug. 21, 1937
MED	Busch, Irving	127 West 86th St., New York City	42	42301	May 28, 1937
MED	Byrne, Albert Barnitz	404 East 51st St., New York City	45	6200, New York series	Jan. 15, 1937
MED	Byrne, Thelma S. E.	33rd St., Sanzus, Mass.	29	452065	Jan. 26, 1937
PL	Calcagno, Gioachino (alias Giachino Victor Calcarano)	255 Alexander Ave., Bronx, New York City	36	414845	May 17, 1937
M	Caldarella, Michael Vincent	788 9th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.	41	453906	June 29, 1937
MED	Caldwell, Donn Mansfield	2338 North 16th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	33	391901	Apr. 21, 1937
M	Caminitz, Ben	Certificate of identity issued and taken up. No passport issued.	20	390442	Apr. 14, 1937
D	Carbone, Cabo Rojo, P. R.	Carbonell St., Cabo Rojo, P. R.	24	1236, Puerto Rico	July 2, 1934
M	Carl Edwin	618 South Grant St., Spokane, Wash.	29	481421	May 20, 1937
M	Casa-Barro, Jesus de la	Certificate of identity issued and taken up. No passport issued.	21	...	...
M	Oxon Hill, Md.	Oxon Hill, Md.	24	439923	June 11, 1937
D	Castro, Guy Wilkinson Stuart, Jr.	1341 5th Ave., New York City	25	901, Paris	May 17, 1938
M	Castro, Luis Maria	12 East 10th St., New York City	27	113, Paris	Sept. 17, 1937
MED	Chadwick, Selma Ruth	163 West 13th St., New York City	29	459064	June 16, 1937
M	Chaklin, Abraham	43 East 27th St., New York City	34	208355	Jan. 25, 1938
M	Chestna, William (alias Phil B. Chestna)	3224 98th St., Corona, Long Island, N. Y.	32	20844	June 20, 1935
M	Chmilowski, Joseph B.	2601 West Solitzer St., Philadelphia, Pa.	24	362782	May 4, 1937
MED	Chodoff, Richard Joseph	628 South 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	24	122663	Jan. 21, 1937
D	Churchich, Emil	Carlton Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.	24	361302	June 19, 1934
M	Clark, Leslie Carlton	3615 Floral Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.	37	30070, San Francisco series	Jan. 13, 1937
M	Cleveland, Roland	2562 Queenston Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio	27	33130, San Francisco series	July 22, 1937
MED	Cogswell, Theodore Rose (alias Ted Lewis)	46 Copper St., New York City	20	430163	Jan. 12, 1938
M	Cohen, Fredericka Inogene Martin	3224 98th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	33	165938	June 1, 1937
MED	Colbert, Cleveland Moland	4428 North 4th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	32	361486	Feb. 15, 1935
D	Coleman, Edward Roy	4428 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.	41	433936	Jan. 28, 1937
D	Collentine, Robert James	1023 West Michigan Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	20	416023	June 14, 1937
D	Colon-Gonzalez, Gonalzo	No passport issued. Certificate of identity issued and taken up.	41	...	May 18, 1937
D	Colon, Guillermo (alias William C. Palmer)	52 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y. No passport issued. Certificate of identity issued and taken up.	28	...	...
D	Colver, Robert Coughlin (alias Douglas Hitchcock)	308 West 75th St., New York City	26	411617	May 13, 1937
M	Connally, John Russell	305 Buena Ave., Chicago, Ill.	29	5972, Chicago	Nov. 5, 1937
M	Connelly, William Jilkins	308 South 14th St., Escanaba, Mich.	24	471230	Aug. 18, 1937
M	Contento, Rogiero	364 Columbia St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	34	495822	Jan. 31, 1938
M	Cook, Donald Clarence	517 South 11th St., Escanaba, Mich.	30	392816	Apr. 19, 1937

M	Cook, Frederick Joseph	3301 Blair Rd., Baltimore, Md.	June 7, 1937
D	Cookson, John Wilhelm	725-D Sanford Ave., Wilmington, Calif.	June 25, 1933
D	Cookson, John Wilhelm	701 West Johnston St., Madison, Wis.	Jan. 14, 1937
P	Cooperman, Philip	353 East 18th St., New York City	Dec. 28, 1936
PL	Copeland, Abraham	1565 Fulton Ave., Bronx, New York City	Jan. 25, 1937
PL	Copp, Fred Leon	290 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H.	Nov. 19, 1937
M	Corbin, Rudolph James	1705 Stevens St., Seattle, Wash.	Jan. 17, 1938
D	Costanzo, Frank Carl	231 Moore Ave., Knoxville, Pa.	Jan. 5, 1938
M	Cox, Thomas, Jr.	23 Front St., Douglas, Alaska.	July 26, 1937
M	Cradock, James Patrick Campbell	897 Cherry St., Wimuncut, Ill.	Jan. 6, 1937
M	Crain, Harry Allen	1501 Firestone Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	May 4, 1937
M	Crawford, Webb Farris	Route 2, Box 373, Riverside, Calif.	Jan. 25, 1938
P	Crawford, Eugene Victor	631 3d St., Lincoln, Ill.	May 6, 1937
M	Crownwell, Frederick William, Jr.	1370 East 32d St., Oakland, Calif.	Apr. 5, 1937
M	Cross, Donald Ells	1037 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.	Jan. 10, 1938
M	Culhane, George Ambrose, Jr.	480 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.	Apr. 7, 1937
D	Dabelko, Steve	136 West 9th St., New York City	Feb. 26, 1937
D	Dahl, Harold E.	334 West 77th St., New York City	Dec. 24, 1936
D	Dart, Rollin	Traveled on a Spanish passport in the name of Fernando Diaz.	Feb. 5, 1937
M	Davis, Edgar	5704 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 29, 1937
M	Davis, Jesse Jefferson	617 South Grant St., Spokane, Wash.	Jan. 33, 1937
M	Davis, Solomon I.	924 Stone Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr. 12, 1937
D	Dickinson, Deakr Dick	Bandon, Oreg.	May 27, 1937
M	Dickson, Nathan	412 South Parkway, Chicago, Ill.	Apr. 15, 1937
M	Diluca, Sam (alias Domenico Delheca)	911 West Clybourn, Milwaukee, Wis.	Dec. 7, 1936
M	Diesel, Raymond Heinrich	1037 West Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.	May 16, 1937
M	Doherty, James C.	Certificate of identity issued and taken up. No passport issued.	May 3, 1937
M	Domarad, John (alias John Lee Domarad, Jr.)	224 Lyman St., Holyoke, Mass.	Feb. 17, 1937
MED	Doty, Bannet Jeffries	1730 West Beach St., Biloxi, Miss.	Feb. 17, 1938
MED	Draper, George Tuckerman	208 Columbia Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	May 17, 1937
M	Duerden, Alan Richard	433 West 22d St., New York City	Aug. 23, 1937
M	Dunes, Edward Albin	1449 2d Ave., New York City	July 18, 1938
M	Ecker, Norris	26758, San Francisco series	June 18, 1937
M	Eichenberg, Isadore	6220 Cottage Grove, Chicago, Ill.	Jan. 21, 1937
M	Ehrlich, Edward	24758, Chicago	Feb. 1, 1937
M	Eisenberg, Abraham Boris (alias Benjamin Sobel)	364758, Chicago	Nov. 18, 1936
M	Sam Abelson, Julius Lieberman, Henderson)	2333073, Chicago	
M	Elliott, Theodore Roy	2833254, San Francisco series	
M	Engelson, David	29367049, San Francisco series	
M	English, Carswell Hill	31305091, San Francisco series	
M	Entin, Bernard	31414733, San Francisco series	
M	Epalay, Raymond L.	313121, San Francisco series	
D	Epstein, Moses	32369003, San Francisco series	
D	Ertella, John	32369375, San Francisco series	
MED	Ettlinger, Albert Alton	32361648, San Francisco series	
MED	Ettleson, Abraham	37337005, San Francisco series	
		41387529, San Francisco series	

<sup>1</sup> The above person secured passport 391335 on Apr. 15, 1937, in the name of his cousin, Davis. The first Solomon Davis is a son of Samuel Davis.

Solomon Davis, 405 Avenue M, Brooklyn, N. Y., who is 23 years old and a son of Israel

## Supplemental list, U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
MED	Etteson, Dora	3105 Augusta Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	34	5561, Chicago	July 12, 1937
	Fajans, Isidor	588½ Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	384046	Apr. 3, 1937
PL	Fasanello, Raffaele	2271 Ellis Ave., Bronx, New York City	.24	366776	Feb. 12, 1937
PL	Faubion, Howard Henderson	1935 Burns St., Detroit, Mich.	32	422960	May 24, 1937
D	Feller, Joseph Samuel	1031 Fillmore St., San Francisco, Calif.	24	30191, San Francisco series	July 2, 1937
M	Fellman, Harry	3552 Case St., Omaha, Nebr.	24	360112	Jan. 7, 1937
MED	Ferwerda, Ena	64 East 90th St., New York City	32	369010	Apr. 22, 1937
	Field, Frederick Ray, Jr.	143eward Ave. NW, Grand Rapids, Mich.	21	365685	Feb. 5, 1937
MED	Fine, Charles (known as Christopher Cross)	261 West 22d St., New York City	25	387922	Apr. 10, 1937
	Finnick, Eugene	246 East 2d St., New York City	26	340394	Aug. 21, 1936
M	Finkel, Samuel	5 Minetta Lane, New York City	21	365599	Feb. 11, 1937
	Finkelstein, Norman	624 North Caldwell St., Charlotte, N. C.	22	460237	July 13, 1937
	Fisher, Harry	592 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	28	366745	Feb. 11, 1937
D	Fishgold, Irving	1514 West 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	22	498846	Feb. 18, 1938
D	Fishman, Sol	119 East 17th St., New York City	29	4286325	May 28, 1937
D	Flem, Emyl Charles	2034 Vista Del Mar, Los Angeles, Calif.	25	27589, San Francisco series	May 6, 1937
Fontaine, Dorothy Wing	182 West 4th St., New York City	34	387924	Apr. 10, 1937	
Forrester, Kenneth	182 West 4th St., New York City	21	398919	Apr. 23, 1937	
M	Fors, Charles A.	619 Weeks Ave., Superior, Wis.	33	371454	Mar. 4, 1937
M	Forsyth, Thomas Benton	291 Winder St., Detroit, Mich.	45	464512	July 23, 1937
M	Foucek, Albert J.	1740 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.	24	416865	May 19, 1937
M	Frait, William	2661 Cass St., Omaha, Neb.	22	359255	Dec. 30, 1936
M	Frank, Raymond	618 North Marshall St., Philadelphia, Pa.	27	478349	Sept. 27, 1937
MED	Franklin, Samuel N.	113 154th Pl., Calumet City, Ill.	57	452901	June 28, 1937
MED	Frazier, Samuel	1636 North 48th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	32	30671, San Francisco series	July 22, 1937
PL	Freed, Harry	58 Commercial St., San Francisco, Calif.	37	367440	July 15, 1937
MED	Freed, Rose	450 East 8ist St., New York City	25	361116	Jan. 12, 1937
MED	Freiman, Helen	597 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	25	361016	Do.
MED	Fried, Marcus B.	25 Wilcock St., Dorchester, Mass.	35	414734	May 17, 1937
D	Fried, Sylvester Frank	3614 North Moran Ave., San Francisco, Calif.	30	360283	Jan. 7, 1937
M	Friedman, Maurice Wolf	1913 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif.	20	32912, San Francisco series	Dec. 31, 1937
M	Fritsch, Nicholas	1107 Prospect Ave., Bronx, New York City	28	383422	Apr. 29, 1937
M	Frohman, Raleigh	1075 Gerard Ave., Bronx, New York City	29	409625	Apr. 29, 1937
MED	Fuhrt, Lena Moerkirk (known as Lini Funt)	425 West 14th St., New York City	33	9002	Apr. 21, 1933
D	Fuhrt, Saul David	3425 West 16th St., Chicago, Ill.	25	348755	Apr. 5, 1937
PL	Fuller, Thomas Grant	1119 Lafayette St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	39	463446	July 20, 1937
D	Funk, Julius	2412 Vanderbilt St., Detroit, Mich.	32	370004	Feb. 26, 1937
M	Garfalo, Patrick J.	245 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul, Minn.	26	365382	Feb. 10, 1937
PL	Gavin, Robert Owen	1577 East Lafayette St., Detroit, Mich.	30	476728	Sept. 16, 1937
MED	Gibsky, Tony (known as Tillie Jenkins)	1305 Seneca Ave., Bronx, New York City	27	47927	Apr. 19, 1937
M	Gibbs, James Delevan	1239 20th Ave., North, Seattle, Wash.	25	498616	Feb. 17, 1938
M	Ginsberg, Louis	1067 51st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	28	365364	Feb. 4, 1937
M	Givney, John	450 West 14th St., New York City	45	356656	Dec. 9, 1936
	Gluck, Harry	6162 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	39	26832, San Francisco series	Apr. 19, 1937

M	Gluck, Max	2744 West 8th St., Los Angeles, Calif.	Jan. 28, 1938
MED	Goland, Philip Parker	23d St., Y.M.C.A., New York City	Jan. 12, 1937
PL	Gold, Isidor (alias Irving Gold)	21½ Douglass St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Feb. 10, 1937
PL	Goldberg, Arthur	West 23d St., New York City	June 18, 1937
M	Goldblatt, Moses	Uncasville, Conn.	July 7, 1937
MED	Golding, Mabel Irene (now Mrs. Mabel Irene Spiegel)	230 W 9th St., New York City	May 17, 1937
M	Goldman, Samuel	3302 East 136th, Cleveland, Ohio	May 21, 1937
PL	Goldrick, Mark (alias Mart Goldrick)	604 West 23d St., New York City	May 10, 1937
MED	Goldstein, Jerome	216 West 23d St., New York City	May 10, 1937
M	Goldstein, Milton	340 Sheldiker Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Dec. 25, 1937
PL	Goldwyn, Gerald	180 West 13th St., New York City	Feb. 4, 1937
M	Gomez, Maximino	910 Aubert Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 9, 1937
M	Good, Henry Paul	New Plymouth, Idaho	Dec. 21, 1937
M	Gofay, Ruben (Montalvo)	Puerto Rico	Mar. 22, 1937
M	Gonzalez, Fernando Molin	Puerto Rico. Certificate of identity issued and taken up. No passport issued.	July 19, 1938
PL	Gonzalez, Francisco Molin	do.	27
M	Gordon, David	1614 Walnut St., Toledo, Ohio	29
M	Gordon, Walter Fairbanks	525½ West 22d St., New York City	30
M	Gray, Robert	525½ South Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio	30
D	Greenfield, Herman	154-4½ South St., Jamaica, N.Y.	25
PL	Grober, Gilbert Hall	204 West 4th St., Covington, Ky.	23
M	Grodzki, Frank (alias Franciszek Grodzki)	155 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	39
M	Grossner, Samuel	195 Prince St., New York City	28
MED	Grunet, Martin Jerome	252 Farmsworth, Detroit, Mich.	24
M	Gruskin, Harry	1405 North Commerce St., Stockton, Calif.	34
M	Gurevitz, Edgar A.	138 Bennett St., Youngstown, Ohio	34
M	Guratschan, Bernard K. H.	1365 Farwell Ave., Chicago, Ill.	23
M	Gurianoff, Hans	46 Benton St., Springfield, Mass.	39
M	Haddock, Philip Carroll	1150 President St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	61
M	Hakam, Harry	85-11 Lefferts Blvd., Richmond Hill, Long Island, N.Y.	24
PL	Haley, Jonathan Clifford, Jr.	241 East 15th St., New York City	26
PL	Hall, Charles Alfred	2901 North 26th St., Tacoma, Wash.	32
M	Hallmon, Nicholas	3919 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.	24
M	Hamburger, Joseph Max	516 Fast 7th St., New York City	42
M	Haunigan, Nicholas Peter	3514 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.	29
M	Haunigan, Walter R.	Kenosha, Wis.	43
PL	Hanson, Francis Edward	126 East 28th St., Court, Des Moines, Iowa	43
M	Hardy, Phillip Henry	414 Morgan Ave., North Minneapolis, Minn.	27
M	Harper, Wiley Emil	3231 26th Ave., West, Seattle, Wash.	35
PL	Harris, Albert Lyonel	Delmar Hotel, San Pedro, Calif.	35
M	Harris, William Henry	5½ West 16th St., New York City	36
PL	Hartmann, Hermine Cornelia Pauline	875 East Lake Forest Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	28
MED	Harvan, Margaret	3100 Motos Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	43
M	Hasian, Robert	350 West 18th St., New York City	25
M	Heeb, Harry Jack	35 Fort Washington Ave., New York City	23
M	Helman, Leonard David	941 Intervale Ave., Bronx, New York City	24
M	Hergog, Michael	460 Fair Oaks Ave., San Francisco, Calif.	25
M	Hersh, Arthur	1565 Lowood Ave., New York City	29
		33416, San Francisco series.	30
		361110	27
		366436	26
		25	25
		457399	28
		414735	29
		420340	31
		408850	31
		402087	30
		490745	25
		365397	23
		395559	25
		395506	23
		366259	39
		365312	28
		397696	24
		460558	24
		481882	34
		4981	23
		364181	23
		402354	39
		363017	24
		366472	26
		7931	32
		466725	24
		361522	42
		382179	29
		4313	43
		364866	43
		364855	27
		33341	35
		26514	35
		368145	36
		382179	28
		470742	43
		414740	43
		414728	25
		453996	23
		406733	26
		571123	24
		32971	25
		494600	29

## Supplemental list, U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
MED	Hershkowitz, Hannah	1184 Cornell Ave., Bronx, New York City. Miss Hershkowitz has died since returning from Spain.	27	367361	Apr. 10, 1937
Hershkowitz, Herman	506 Marey Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	27	36462	Jan. 30, 1937	
PL	Liggins, John	1890 Winslow Rd., Cleveland, Ohio	28	457822	Dec. 4, 1937
MED	Hughkin, Joseph	1 Convent Ave., New York City	51	452062	June 26, 1937
MED	Hilkovich, Aaron Arthur	1713 Humboldt Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	26	458857	Oct. 13, 1937
D	Hill, James Cleveland	527½ West California St., Oklahoma City, Okla.	26	408812	May 11, 1937
MED	Hirschfield, Victor	731 Greenwich St., New York City	32	37479	Feb. 15, 1937
M	Hobbs, Everett	602 Centennial Ave., Inglewood, Calif.	25	38606	Dec. 23, 1936
M	Hoffman, Albert Clarence	2228 Eichai Ave., Alameda, Calif.	24	294377	Feb. 24, 1937
M	Hoffman, Ilverbert Frank	do	24	294386	San Francisco series
M	Holborn, Harry	134 South Grove St., Denver, Colo.	29	469867	Aug. 11, 1937
M	Hornes, Robert Hale, Jr.	4512 Magnolia Ave., Chicago, Ill.	22	494197	Jan. 21, 1938
M	Holtzman, Leonard Martin	24-14-28th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.	30	496105	Feb. 1, 1938
M	House, Edward	1259 East 89th, Cleveland, Ohio	22	483473	Nov. 5, 1937
M	Humrick, Stephen	911½ Way Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	37	397150	Apr. 23, 1937
M	Hunt, Hugh Maxwell	1317 East Dalton Ave., Spokane, Wash.	26	431441	June 2, 1937
D	Hunner, Daniel	Hotel Bullock, Lexington Ave and 30th St., New York City	29	38754	Apr. 9, 1937
M	Jacobs, Edward Deyo	Highland, N. Y.	25	6308	New York series
D	Jacobs, Lester	55 Warrington St., Providence, R. I.	24	431320	Feb. 4, 1937
PIL	Jamieson, William Edward	438 West 23rd St., New York City	30	407564	June 5, 1937
MED	Jankovic, Mathilda	737 Kelly St., Bronx, New York City	28	367733	May 17, 1937
PIL	Joachim, Hans	1256 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.	32	36022	Mar. 29, 1937
M	Johnson, Earl Raymond	902 9th Ave., Seattle, Wash.	33	31437	San Francisco series
M	Johnson, Howard Marion	882 9th Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.	31	363480	Sept. 7, 1937
M	Hunt, Hugh Maxwell	Solidwater Ave., White Bear Lake, Minn.	43	380621	Feb. 4, 1937
M	Hunner, Daniel	408 Penn Ave. South, apartment 5, Minneapolis, Minn.	37	367747	Mar. 29, 1937
M	Jorgenson, Hans Peder	6023 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill.	31	374514	Feb. 17, 1937
PL	Juhasz, Ernest	1003 East Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich.	23	473358	Mar. 13, 1937
M	Kahle, Harland M.	226 East 12th St., New York City	43	361118	Aug. 27, 1937
MED	Kahn, Sarah Selma (alias Sally Kahn)	34 West 126th St., New York City	25	294357	Jan. 12, 1937
M	Kantola, Olavi	319 East 29th St., New York City	25	242241	Feb. 4, 1936
M	Karaghuzian, George	484 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	23	307512	Oct. 2, 1935
M	Kark, Horace L.	25 Fort Washington Ave., New York City	27	293542	Apr. 24, 1937
M	Katz, Isaac	149 East Columbia, Detroit, Mich.	40	463939	Apr. 22, 1937
M	Katzin, Harry	1829 Georges Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.	33	388407	May 4, 1937
M	Kaufman, Alfred	1819 South Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.	26	4309	Apr. 26, 1937
M	Kaufman, Hyman	106 North 34th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	24	375406	Feb. 8, 1937
M	Kaufman, Lewis	144-A Clinton Park, San Francisco, Calif.	30	291398	Mar. 16, 1937
PIL	Kaufman, Lorenz Ursos Carles	314 East 11th St., New York City	25	439767	Jan. 29, 1937
PIL	Kaufman, Sidney	246 2d St., San Francisco, Calif.	39	438338	June 23, 1937
M	Keeler, Addison Starr, Jr.	702 East 4th St., Bethlehem, Pa.	32	455565	Nov. 18, 1937

\* The 2 Hoffmans are twin brothers.

M	Kempainen, Orvo William	129 Sunapee St., Newport, N.H.	June 25, 1937
M	Kennedy, Roy James	150 South Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena, Calif.	May 28, 1937
M	Kerblieker, Anthony	202 East 9th St., Madrid, Iowa	June 4, 1937
M	Kleinman, Joseph	730 Bronx Park East, Bronx, New York City	July 3, 1937
PL	Klieger, Gustave	560 Fox St., Bronx, New York City	May 25, 1937
M	Klonsky, Max	729 Howard Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Feb. 1, 1937
M	Koch, Charles D.	Bristol Pike, Bristol, Pa.	Nov. 24, 1936
M	Kohen, Louis	2806 West Menomoke St., Milwaukee, Wis.	Nov. 11, 1937
M	Koneff, Stanley	242 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	Feb. 7, 1938
M	Kondall, Herman Leo	64 West 93d St., New York City	Mar. 12, 1937
M	Konopkowitz, Bernard	1392 Voiney Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.	Jan. 31, 1938
M	Koplowitz, Morris	30 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Jan. 25, 1938
MED	Kornell, Mathias Irving	300 Ruehmann St., San Francisco, Calif.	494805
M	Kortovsky, John (Known as John Kortovsky)	2323 Belmont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	481885
PL	Koslow, Abraham Barney	169 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	333361
M	Krasna, Louis Nathan	1561 Sheridan Ave., New York City	29
PL	Krauskiot, Maurice	3508 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio	25
M	Kressa, Constan	110 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	366611
M	Kunstleib, Cecil Alexander	2627 Deacon St., Philadelphia, Pa.	364779
M	Kurleska, Steve	330 West 15th St., apartment 1-C, New York City	364894
D	Labaphor, Michaelino	974 East 76th, Cleveland, Ohio	44
M	Lacher, Benzion	166 Vinton St., Providence, R.I.	241322
M	Lamaron, James	2117 Vyse Ave., New York City	30
M	Larson, Leonard Hans	New York City. No passport issued. Certificate of identity issued and taken up. No street address available.	33
M	Lash, Joseph P.	245 Larkin St., San Francisco, Calif.	481886
M	Laukkonen, Lauri Armas	16 Bank St., New York City	29
M	Law, Norman Emmet	2326 Lonyear Ave., Marquette, Mich.	107213
M	Lavrene, James Duncan	6240 Madison Ave., Hammond, Ind.	27
M	Leap, George Webster	1470 Field Ave., Detroit, Mich.	488866
M	Leary, John T., Jr.	715 East 23rd St., Bronx, New York City	28
PL	Lebowitz, Isidore	1204 Cast Chefton Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.	489299
D	Lehmann, Edgar Asaibert	1804 Vyse Ave., Bronx, New York City	20
MED	Leder, Benjamin	5709 South Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill.	365549
D	Leight, Clara	101 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.	372126
D	Leigh, John Stuart	531 East 8th St., New York City	25
M	Leiserowitz, Sol (alias Solomon)	607 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.	27
M	Levitska, George Henry	340 East 15th St., New York City	565830
D	Lenike, John	465 East Pine St., Ironwood, Mich.	27
PL	Lenike, Otto Ernest	75 Roosevelt Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.	378003
M	Lerner, David	315 East 5th St., New York City	35
M	Lerner, Hyman	902 44th St., New York City	3666746
M	Lesniak, Walter Peter	927 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York City	29
MED	Levin, Louis	2519 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.	420863
MED	Levine, May	395 Stratford Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	33
D	Lewis, Charles	145 East 11th St., New York City	26
M	Lieberman, Julius (alias Abraham Boris Eisenberg)	871 Home St., Bronx, New York City	431965
M	Lindberg, Harold Fridjof	1600 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.	26
		2023 West Davis St., Seattle, Wash.	470498
		Feb. 3, 1938	496351

*Supplemental list, U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued*

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
D	Lindfors, Veikko Olavi Lingeman, Clarence George Lisberg, Norman Littleton, Edward Cole Lockett, John Albert Loesch, Victor Michael Lorraine, Sidney Hotchkiss M	303 Cedar Lake Rd., Minneapolis, Minn. 4206 Effie St., Los Angeles, Calif. 919½ East Jefferson St., Los Angeles, Calif. 331 West 24th St., New York City 139 North Lamare, Burbank, Calif. 135 South San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif. 1907 Studewood, Houston, Tex. 1960 32d St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 1390 East 33d, Cleveland, Ohio 712 East 4th St., Duluth, Minn. 1314 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 858 New Britain Ave., Hartford, Conn.	28 43 28 33 27 36 25 26 20 32 39 29 32	366331 390043 378326 359955 35226 479423	Feb. 9, 1937 Apr. 14, 1937 May 28, 1937 Mar. 25, 1937 Mar. 27, 1937 Jan. 24, 1938 Oct. 6, 1937 Feb. 23, 1937 Jan. 27, 1937 July 20, 1937 Mar. 26, 1936 Dec. 19, 1936
PL	Lockett, John Albert Loesch, Victor Michael M	135 South San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Calif. 24, 1938 25, 1937	25	368699	May 17, 1937
M	Lorenzini, Eugene Jacob Lukaszewski, Frank Lund, George Magrini, Peter Majlo, Albert De Majeroik, Miloslav	20 363983 463304 173288 357994 —	20 24 27 28 28 20	291492 472469 437726 439366 439366 414722	June 5, 1937 Aug. 24, 1937 June 9, 1937 Mar. 11, 1937 Sept. 10, 1936 Oct. 14, 1937 Jan. 23, 1937 Aug. 6, 1937 July 3, 1937 Aug. 8, 1938 Aug. 25, 1937
PL	Malbin, Barney Male, Douglas Wayne Mallen, Lloyd Mailon, Thomas John Mandel, Emanuel Mandelblatt, Solomon Mann, Harold Mullford Mann, Thomas Dixon, Jr. Manninen, Robert (known as Robert Manning) Markowitz, Sam Martin, James Hamilton Masjum, Jaime (Rodriguez)	1919 East 50th St., Chicago, Ill. 1060 Fell St., San Francisco, Calif. 5860 Forward Ave., Apartment 5, Pittsburgh, Pa. 252 12th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 62-16 Mount Olive Ave., Maspeth, Long Island, N.Y. 1706 Washington Ave., New York City The Precidio, San Francisco, Calif. 585 Isham St., New York City 409 5th Ave., Seattle, Wash. 30 East 22d St., New York City 73 Reed St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 800 Stewart Ave., Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. 776 Prospect Ave., Bronx, New York City No passport issued. Identity. No passport issued. Route 2, Bothell, Wash. 614 California St., Newton, Mass.	20 23 24 27 28 28 32 32 29 29 22 22 27 25	363522 363582 36961 466130 575370 31264 21	Aug. 17, 1937 June 5, 1937 Aug. 24, 1937 June 9, 1937 Mar. 11, 1937 Sept. 10, 1936 Oct. 14, 1937 Jan. 23, 1937 Aug. 6, 1937 July 3, 1937 Aug. 8, 1938 Aug. 25, 1937 31189 San Francisco series.—
PL	Maynard, Marion Burton Maynard, Roger McKern, Joseph William McNabb, Charles Henry Meersand, Emil	1727 Davis Ave., Beloit, Wis. 550 Vine St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 1450 Minford Pl., Bronx, New York City 731 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 530 Manhattan Ave., New York City 289 Convent Ave., New York City Osage, W. Va. 1009 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N.J. 117 Walbrook Ave., Staten Island, N.Y. 414 Kishwaukee St., Rockford, Ill. 2682 Broadway, New York City 42 4th Ave., New York City 792½ Washington St., Akron, Ohio 203 Southeast 9th St., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	24 24 26 24 26 23 30 38 31 25 32 24 27 42 42 29 34	263967 490098 369369 367642 375433 392714 378163 471732 454429 375965 368967 486303 460936 481511 414721	June 3, 1935 Oct. 11, 1937 Apr. 27, 1937 Feb. 17, 1937 Mar. 14, 1937 Apr. 17, 1937 Mar. 24, 1937 Apr. 18, 1937 Jan. 30, 1937 Mar. 16, 1937 Feb. 24, 1937 Nov. 23, 1937 July 14, 1937 Oct. 21, 1937 May 17, 1937
MED	Menacker, Isidore Mendelowitz, Samuel Merims, Sonia Mertens, Purfitt D	—	—	—	—
MED	Metroplitan, David Metson, Thomas Meyerson, Wolf Michaelchik, George Miletich, Steve Miller, Carol Marion	—	—	—	—

PL	Miller, David Meach	306 West 99th St., New York City	Feb. 25, 1937
PL	Miller, William Colfax	6061 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.	Dec. 30, 1937
M	Miller, William Newton	R. F. D. No. 1, Dayton, Ohio	May 24, 1937
M	Miller, William	112 W. York St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Feb. 16, 1937
PL	Miltenberger, John A.	1084 Boyd Ave., Johnstown, Pa.	Feb. 28, 1937
PL	Mills, John Edward, Jr.	2339 Truesay Ave., New York City	May 28, 1937
M	Mills, John Thomas	239 Parish St., Battle Creek, Mich.	Jan. 9, 1937
PL	Minor, Reuben (alias Rubin Minor)	117 Elmore St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	July 3, 1937
M	Mitchell, Andrew	119 West 57th St., New York City	July 12, 1937
M	Mitchell, Martha Esther	559 12th St., Oakland, Calif.	Mar. 24, 1937
MED	Molina, Albert	National Military Home, Sautee, West Los Angeles, Calif.	Feb. 24, 1937
M	Moore, Paul	4528 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Jan. 27, 1938
M	Moran, Marsten	Montreal, Canada	Feb. 25, 1937
M	Moreney, Jean Baptiste Philodore	20 Palmer St., Salem, Mass.	Feb. 25, 1937
M	Morin, Francois Xavier	111 North Hancock St., Portland, Ore.	Feb. 25, 1937
PL	Morris, Virgil Lanny	10319 114th St., Richmond Hill, N.Y.	June 2, 1937
M	Morse, Eugene	129 West 46th St., New York City	June 6, 1937
MED	Moser, George Cherry	17 Clifton St., Carnegie, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Dec. 18, 1937
M	Mullinger, Romeo Charles	2238 Summerdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 18, 1937
D	Murphy, James Patrick	2218 Summerdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 18, 1937
M	Muscali, Edward Ferdinand	544 East 142d St., Bronx, New York City	Apr. 3, 1936
M	Neafus, Ralph Lawrence	5412 West 2nd St., South Minneapolis, Minn.	Apr. 7, 1936
M	Neafus, Ralph Lawrence	1447 Livelake (?) Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	July 21, 1936
M	Neafus, Ralph Lawrence	110 North State, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Jan. 31, 1936
M	Neef, Oscar Christian (alias Redi Neef)	1826 Summerdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.	June 10, 1937
M	Neel, Clyde Harvey	2044 Rosselle St., Jacksonville, Fla.	Aug. 23, 1937
M	Nelson, Marvin	1919 West Blvd., Racine, Wis.	Aug. 23, 1937
M	Nelson, Kenneth Frederick	56222 20th Ave., NE, Seattle, Wash.	Jan. 31, 1938
M	Netreba, Alfred	3022 West 22d St., New York City	Jan. 18, 1938
MED	Neuzess, Isidore James Newman	3013 Belmont St., New York City (Queens)	Mar. 11, 1937
M	Nizogoda, Adam John	1042 Avondale Ave., Toledo, Ohio	Oct. 23, 1937
M	Nivala, Robert Kustav	R. F. D. No. 1, Box 19, Tamarack, Minn.	Oct. 23, 1937
M	Northcott, Charles Lawrence	1233 16th Ave., North, Seattle, Wash.	Aug. 19, 1937
M	Novae, Alba	1115 North Blair, Madison, Wis.	Aug. 19, 1937
M	Nowicki, Frank	2924 West Camardia, Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 19, 1937
M	Oberman, Howard Bailey	3013 Belmont, Hamtramck, Mich.	Aug. 19, 1937
MED	Ochis, Adam Rader	158 Walnut Ave., Roxbury, Mass.	Aug. 19, 1937
M	Ocken, Anna Helen	4000 Washington, Chicago, Ill.	Aug. 19, 1937
M	Ojishik, Melvin	136 East 28th St., New York City	June 26, 1937
M	O'Hara, James Burtle	103 Hegeman Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.	Aug. 3, 1937
M	O'Kane, Walter Elmer	1149 West 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif.	June 26, 1937
M	O'Neill, Oscar	2325 Northwest Gilson, Portland, Ore.	May 22, 1937
M	Ott, Carl Frederik Gauthier	1345 South 71st St., West Allis, Wis.	June 29, 1937
M	Pabon, Pedro	2380 South Court, Palatine, Calif.	Mar. 5, 1937
MED	Paine, Antonio Pacheco	65 East 105th St., New York City	July 31, 1937
M	Paine, Granville Walker	San Juan, P.R.	July 20, 1937
M	Paine, Peleg	1620 Rucker Ave., Everett, Wash.	Sept. 18, 1933
M	Palmier, Frederick Aaron	108 East 1st St., Duluth, Minn.	July 16, 1937
M	Pare, Andrew George	1121 Orin St. N.E., Washington, D.C.	Aug. 18, 1937
M	Parks, John William	256 North Dithridge St., Los Angeles, Calif.	Feb. 6, 1937
PL	Paul, Eldred Raymond	714 Coronado St., Los Angeles, Calif.	Jan. 5, 1937
		27 32391, San Francisco series.	July 3, 1936
		27 32392, San Francisco series.	Dec. 31, 1937

## Supplemental list, U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued

## Legend

	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
M	Peek, Samuel	515 West 124th St., New York City	38	360292	Jan. 7, 1937
D	Perry, Leslie Raymond	178 East 77th St., New York City	32	363008	Jan. 22, 1937
D	Peterson, Frank Oliver	291 Winder St., Detroit, Mich.	31	370158	Feb. 18, 1937
D	Peterson, Kenneth David Richard	423 West St., New York City	29	376789	Mar. 20, 1937
MED	Platkoff, Mary Louise	1734 North 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	28	414724	May 17, 1937
MED	Poberezhny, Ben	915 North 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	28	451536	Do.
M	Porvaznik, Andrew	2820 Vauquero Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	32	33144	Jan. 13, 1938
M	Powers, Vincent Arnold	518 Crane Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	28	363146	Aug. 5, 1935
M	Prince, Clarence Isom	1043 South Pershing Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.	28	233916	Aug. 8, 1937
M	Prouell, Alphena Danforth	1001 East 47th St., Los Angeles, Calif.	34	432265	June 4, 1937
M	Puretzky, Harry	920 St. John Ave., Bronx, New York City	34	482592	Oct. 29, 1937
MED	Purviance, Carlton Clarence	720 Texas St., Fairfield, Calif.	33	482591	Do.
MED	Perez-Fernandez, Angel	1957 Morell St., Detroit, Mich. No passport issued. Certificate of identity issued and taken up.	21	—	—
M	Radin, Walter Jack	2025 East 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif.	22	33411	Jan. 28, 1938
M	Rauher, Aaron	300 West 23d St., New York City	30	368091	Feb. 18, 1937
P/L	Rausom, Mareus	1265 East 41st St., Los Angeles, Calif.	30	332088	Jan. 17, 1938
M	Rappoport, Israel	381 Powell St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	28	363561	Jan. 8, 1937
M	Rauert, Henry George	139 Candelaario, Sanite Fe, N. Mex.	53	451497	June 25, 1937
M	Ray, Thomas James	1515 Arch St., Berkeley, Calif.	31	275290	May 5, 1937
D	Razanski, Bernard	490 Hillside Ave., Hillside, N. J.	29	397805	Apr. 26, 1937
D	Redlich, George F	5709 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.	20	4770	Jan. 22, 1937
D	Reeves, Otto Coleman	844 34th St., Oakland, Calif.	25	27636	May 7, 1937
D	Reitsky, Arnold	113½ East 31st St., New York City	27	362886	Jan. 22, 1937
D	Revera, Leopold (alias Revira)	20 South Spring St., Baltimore, Md. No passport issued. Certificate of identity.	34	—	—
MED	Rifkin, Irving	3916 Laurel Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	22	539794	May 25, 1938
MED	Rintz, Norman Charles	4627 Howel St., Philadelphia, Pa.	33	387928	Apr. 10, 1937
Rivera, Ferdinand		28 Manhattan Pl., New York City. No passport issued.	26	—	—
D	Robel, Charles Edward	Certificate of identity issued and taken up.	23	25121	Mar. 10, 1937
D	Robertson, Charles	326 West 11th St., San Pedro, Calif. Passport authorized but apparently not issued at Paris	35	—	—
MED	Robertson, Royce Walter	1755 East 19th St., Cleveland, Ohio	20	494466	Jan. 22, 1938
MED	Rodriguez, Emilio (y Miranda)	New York City	38	474, Paris	Jan. 4, 1938
PL	Rodriguez, Oscar Hernandez	237 East 12th St., New York City. No passport issued. Certificate of identity.	31	—	—
M	Rodriguez, Rafael	26 East 10th St., New York City.	28	497567	Feb. 11, 1938
MED	Rollins, Fred	163 South 1st St., Milwaukee, Wis.	23	437077	June 8, 1937
PL	Romer, Edna Drabkin	218 East 20th St., New York City	26	452045	May 29, 1937
D	Rosenberg, Abraham Isaac	301 West 13th St., New York City	37	429397	Feb. 20, 1937
D	Rosenblum, Solomon	162 West 13th St., New York City	29	38602	Do.
D	Rosenstein, Joseph	2640 Gladstone, Detroit, Mich.	24	384808	Feb. 1, 1937



*Supplemental list, U. S. Veterans of the International Brigade—Continued*

Legend	Name	Address and miscellaneous information	Age	Passport number	Date issued
D	Solomon, Herbert B.	248 East 7th St., New York City	23	390601	Apr. 14, 1937
M	Sorensen, Walter	16.6 Fleet Ave., Racine, Wis.	46	439001	June 10, 1937
	Sorell, Alan Howard	104.2 Ave., New York City	29	126	July 20, 1935
	Sorsa, Toivo Albert	2032 Madison Ave., Apartment 35, New York City	27	476688	Sept. 16, 1937
MED	Stadt, Zachary Michlin	1056 East 24th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	31	414741	May 17, 1937
	Stearns, J. Douglas Clark, Jr.	95 Lexington Ave., New York City	19	111463	June 2, 1934
	Steinberg, Harry	212 Covington St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	362991	Jan. 22, 1937
	Steinman, Aarne Theodore	838 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich.	33	365755	Feb. 5, 1937
D	Stern, Marvin	258 West 88th St., New York City	29	362827	Dec. 7, 1936
	Stokes, Floyd Lee	2701 East 16th St., Port Arthur, Tex.	26		
		No passport issued. Seaman's certificate. Returned.			
M	Stoloff, Louis	46 Avenue B, New York City	27	429987	May 29, 1937
M	Strong, Emanuel	2622 North 75th Ave., Elmhurst Park, Ill.	37	4926	Chicago series
	Suarez, Jose Gonzalez	No passport issued. Certificate of identity	20	488535	Mar. 30, 1937
M	Sundeen, Walter	720 Melrose Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	26	488535	Dec. 8, 1937
	Sundster, Taimo Arvid	291 Winder St., Detroit, Mich.	29	367513	Feb. 16, 1937
PR?	Stojerka, Conrad Henry	306 South Figueria, Los Angeles, Calif.	33	42285	May 19, 1939
	Santilli, Victor	Phoenix Hotel, 307 North Main St., Mansfield, Ohio.	26	368849	Feb. 23, 1937
D	Tannebaum, Joseph	302 Owen St., Detroit, Mich.	23	362324	Jan. 18, 1937
D	Tannekupf, Milton	2056 Grant Ave., New York City	23	37477	Mar. 12, 1937
D	Tantilla, Reino Herman	Box 128, Zim, Minn.	29	365510	Apr. 22, 1937
M	Taub, Jack Isadore	3804 23d St., San Francisco, Calif.	23	36900	San Francisco series
M	Sundster, Taimo Arvid	1370 South 3d St., Louisville, Ky.	23	363815	Jan. 11, 1938
M	Taylor, Clydie Donald	230 East 15th St., New York City	29	425729	Adr. 20, 1937
M	Taylor, Orville Douglass	237 Hillside Ave., Watertown, N.Y.	29	421966	May 26, 1937
M	Teodorsen, Anthony	1414 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.	48	360405	May 24, 1937
PL	Thompson, Krist	733 18th St., Oakland, Calif.	23	266644	Jan. 28, 1937
M	Thompson, Robert George	201 Embarcadero, San Francisco, Calif.	23	265537	Aug. 19, 1935
M	Ticer, Leon Norvell	214 Benson St., Camden, N.J.	25	389499	Mar. 10, 1937
D	Tiss, John	23 West 47th St., New York City	25	44468	Dec. 31, 1936
D	Titus, William Bertram	3134 West 16th St., Chicago, Ill.	32	4907	June 16, 1937
M	Tivin, Isadore	544 West 147th St., New York City	28	467235	Mar. 23, 1937
M	Todd, Robert Moore	R. F. D. No. 6, Lexington, Ky.	25	471212	Feb. 9, 1938
PR	Toole, Samuel Coleman	629 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.	23	359279	Aug. 19, 1937
D	Torgoff, Leon Sloan	1462 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, New York City	24	372926	Dec. 30, 1936
M	Tovsky, David	264 North St., Harrisburg, Pa.	34	414725	Mar. 10, 1937
MED	Tovseal, Augustus Nebinger	Briar Museum Cottage, Greenwich, Conn.	44	362750	May 17, 1937
D	Trenkler, George	1635 Butler Ave., Youngstown, Ohio	27	360803	Jan. 21, 1937
	Troxil, Stephen Edward	1513 17th St., Santa Monica, Calif.	35	22288	Aug. 19, 1937
		B. F. D. No. 1, Box 123, Eveleth, Minn.	42	491877	Mar. 5, 1937
		2626 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	25	392915	Jan. 7, 1938
D	Waalk, Leroy	226 West 79th St., New York City	25	377964	Dec. 30, 1936
D	Walach, Albert	414 Porter Ave., Biloxi, Miss.	22	481370	Mar. 24, 1937
D	Waish, Joseph Martin, Jr.	Post Office Box 158, Grindstone, Pa.	23	375193	Oct. 20, 1937
					Mar. 16, 1937

M	Wasserman, Isadore	2900 Ells Ave., Chicago, Ill.	July 6, 1937
M	R. F. D. 2, Box 102, Pleasantville, N. J.	Jan. 30, 1937	364618
M	438 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	May 26, 1937	429064
M	442 West 23rd St., New York City	Jan. 15, 1938	491405
M	100 West 88th St., New York City	Feb. 1, 1938	495019
M	554 East Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1937	365020
D	Weinshank, Irving	Feb. 17, 1937	465343
M	West 36th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 19, 1938	493834
M	33 Washington Sq., West, New York City	Feb. 1, 1937	493834
M	619 Strand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1937	4268850
M	702 4th St., Seattle, Wash.	Feb. 4, 1937	482776
M	3021 Surf Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1937	365429
M	872 117th St., Richmond Hill, Queens, New York City	May 17, 1937	363958
M	George Washington Hotel, New York City	May 4, 1937	414739
M	119 East Vernon Highway, Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 17, 1936	404266
M	114 West 10th St., New York City	Jan. 24, 1938	33332, San Francisco series...
M	214 1st St. South, Seattle, Wash.	Mar. 13, 1937	374734
M	676 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Apr. 10, 1937	387921
M	351 6th Ave., New York City	Mar. 2, 1937	382356
M	1912 West Westmoreland St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 30, 1937	478745
M	Russellton, Pa.	Apr. 28, 1937	399989
M	P. F. D. No. 1, Iron River, Wis.	Feb. 10, 1937	366415
M	Wheeler, Wilbert LaPointe	Oct. 23, 1937	481882
M	White, David McKelvey	May 17, 1937	414732
M	White, James Leigh	Jan. 5, 1938	32090, San Francisco series...
M	White, William Thomas	May 20, 1937	424420
M	Wienock, Andrew	Aug. 1, 1936	335058
M	D. Whield, Werner Jalmair	Mar. 15, 1937	325586, San Francisco series...
M	Wilbur, George Hunt	Sept. 11, 1937	475928
M	Wilkes, Harry	Sept. 11, 1937	452069
M	Williams, Helen	June 26, 1937	34 Attorney St., New York City

## PASSPORT APPLICATIONS: FACTS REGARDING EACH

### APPLICATION, BERNARD ADES

This application was executed at the Department on February 15, 1937, and passport No. 367221 was issued on February 15, 1937. The applicant gave his address as 1800 Queens Lane, Arlington, Va. The identifying witness was Helen Gerber of 4000 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The applicant stated that he desired to go to France and England for his health and his passport was stamped "This passport not valid for travel in Spain."

Shortly after the issue of the passport Ades went to Spain and served in the Spanish Army. He has refused to surrender the passport but he has admitted his service in the army and that he deposited the passport with the authorities of the International Brigade while he was serving in the army.

### APPLICATION, HARRY BERGER

This application was executed at the passport agency in New York City on July 20, 1932, and passport No. 542115 was issued on July 22, 1932.

The applicant gave his address as 2011 Mapes Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The applicant submitted a birth certificate indicating that one Harry Berger was born in New York on February 18, 1892. This birth certificate was obtained as a result of a request to the Department of Health of the city of New York and was mailed to Harry Berger, 814 East 181st Street, New York City on June 29, 1932.

The identifying witness was Harry S. Goodman, 199-11-104 Avenue, Hollis, Staten Island, N. Y.

The passport was renewed at the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, on June 30, 1934. At that time the applicant stated that he represented the Construction Supplies Company of America, 15 Route Paul Henry Shanghai, China, and he gave that place as his foreign address. He stated that his legal residence was in New York, N. Y., but did not give any street address.

The bearer of the passport was arrested in Brazil in December 1935 and it was ascertained that his true name was Arthur Ewert. The passport is in the Department's files and indicates that the bearer thereof traveled in the Far East and in South America.

Efforts to locate the real Harry Berger or persons who knew him have been unsuccessful.

Harry S. Goodman, the identifying witness, was interviewed in January 1936, at which time he was residing at 9104 Baldwin Avenue (68th Avenue), Forest Hills, Long Island, and he was the manager of the Publishers' Verified Service, Inc., 1472 Broadway, New York City. Goodman claimed that he remembered only vaguely the circumstances under which he acted as identifying witness but stated that the applicant was introduced to him by an acquaintance of Swedish extraction and that he acted as identifying witness as an accommodation for his friend. However, Mr. Goodman was unable to remember the name of the Swedish acquaintance, his business affiliations, or place of residence. (832.00 Revolutions/496.)

Mr. Max Nathan, one of the partners of the Construction Supplies Company of America, which was located at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was interviewed in January 1936 but claimed that he had never heard of a person named Harry Berger and was unable to identify the applicant's photograph. (832.00 Revolutions/496.)

Afterward the Department received from Brazil a photostatic copy of a letter addressed to Harry Berger by the Construction Supplies Company of America, which letter was signed by Leon S. Kahn. This letter reported to appoint Harry Berger as a representative of the firm in the Orient for the purpose of selling medicines to Chinese physicians and druggists.

Ewert's wife fraudulently obtained a passport in the name Machla Lenczycki.

## APPLICATION, HELEN LILLIAN BOWLEN

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on November 22, 1929, and passport No. 144096 was issued on November 23, 1929. The applicant gave her address as 258 West 22d Street, New York, N. Y.

The applicant submitted the birth certificate of Helen Lillian Bowlen who appears to have been born at Indianapolis, Ind., on March 29, 1898.

The identifying witness stated that she was the first cousin of the applicant, signed the name Helen Maurer, and gave her address as 258 West 22d Street, New York City.

The applicant executed an application for the amendment of her passport at the American Consulate General at Berlin, Germany, on January 15, 1930, to show her alleged married name, Helen Kweit. She stated that she was married on December 20, 1929, to Nathan William Kweit who was the bearer of passport No. 143850 dated November 23, 1929. The amendment was made as requested.

The applicant is Mrs. Alexander Bittleman (first name unknown), and she also obtained a passport in 1929 in the name Anna Spilberg. She was also included in the 1925 application of her alleged husband, Isidore Spilberg.

Mrs. Bittleman's husband was issued passports in 1925 and 1929 in the name Isidore Spilberg and another passport in 1929 in the name Nathan William Kweit.

## APPLICATION, WALTER FREDERICK BRONSTRUP

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York City on May 29, 1922, and passport No. 182727 was issued on June 1, 1922. The applicant stated that he resided at 6 Grove Court, New York City.

The identifying witness, William M. Beck, stated that he was a bookkeeper and that he resided at 829 McPherson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An investigation disclosed that the true name of the applicant was Alfred Wagenknecht, a naturalized American citizen. Wagenknecht pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the passport law and was fined \$100. By using the Bronstrup passport, Wagenknecht sailed for Europe on June 6, 1922, on the steamship *Mauritania* and returned to the United States on or about August 12, 1922.

Wagenknecht was issued passports in his own name in 1925 and in 1932. In his 1932 application, he stated that he did not use the 1925 passport which he submitted with the new application.

William M. Beck, the identifying witness in this case, was a witness on the naturalization petition of Max Schulman whose naturalization certificate was used in connection with the Rubens-Robinson frauds. Beck testified for the Government at the trial and stated that the photograph on the passport application in the name Max Schulman was not a likeness of the person naturalized. He claimed that he did not know where the real Max Schulman resided or how he could be found.

## APPLICATION, EARL RUSSELL BROWDER

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on August 31, 1934, and passport No. 145182 was issued on September 1, 1934. The applicant stated that he resided at 2714 Wallace Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The identifying witness was the applicant's brother, William E. Browder, who stated that he had known the applicant for 39 years and that he (the witness) resided at 31 East 27th Street, New York City.

The passport was renewed at the passport agency in New York City on February 2, 1937, to be valid to September 1, 1938. It was amended to be valid for travel in Spain on November 26, 1937, upon the submission of a letter from C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, certifying that Mr. Browder was being sent as a special correspondent to Spain.

The applicant was issued passport No. 5S3689 on September 26, 1938, at which time he turned in his old passport.

The 1934 passport bears stamps indicating that the bearer traveled extensively abroad and bears stamps showing arrival in the United States on December 25, 1934, April 30, 1936, September 17, 1935, April 30, 1937, and February 15, 1938.

In the 1934 application Browder falsely stated that he had never had a previous passport, whereas it appears from the Department's files that in 1921 he fraudulently obtained a passport in the name Nicholas Dozenberg and another passport in 1927 in the name George Morris.

## APPLICATION, KATHERINE DOZENBERG

This application was executed at the passport agency in New York City on December 3, 1929, and passport No. 146880 was issued on December 5, 1929. The applicant gave her address as 6 Nathan Davis Place, New York, N. Y.

The identifying witness was the applicant's husband, Nicholas Dozenberg, who gave the same address.

The passport was renewed at the American Consulate General at Berlin, Germany, on October 23, 1931. The applicant stated that she had resided in Germany from December 1930 to February 1931, in India and China from March 1931 to October 1931, and again in Germany from October 15, 1931 to date of the application.

Mr. X, when recently interviewed, expressed the opinion that this Katherine Dozenberg was not the original wife of Nicholas Dozenberg but was a much younger woman. However, the investigation, which was conducted in 1933 by a special agent of the Department, tended to show that both Nicholas and Katherine Dozenberg were the persons they represented themselves to be.

## APPLICATION, NICHOLAS DOZENBERG

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York City on March 9, 1921, and passport No. 2990 was issued on March 12, 1921. The applicant gave his permanent address as 1309 Tremont, Roxbury, Boston, Mass.

The applicant stated that he was born at Riga, Russia (then Latvia), on November 15, 1882, and that he was naturalized by the United States District Court at Boston, Mass., on February 6, 1911.

The applicant submitted the original naturalization certificate of Dozenberg.

The identifying witness signed the name Katherine Dozenberg and gave the same address as the applicant. It is not known whether this was signed by the real Katherine Dozenberg who was the wife of the real Nicholas Dozenberg.

For some reason which is not shown by the files that are available, the Department's suspicions were aroused as to the activities of the person traveling on this passport and a cable was sent to the American consul at Riga requesting an investigation. However the consul reported that he had been unable to trace Dozenberg.

An investigation has shown that the above-mentioned passport was actually obtained by Earl Russell Browder, and that the body of the application and the signature thereon are in his handwriting.

A person who is believed to be the real Nicholas Dozenberg, was issued passport No. 651802 on November 22, 1928, upon an application in which he stated that he had never had a passport previously. This applicant submitted a duplicate naturalization certificate which had been issued to him in lieu of one that he claimed had been lost. The applicant was also issued passport No. 568709 on December 12, 1932, and submitted with that application his 1928 passport.

In March 1933 Dozenberg executed a new application and claimed that his old passport had been lost. However, after the Department had held up the issue of a new passport, he reported that he had found his 1932 one.

The 1932 passport was sent in the New York pouch and was signed for by one Oscar Jacobson, 617 Second Avenue, New York City. Nothing further is known concerning Mr. Jacobson.

In his 1933 application, Nicholas Dozenberg gave his address as 554 48th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. This address was also shown in the notebook of Albert Feierabend when he was first arrested.

## APPLICATION, ISIDOR DREAZEN

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on June 10, 1929, and passport No. 80023 was issued on June 12, 1929. The applicant gave his address as 654 Beck Street, Bronx, N. Y.

The identifying witness was Morris Nemser of 277 East 172d Street, New York, N. Y.

This applicant was the person he represented himself to be and submitted with the application his own certificate of naturalization.

The applicant did not use the passport and it was found in possession of one Charles Krumbein when he was arrested in England, in 1930. The passport is now in the Department's files.

After it was discovered that the prisoner in England had a fraudulent passport, an unsuccessful effort was made to ascertain his true identity and nationality. After serving his sentence, Krumbein left England for the Soviet Union in possession of a document issued by a Soviet consulate in England.

When the real Dreazen was questioned in 1930 he claimed that he made his application in good faith intending to visit relatives in Poland. After obtaining the passport he carried it about in his pocket and about 2 weeks later discovered that it had disappeared. Thereafter he abandoned his plans to go abroad on account of lack of funds. He claimed that he could not identify the photograph of the person who used the passport. Dreazen claimed that Morris Nemser was a friend of his whom he had met at the Workmen's Union on East Broadway.

Morris Nemser in 1930 was known as a radical and was supposed to be employed in secretarial work for radical organizations. He was said to have been identified with a dentist named Gassen residing at 1527 Morris Avenue, Bronx.

A few years ago the Daily Worker carried an item regarding the cutting of Isador Dreazen who was employed at the New Brighton Public Market, 1115 Brighton Avenue, Brooklyn. The cuts were inflicted by Joseph Goldman, an employer.

The photograph of Krumbein was affixed to the Dreazen passport and an excellent counterfeit of the State Department's impression seal was placed thereon.

#### APPLICATION, ALBERT FEIERABEND

This application was executed at the passport agency at Boston, Mass., and passport No. 505965 was issued on March 10, 1928. The applicant gave his address as 223 Audubon Road, Boston, Mass.

The identifying witness was Benjamin Chalfen, a steamship ticket agent of 427 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.

This application was executed by the real Albert Feierabend.

On March 24, 1928, Feierabend executed an application for the amendment of his passport at the passport agency in New York to include the name of his alleged wife, Emma Pauline Bleckschmidt Feierabend, to whom he stated he was married on March 21, 1928.

Feierabend submitted with his application his marriage certificate and birth certificate in the name Emma Pauline Blackschnitt. The passport was amended as requested.

The photograph on the amended application is not a likeness of Pauline Emma Blackschnitt who was born at North Bergen, N. J., on June 13, 1903, but is a likeness of a woman of unknown identity with whom Feierabend lived around Boston. Although this woman was reported not to be the wife of Feierabend, there is actually a record of the marriage.

The real Pauline Emma Blackschnitt is said to be the wife of Samuel Adams Dardeck, known as Sam Darcy, who is one of the prominent Communist leaders on the west coast and who was at one time the Communists candidate for Governor of California.

Dardeck was issued passports including the name of his wife in 1927 and 1935. Mrs. Dardeck was also issued a limited passport in 1935 to enable her to join her husband who had gone abroad ahead of her.

#### APPLICATION, SUSANNA FINEBERG

This application was executed at the passport agency in New York on June 27, 1929, and passport No. 96400 was issued on July 2, 1929. The applicant gave her address as 321 East 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

The applicant stated that she was born at Emporia, Kans., on June 25, 1902, and that she was married on October 15, 1928, to Abram Fineberg who was born at London, England, and was not an American citizen. The applicant submitted a birth certificate with her application.

The identifying witness was Griffin Barry of 328 East 15th Street, New York City.

The applicant requested that the passport be mailed to her in care of the Open Road, 20 West 43d Street, New York City.

This applicant is identical with the one who obtained a passport in 1930 as Susan Abbott Lynd. Her maiden name appears to have been Susanna Paxton.

Nothing is known concerning the identifying witness, Griffin Barry.

## APPLICATION, SAMUEL FOX

The first application in this name was executed on October 28, 1927, at the passport agency in New York City and passport No. 469396 was issued on October 29, 1927. The applicant stated that he resided at 350 West 21st Street, New York City.

The applicant stated that he desired to go to Germany, Poland, and France on commercial business for Wagner & Sklar, 56 West 49th Street, New York City.

The applicant submitted with the application certificate of naturalization No. 620602, issued to Samuel Fox on May 1, 1915, indicating that a person by that name was naturalized at Philadelphia on May 1, 1915.

The identifying witness was Harry Kweit of 350 West 21st Street, New York City.

The applicant originally requested that the passport be sent in care of Harry Kweit at the aforementioned address, but changed this to request that the passport be sent in the New York pouch which was done.

The second application in this name was executed by the same applicant at the American consulate at Helsingfors, Finland, on March 18, 1930, and service passport No. 352 was issued on March 18, 1930. The applicant stated that he had resided in Germany from November 1927 to December 1927, and in Russia from December 1927 to date of his application.

The applicant gave as a reference his wife, Mrs. Eva Fox, 123 East 23d Street, New York, N. Y.

The true name of the applicant is Joseph Zack who was born in Czechoslovakia. He is an alien who was originally in this country legally.

Zack obtained the certificate of naturalization from George Mink.

Zack also obtained a passport in the name of Joseph Kornfeder.

Harry Kweit was the identifying witness on a fraudulent application executed in the name Nathan William Kweit. Harry Kweit also made passport applications in the names Harry Somers and Edward Riggs.

The real Samuel Fox has been issued two new naturalization certificates in lieu of lost ones. His original certificate was issued on May 1, 1915, his second one on May 21, 1928, and his third one on July 23, 1937. Fox claimed that his first two certificates had been lost or stolen with his baggage. Fox's latest address as shown by the naturalization files is 5438 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## APPLICATION, AL GOTTLIEB

This application was executed before a deputy clerk of the United States District Court at Newark, N. J., on April 11, 1934, and passport No. 88,049 was issued on April 12, 1934. The applicant gave his address as 16 Wainwright Street, Newark, N. J., and requested that the passport be sent to him at the same address.

The applicant submitted a birth certificate showing that a male child named Gottlieb was born at New York City on August 10, 1899. The given name of the child did not appear on the certificate.

Identifying witness was Isaac Bambas, 75 Schuyler Avenue, Newark, N. J.

The photograph on the application appears to be a likeness of George Mink.

This passport was found in the apartment of George Mink when he was arrested at Copenhagen, Denmark, in February 1935.

An investigation conducted in the early part of 1936 disclosed that one Abe Gottlieb had resided at 16 Wainwright Street, Newark, in 1932, but that he was a naturalized citizen and claimed that he knew nothing about the passport application, and that he could not identify the photograph on the application.

Isaac Bambas, the identifying witness, was also located and informed an agent that the photograph on the application was a likeness of one Al Gottlieb, whom he had known for the past 5 years as a salesman. Bambas claimed that he did not know what line of merchandise Gottlieb sold, where he was, or how he could be located.

The body of this passport application appears to be in the handwriting of Leon Josephson.

## APPLICATION, HAROLD HALL

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on July 1, 1931, and passport No. 416,665 was issued on July 2, 1931. The applicant

stated that he resided at 225 East 16th Street, New York City, and requested that the passport be sent in the New York pouch.

The applicant submitted a birth certificate issued at Scranton, Pa., on a delayed report of birth which purported to show that he was born at Scranton, Pa., on January 21, 1903.

The identifying witness on this application was George Mink who gave his address as 235 East 13th Street, New York City.

The fraudulent report of birth in this case is signed "Mrs. Alice Woods, Aunt," and is in the handwriting of some person other than the applicant. The affidavit of birth attached to the report was signed by the applicant in the name of Harold Hall and was typed on the same typewriter as the one used in preparing the affidavit filed in the case of Henry G. Lynd.

The true name of the applicant was Harold Hynes and he was a British subject. Hynes was issued passport No. 56,060 by the British consul general in New York on August 2, 1930 (or 1933), and prior to that time held British Foreign Office passport No. 63,702, issued in September 1921.

Hynes is reported to have been killed in Spain while serving in the International Brigade of the Spanish Loyalist Army.

#### APPLICATION, BRUNO HERMAN AUGUST HANKE

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on November 3, 1933, and passport No. 67208 was issued on November 4, 1933. The applicant gave his address as 55 East Seventh Street, care of Ames, New York City.

The applicant submitted what is assumed to be a valid birth certificate of the real Bruno Herman August Hanke who was born in New York on August 8, 1898.

The passport was sent by registered mail to the address given above.

The identifying witness signed the name Abraham Shafman (?), 55 East Seventh Street, New York City.

This passport was altered by substituting thereon a photograph of another person of unknown identity in lieu of the photograph which originally appeared on the passport. An excellent counterfeit of the State Department's legend machine and seal appears on the substituted photograph.

The impostor who had possession of the passport arrived at New York on the steamship *Bremen* on March 30, 1934, and was detained by immigration authorities for further inspection at Ellis Island. However, the impostor managed to escape and has never been apprehended. It is thought probable that the impostor who used the passport is identical with the one who was issued a passport on March 21, 1932, in the name Leon Marks.

The application was typed on the same kind of machine as the application in the name Machla Lencyzki.

An investigation conducted in New York in 1934 disclosed that a party named Ames had previously resided at 55 East Seventh Street, but that the representative of that building did not know and had never heard of Hanke or the identifying witness. The Ames family was located at 151 Second Avenue in apartment No. 2A. The family consisted of Mrs. Lena Abrams and her daughter, Stella Abrams, both of whom were also known as Ames. Mrs. Ames identified the photograph which appeared on the Hanke application as that of the person who roomed at her apartment for about 2 months. Mrs. Abrams claimed that she had no information concerning the alleged Hanke or the identifying witness who also roomed at her apartment.

#### APPLICATION, ABE JAMES HARFIELD

The first application in this name was executed on August 24, 1927, at the passport agency at New York and passport No. 453503 was issued on August 26, 1927. The applicant gave his address as 49 Munroe Street, Boston, Mass.

The applicant submitted a bona fide birth certificate.

The applicant stated that he desired to go to Venezuela on commercial business for the Lago Petroleum Co., 13 Nassau Street, New York City.

The applicant requested that his passport be sent to him in care of Vivian Wilkinson, room 40, 39 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

The identifying witness was Robert M. Long, of 101 Monroe Street, New York, N. Y., who stated that he had known the applicant for 5 years.

An application for registration was executed by the same applicant at the American Legation at Bogotá, Colombia, on August 8, 1929.

This applicant was deported from Colombia on November 20, 1932, because of his radical activities in that country. He arrived at New York on the steamship *Santa Barbara* on November 28, 1932, and stated that he was going to 15 Ellington Street, Boston, Mass. Inquiries at the aforementioned address disclosed that no such person was known there.

Another person claiming the same date and place of birth executed a passport application at the passport agency in New York City on August 13, 1931, and passport No. 432338 was issued on August 13, 1931. The applicant gave his address as 1664 Weeks Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The second applicant made another application for a passport at the passport agency in New York on June 27, 1939, submitting therewith his old passport. No passport has been issued on this application. The passport shows that the bearer spent a considerable period of time in Russia and returned to the United States on November 1, 1932.

An investigation conducted in the latter part of 1932 disclosed that neither the 1927 or 1931 applicants was known at the addresses given in the two applications. Robert M. Long, the identifying witness on the 1927 application could not be located at the address given. Frank Miller, the witness on the 1931 application was said to live at the address given but he could not be located for interview.

It was discovered that the Lago Petroleum Co. had been taken over by the Pan American Petroleum which was later merged with the Standard Oil of New Jersey. A representative of the Standard Oil made a search of the files of the Lago Co. but could find no reference to Harfield.

Vivian Wilkinson, it was found, had operated a travel or ticket agency at 39 Union Square, room 40, but had vanished leaving no trace.

The person who made the applications in 1931 and 1939 was interviewed after he had made his second application and he claimed that he was the person he represented himself to be. (The investigation has not yet been completed.) This man claimed that he was employed by the Prompt Press of 113 Fourth Avenue, New York City, and his employment was verified. He stated that while in Moscow in 1931-32 he was employed by the Moscow Daily News.

#### APPLICATION, KATHERINE HARRISON

This application was executed on November 23, 1927 and passport No. 476407 was issued on November 26, 1927. The applicant stated that she resided at 350 West 21st Street, New York, N. Y.

The identifying witness was Vivian M. Wilkinson, 35 Charles Street, apartment 6A, New York City.

The applicant submitted as evidence of her alleged birth in San Francisco, Calif., an affidavit executed in the name Jack Harrison who stated that he was the applicant's uncle.

Using the passport the applicant went to Shanghai, China, and lived with Earl Browder who was using a passport in the name George Morris. In addition to being known as Mrs. George Morris, this woman was also known as Miss Alice Read, and rented a post office box in that name.

She was also associated in Shanghai with a man who had a passport in the name W. A. Haskell.

Miss Harrison made a new passport application at the Passport Agency in New York City on April 12, 1932, and gave her address as 101 West 11th Street, New York City. An investigation was thereupon conducted but the applicant could not be interviewed although she was said to be residing at the aforementioned address at that time. Previously an unsuccessful attempt had been made to locate her at the address given in the 1927 application and to locate the alleged uncle, Jack Harrison.

Efforts of the Department to ascertain the true identity and nationality of the alleged Katherine Harrison have been unsuccessful. She is said to be known as Kitty Harris and to have been serving as recently as 2 years ago in the Soviet Military Intelligence Service.

Vivian Wilkinson, the identifying witness on the passport application, is a niece of Grace Hutchins, the owner of the building in which the Communist headquarters is located.

The affidavit of birth, signed Jack Harrison, was written and signed by John W. Johnstone, also known as Jack Johnstone. He is an important Communist leader and is now located in Pittsburgh.

Mr. X and General Krivitsky can testify regarding Katherine Harrison.

**APPLICATION, MILTON HATHAWAY**

This application was executed at the passport agency at Chicago on March 1, 1926, and Chicago Special Series passport No. 2304 was issued on March 3, 1926. The applicant stated that he was born at Hastings, Minn., on November 15, 1898, and that he resided at 2251 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

The identifying witness was C. A. Hathaway of the same address who stated that he had known the applicant personally for 27 years.

According to Mr. X, the photograph on this application is that of Tom Bell, a British Communist who was in this country at the time. This same information was also received in a letter to the District Attorney at Minneapolis, dated March 25, 1931.

An investigation was conducted in 1931 and disclosed that the real Milton Hathaway was residing in St. Paul, Minn., and had never been outside of the United States. The photograph on the application is not a likeness of the real Milton. Milton stated that he had sent his birth certificate to his brother, Clarence, at the latter's request.

The C. A. Hathaway who was identifying witness on the passport application is identical with Clarence A. Hathaway who is at present editor of the Daily Worker.

**APPLICATION, HARRY HERMAN KAPLAN**

The first application in this name was executed at the passport agency at New York City on March 4, 1927, and passport No. 333079 was issued on March 5, 1927.

The aforementioned passport was submitted with a new application which Kaplan executed before the clerk of the United States district court at Trenton, N. J., on November 27, 1934. Passport No. 156773 was issued on this application on December 3, 1934.

The 1934 passport was found in the apartment of George Mink when he was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, in February 1935. It had not been altered.

Kaplan was questioned shortly thereafter and blamed the loss of the passport on a former employee of the hotel (the American House) which he operated in Trenton. However, when he applied for a new passport in 1938 and was questioned again, he claimed that he thought the passport was stolen by Barney Josephson, a brother of Leon. Kaplan stated that although he could not prove it, he had every reason to believe that Barney Josephson stole it at the instance of either Louis or Leon Josephson or George Mink. He thinks that he saw Mink in Trenton and that Mink was introduced as an agent of a truckman's union. Kaplan admitted that he had never used his 1934 passport but claimed that his plans were changed after he had obtained the passport.

A limited passport was issued to Kaplan but he was refused a British visa.

**APPLICATION, JOSEPH KORNFEDER**

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on April 21, 1930, and passport No. 209698 was issued on April 24, 1930. The applicant gave his address as 234 West 15th Street, New York City.

The applicant submitted a birth certificate issued at Scranton, Pa., on the basis of a recently created record.

The identifying witness was Gertrude Ackerman, 690 Allerton Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

The applicant originally requested that the passport be sent to him in care of Gerbin (or Gabin), 234 West 15th Street, New York City, but changed this to a request that it be sent in the New York pouch.

In a letter dated May 11, 1932, the applicant requested the renewal of his passport. In this application he gave his address as Care of Forman, 240 East 13th Street, New York City. The passport was not renewed inasmuch as the Department was not satisfied that the applicant was born in the United States as he alleged. The applicant failed to respond to requests that he call at the office of its special agent in New York.

The Kornfeder passport was used for travel in Colombia and Venezuela. The applicant was arrested in Venezuela on a charge of revolutionary activities and was deported to this country where he arrived on September 9, 1931.

The true name of the applicant is Joseph Zack and he previously had obtained passports in the name Samuel Fox.

The Scranton birth certificate which was submitted with the passport application was issued upon the basis of a report prepared by Zack himself to which he signed the name Rudolf Kornfeder, parent. There was submitted with this application an affidavit executed before Max Kitzes, notary public, by David Bankoff and Katherine Harrison. Nothing is known concerning Bankoff. For information concerning Max Kitzes and Katherine Harrison, see memorandums under those names.

The identifying witness, Gertrude Ackerman, was born in Poland and acquired American citizenship through the naturalization of her father, Harry Ackerman. Miss Ackerman was issued passport No. 159382 on December 24, 1934. In 1936 the postmaster at Buffalo reported that the Ackerman family resided at 194 Grey Street in that city.

#### APPLICATIONS, JACOB KREITZ

The first application in this name was executed at the passport agency at New York on December 9, 1930. No passport was issued on this application but the matter was referred to the Department's chief special agent to ascertain whether the applicant was identical with a person who had previously been arrested under the name of Jacob Kreitz and found in possession of documents indicating that he was in the passport racket. The investigation disclosed that the applicant was in fact identical with the man who had been arrested. No passport was issued on the application. The applicant gave his address as 307 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

The identifying witness signed the name Emily L. Kreitz, 307 East 14th Street, New York City.

Another application was executed in this name by the same applicant at the passport agency in New York on September 9, 1932, and the matter was again referred to the chief special agent for investigation. At the same time a letter was addressed to Jacob Kreitz, 335 Crimmins Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., the address given in the passport application. The letter was returned to the Department marked "Not at the address given."

An investigation disclosed that neither the applicant nor his identifying witness, Lizzie Kreitz, who had given the same address, was known at 335 Crimmins Avenue.

The identifying witness was the same on both applications, although she signed one Emily L. Kreitz and the other Lizzie Kreitz. This woman obtained a passport in 1930 in the name Lizzie Kreitz.

It was subsequently ascertained that the true name of the applicant was Albert Feierabend and that the real Jacob Kreitz and his family had gone to Russia several years before.

A Mr. Fritz (Fred) Ihler knew both Feierabend and Kreitz and was questioned at length on May 6, 1933. At that time Mr. Ihler lived at 39 Liszt Street, Roslindale, Boston, Mass.

#### APPLICATION, LIZZIE KREITZ

This application was executed on December 9, 1930, at the passport agency at New York City and passport No. 331274 was issued on December 10, 1930. The applicant stated that she resided at 307 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

The applicant claimed that she was the wife of Jacob Kreitz who was naturalized by the United States District Court at Boston, Mass., on April 13, 1914.

The identifying witness was her alleged husband, Jacob Kreitz, who gave the same address.

The applicant is an imposter of unknown identity. The alleged husband was actually Albert Feierabend. However, the applicant does not appear to be identical with the woman who was included in Feierabend's passport in his own name as his wife.

This imposter was the identifying witness on the applications executed by Feierabend in the name of Jacob Kreitz in 1930 and 1932.

#### APPLICATION, AMY ESTHER SCHECHTER KWEIT

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on July 2, 1930, and passport No. 288236 was issued on July 3, 1930.

This applicant had previously obtained a passport in her maiden name, Amy Schechter, and did not submit any evidence of her citizenship with the 1930 application.

The applicant claimed that she was the wife of Harry Kweit.

The signature of the identifying witness is illegible. He gave his address as 535 Cathedral Parkway, New York City.

When Harry Kweit was questioned in 1936, he first stated that he had never been married. Later when he was questioned regarding this application, he stated that he had lived with Amy Schechter but was never married to her. He considered that a common-law marriage existed.

#### **APPLICATION, HELEN LILLIAN BOWLEN KWETIT**

See application, Helen Lillian Bowlen.

#### **APPLICATION, NATHAN WILLIAM KWETIT**

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on November 21, 1929, and passport No. 143850 was issued on November 23, 1929. The applicant gave his address as 336 East 18th Street, New York, N. Y.

The applicant submitted an affidavit of birth executed by his alleged brother, Harry Kweit, who stated that he was a chemist for E. W. Bliss Co., 53d Street and First Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Harry Kweit was also the identifying witness on the passport application and gave his address as 336 East 18th Street, New York City.

The bearer of this passport traveled to India and while there aroused the suspicions of the police because of his association with Indian Communists.

The true name of this applicant is Alexander Bittleman. He also obtained passports in 1925 and 1929 in the name Isidore Spilberg. His wife obtained passports in 1929 in the names Anna Spilberg and Helen Lillian Bowlen. Mrs. Bittleman was also included in the 1925 passport in the name Isidore Spilberg under the name Anna Spilberg.

The name Nathan William Kweit is a combination of the names of the two brothers of Harry Kweit. Harry Kweit has made passport applications in the names Harry Somers and Edward Riggs, and was identifying witness on the fraudulent application in the name Samuel Fox.

#### **APPLICATION, MACHLA LENZYCKI**

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York City on August 9, 1932, and passport No. 547327 was issued on August 10, 1932.

The applicant gave her address as care of Wolf, 242 East 19th Street, and had her passport sent to the New York passport agency.

The applicant submitted certificate of naturalization No. 2555845, showing that Machla Lencyzcki was naturalized on September 11, 1928, by the Supreme Court of Bronx County, Bronx, N. Y.

The identifying witness was Louis L. Schwartz, 127 University Place, New York, N. Y.

The passport was renewed at the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, on July 1, 1934. At that time the applicant stated that her legal residence was 1200 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., that she was then residing at 941 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

The bearer of the passport was arrested in Brazil in December 1935, and it was ascertained that her true name was Elsie Saborowski Ewert. The passport is in the Department's files and indicates that the bearer thereof traveled in the Far East and in South America. When arrested the bearer had in her possession a mimeographed questionnaire which was filled in with information regarding the woman whom she was impersonating. This questionnaire is similar in form to the one found on Albert Feierabend when he was arrested in New York a number of years ago, and to the ones found in the possession of the imposters who were arrested in Denmark with fraudulent passports in the names Nicholas Sherman and Adolph Rabinovitz. The imposter also had in her possession the original naturalization certificate of Mrs. Lencyzcki.

Mrs. Lencyzcki was located at 320 East 19th Street, room No. 5, New York City, on January 3, 1936, and was interviewed by Special Agent Willard. Mrs. Lencyzcki stated that in the spring of 1932 she and her husband were residing in the apartment of a Mr. and Mrs. Schechtman at the corner of Belmont Avenue and 179th Street, Bronx, that in June 1932 they moved to the apartment of Mrs. Lencyzcki's brother, Manuel Turkewitz, 1060 Fairmont Place, Bronx, and that around the first of September 1932 they move to the residence of her mother,

Mrs. Fannie Turkewitz at 1878 Southern Boulevard, Bronx. When Mrs. Lenczycki was requested to submit for inspection her naturalization certificate, she stated that it had been mislaid and that to the best of her knowledge it was then at her mother's address. Later she reported that the naturalization certificate could not be located. Mrs. Lenczycki stated that she was unable to identify the photograph on the passport application in her name or the photograph on the application in the name of Harry Berger. She claimed that she did not know a person named Wolf who had resided at 242 East 19th Street, a Louis L. Schwartz of 127 University Place, or a person named Harry Goodman who was the witness on the Berger application. (832.00 Revolutions/501.)

Efforts to locate a person named Wolf who resided at 242 East 19th Street in August 1932, disclosed that four tenants bearing the name Wolf were then residing at that address. Only one, an Arthur Wolf, was residing there in 1936. In the absence of Mr. Wolf, the agent interviewed his brother-in-law, Dr. Harry Baron, a dentist residing at the same address. Dr. Baron stated that he could not identify the photograph of the applicant and that he had never heard of Machla Lenczycki. A Mrs. Anna Wolf was traced to 301 East 21st Street but inquiries revealed that she had again moved without notifying the apartment house management of her new address. (332.00 Revolutions/501.)

An agent interviewed Dr. Louis L. Schwartz, the identifying witness, on January 4, 1936, at his dental office, 1 Union Square West. Dr. Schwartz stated that he had identified the applicant as an accommodation to one of his patients whose name he thought was Wolf. He was unable to furnish the full name or address of the alleged patient but promised to make a search of his files and report later to the agent. A few days later he informed the agent that he was not sure that the name of the patient was Wolf. A few days later he refused to answer any further questions, having been advised to do so by an attorney named Abraham Targum. The attorney called at the office of the special agent in charge in New York and stated that he wanted to know what the investigation was about. (832.00 Revolutions/498 2/10, 3/10, 8/10.)

An investigation was made at 1200 East New York Avenue in January 1936 and one of the tenants, Mrs. Rubin, identified the photograph of the Lenczycki imposter as very closely resembling one of the numerous visitors to the apartment of the Michel family at that address. Mrs. Jacob Michel was interviewed at her new home at 1487 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, but denied any knowledge of the imposter or of the person who obtained the passport in the name Harry Berger. Mrs. Michel's daughter, Sadie Michel Rijock (Ryack) was the wife of Isaac Rijock, known as John Stuben, who fraudulently obtained a passport in the name of Harold Schlusberg. Mrs. Rijock was the identifying witness on that fraudulent application and also on a fraudulent application executed by Esther Rigerman. (832.00 Revolutions/509 5/8.)

Mrs. Ewert's husband fraudulently obtained a passport in the name of Harry Berger.

#### APPLICATION, HENRY GEORGE LYND

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on July 2, 1930, and passport No. 299574 was issued on July 28, 1930. The applicant gave as his permanent address Apartment 6A, 25 East 124th Street, New York, N. Y.

The identifying witness was Emanuel Levin, 225 West 16th Street, Apartment 14, New York, N. Y. The witness stated that he was the cousin of the applicant and had known him for 34 years.

The applicant submitted as evidence of his alleged birth at Scranton, Pa., a birth certificate issued on the basis of a delayed report of birth.

The report of birth in this case was not signed, but there was attached thereto an affidavit signed Henry George Lynd. The affiant did not state his relationship to the person referred to in the birth certificate. The signature is not the same as that appearing on the passport application. The handwriting of the signature on the affidavit of birth is the same as the handwriting of the person who signed the name William Hoffman to the affidavit of birth which was filed with the fraudulent passport application executed by Harry Kweit in the name Harry Somers.

The true name and nationality of the applicant are unknown. Reported to be Serge Mikailov, a Soviet citizen.

Emanuel Levin, the identifying witness, was formerly a Communist leader on the Pacific coast. He was questioned by the immigration authorities a number of years ago and stated that he was an alien and that he had no relatives

in this country. However, when he was asked concerning Henry G. Lynd, he changed his story and stated that he had a cousin by that name whose address he did not know.

A woman who posed as the wife of Lynd was issued a passport in the name Susan Abbott Lynd on November 7, 1930. She was previously issued a passport on July 2, 1929, in the name Susanna Fineberg.

Lynd and his alleged wife went abroad using the passports and were arrested in India on December 10, 1931, on the ground that they had been found to be associated with dangerous Communists in Bombay. They were ordered deported from India and left that country on the steamship *Vice Roy of India*. The deportation was supposed to be to the United States by way of London. However, before the ship arrived at Marseille, word of Lynd's plight was evidently sent to his friends in this country [whol cabled to the consul at Marseille, demanding that the alleged Lynd be permitted to debark at Marseille instead of being taken to London. The consul at Marseille, not knowing the true facts of the case, intervened and was able to obtain permission for the Lynds to debark.

They left Marseille with Leon Josephson who had come to Marseille to assist them. Nothing further has been heard from them.

Lynd was arrested in India. There was found on him a letter signed by the Governor of New Jersey, certifying that he was an American citizen and a resident of Trenton, N. J.

An investigation conducted in this country in January 1932, disclosed that the address set forth in Lynd's passport application, apartment 6A, 25 East 124th Street, was at that time under lease to Max Bedacht. Mr. Bedacht stated that Lynd occupied a room in his apartment during the months July, August, and September 1930. Bedacht claimed that he had no information concerning Lynd's occupation, citizenship, place of birth, but did recall that Lynd spoke with a slight accent. It was learned that the Lynds had resided at the rooming house of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carlson, 319 West 77th Street, New York City, from October to December 1930. The Carlsoms stated that Lynd spoke with a slight accent but that his wife did not.

#### APPLICATION, SUSAN ABBOTT LYND

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on November 6, 1930, and passport No. 324447 was issued on November 7, 1930. The applicant gave her address as 319 West 77th Street, New York, N. Y.

The applicant stated that she was born at Chicago, Ill., on December 26, 1900, and that she was married on November 5, 1930, to Henry George Lynd who was born at Scranton, Pa.

The applicant submitted a birth certificate with the application.

The identifying witness was Dorothy G. Markey, 4515 Foster Avenue, Long Island City.

The original passport was incorrectly made out in the name of Lyno and was sent in by the passport agency at New York for correction. A duplicate passport in the name of Lynd was issued.

The bearer of this passport traveled abroad with Lynd as is set forth in the sheet regarding the Henry George Lynd application.

The investigation disclosed that the applicant and her alleged husband actually resided at 319 West 77th Street, New York City, from October to December 1930. This was a rooming house conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carlson.

The identifying witness, Dorothy G. Markey, was issued passports in 1926 and 1931. This woman has also been known as Dorothy Page and Myra Page. According to one report, she was a correspondent for the Daily Worker in Moscow.

The applicant appears to be a native American citizen whose original name was Susanna Paxton. Her father stated that she had been married to Mr. Bram Fineberg. The applicant also obtained a passport in 1929 in the name Susanna Fineberg.

#### APPLICATION, LEON MARKS

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on December 21, 1932, and passport No. 569833 was issued on December 23, 1932. The applicant gave his address as 120 Howe Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

The applicant claimed that he was born at Scranton, Pa., on July 15, 1905, and submitted as evidence thereof a birth certificate issued on the basis of a delayed birth report and an affidavit signed Frances Gordon which was executed before the notary public Max Kitzes.

An investigation conducted in 1933 disclosed that the alleged aunt, Frances Gordon, did not reside at 120 Howe Avenue, Passaic, N. J., the address shown in the affidavit but it was reported that she came there for mail. The landlady was a Mrs. Bogorade who stated that Marks had roomed at that place several months before but she did not know what became of him. She likewise did not know where Frances Gordon could be located.

An investigation at Scranton disclosed that the report of birth and accompanying affidavit were signed Mike Stafik, 421 South Washington Avenue, Scranton. However, it was ascertained that no such person resided at the address given and nobody at that address had heard of Mike or of the Marks family. (Leon Marks was supposed to have been born at the same address.)

The notary public Max Kitzes was interviewed by a special agent and stated that he did not know where Frances Gordon was but would make an effort to locate her and have her get in touch with the special agent. The agent reported that Kitzes was anxious to find out why he wanted to see her.

The applicant first requested that his passport be sent in care of Julius Rosenthal, 345 East 17th Street, New York City, but this was crossed off and the passport was sent in the New York pouch.

The identifying witness was Simon Feldman, 244 East 13th Street, New York City. Neither Rosenthal nor Feldman were interviewed.

The bearer of the passport obtained a German visa at New York on December 27, 1932, and sailed third class on the S. S. *Europa* with a ticket purchased through the Intourist (World Tourists?) office. His designation was given as Leningrad, Russia, although he had stated in his application that he desired to go to Germany to study and travel.

The person whose photograph appears on the Marks application bears a very striking resemblance to the person whose photograph appears on the altered passport in the name Bruno H. A. Hanke. He also bears a slight resemblance to the person whose photograph appears on the application in the name Louis Paretti.

#### APPLICATION, VALERIA MELTZ

The first application in this name was executed at the passport agency at Chicago on January 27, 1927, and Chicago series passport No. 4413 was issued on January 31, 1927. There was no identifying witness on this application.

The applicant submitted as evidence of her alleged birth at Minneapolis, Minn., an affidavit allegedly executed by her aunt, Mrs. G. Meltz (Henrietta Maurer). This affidavit was issued before Helene Gannes, a notary public.

The writing of the affiant, Mrs. G. Meltz, has been identified as that of the woman who obtained a passport in the name Katherine Harrison.

The second application in this name was executed at the American Consulate General at Berlin on February 5, 1929, and passport No. 1693 was issued by the Consulate General at Berlin on February 5, 1929.

This applicant is believed to be identical with the woman who obtained the passport in 1929 in the name Gertrude Larson Shatz.

An investigation regarding this case disclosed that there was no record of the birth at Minneapolis, Minn., of Valeria Meltz.

The true name of the applicant is unknown.

#### APPLICATION, ESTHER MICHAEL

The first application in this name was executed at the passport agency at New York on September 2, 1931, and passport No. 438088 was issued on September 4, 1931. The applicant gave her address as 243 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The identifying witness was Henry Rigerman of the same address who stated that he had known the applicant for 5 years.

The applicant submitted as evidence of her American birth an affidavit executed by her sister, Lillie Michael.

The applicant stated that she had never been married. The second application in this name was executed at the passport agency at New York on October 1, 1934, and no passport was issued thereon. The applicant gave her permanent address as 1200 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The identifying witness was Mrs. Sadie Rijock of 1200 East New York Avenue, who stated that she had known the applicant for 23 years.

The applicant alleged that she had lost her 1931 passport after it had been torn by her young niece.

The applicant also stated in this application that she had never been married. Since the Department had received information that Esther Michael was married to Henry Rigerman an investigation was made in connection with the 1934 application and it was ascertained that she was married on May 5, 1931, in New York City, to Rigerman.

It was ascertained that the identifying witness on the second application was a sister of the applicant.

Esther Michel Rigerman was issued passport No. 157821 valid for 1 year on December 10, 1934, in her married name. The identifying witness on this application was Belle Finkelstein of 278 Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn. This passport was extended at the American Embassy at Moscow on August 7, 1936, to be valid to September 22, 1936.

Mrs. Rigerman expatriated herself by becoming naturalized as a Soviet citizen in 1938.

Mrs. Rigerman's husband, Henry Rigerman, was born in Russia and acquired American citizenship through the naturalization of his father. He now resides in the Soviet Union and is employed by the Soviet Government.

#### APPLICATION, GEORGE MINK

The first application in this name was executed at the passport agency at New York City on June 13, 1930, and passport No. 274033 was issued on June 14, 1930. Mink gave his address as 319 East 19th Street, New York City, and requested that his passport be sent in the New York pouch.

Mink submitted with the application a birth certificate purporting to show that he was born at Scranton, Pa., on April 23, 1899. His identifying witness was James C. McCarthy of 512 East 18th Street, Apartment 4, New York City.

This passport was renewed at the American Consulate General at Berlin, Germany, on May 31, 1932.

An investigation which the Department conducted disclosed that Mink's birth certificate was issued upon the basis of an affidavit which he had filed in June 1930.

On March 5, 1934, Mink executed a new application at the passport agency at New York, with which he submitted his 1930 passport. After an investigation, Mink was issued passport No. 84893 valid for 1 year, showing his birth at Philadelphia, Pa.

On December 12, 1934, Mink was issued a duplicate passport without any limitation. The original passport issued in March 1934 was retained in the Department's files.

The investigation had disclosed that Mink had served in the United States Navy during the world war and that at that time he claimed that he was born in Philadelphia. A seaman's document which he submitted also showed his birthplace as Philadelphia. He also gave Philadelphia as his place of birth when applying for his soldier's bonus.

In February 1935, while traveling on the duplicate passport, Mink was arrested in Denmark on a charge of espionage and was sentenced to serve 18 months in prison. He was pardoned on June 30, 1936, and departed for Russia on July 22, 1936. No authentic information has been received concerning Mink's whereabouts since his departure from Denmark although one rumor states that he was executed while in Spain at the request of the Russian authorities.

#### APPLICATION, JEAN MONTGOMERY

The first application was executed at the passport agency at New York City on September 8, 1931, and passport No. 438837 was issued on September 9, 1931.

The identifying witness on the application was Ethel Shipman, 220 West 13th Street, Apartment 51, New York City.

There was submitted with the application an affidavit of birth allegedly executed by the applicant's brother, William Montgomery, who gave his address as 6 Jane Street, New York, N. Y. The passport was renewed at the American Consulate General at Berlin on August 29, 1933.

The applicant registered at the Consulate General at Berlin on March 28, 1934.

A new application was executed at the passport agency at New York on September 17, 1935, and passport No. 240842 was issued on September 19, 1935. The passport was renewed at the American Consulate General at Paris, France, on September 16, 1937.

According to General Krivitsky, this woman was actually Margaret Browder and she was employed under his supervision in the Military Espionage Service of the Soviet Government. The identity of this applicant has been confirmed by Mr. X.

According to the handwriting expert the signature William Montgomery, signed to the affidavit of birth, was written by William Browder.

From a recent cablegram from Amsterdam it appears that the person known as Jean Montgomery was in that city from June 2 to June 17, 1937, and that she had as a traveling companion one Louise Nash.

Mr. Joseph Jones of the First National Bank of Independence, Mo., has identified the photographs on the Jean Montgomery applications as likenesses of Margaret Browder.

#### APPLICATION, GEORGE MORRIS

This application was executed at the passport agency in New York City on November 17, 1927, and passport No. 475085 was issued on November 19, 1927.

The applicant gave his address as 17 Christopher Street, New York City, and requested that the passport be sent care of Williams at that address. The registered receipt is not available.

The identifying witness was George Edward Powers, of 108 Goodrich Street, Astoria, Long Island.

The applicant submitted an affidavit of birth executed by his alleged mother, Martha Morris.

An investigation has disclosed that this application was executed by Earl Russell Browder, and that the body of the application, the signature thereon, and the body of the affidavit of birth are in his handwriting. The date of birth given in the application, May 20, 1891, is actually the date of birth of Browder according to his own passport application.

Using this passport Browder traveled in the Far East. He arrived in China on October 11, 1928, from the Philippine Islands and left for Dairen on December 1, 1928. He stated, when applying for a Japanese visa in Shanghai, that he was traveling to Berlin by way of Siberia.

While in Shanghai, Browder lived with a woman who had a passport in the name of Katherine Harrison and who was known there as Mrs. George Morris. Later another person, supposedly an American known as Mr. W. A. Haskell, took over the apartment. The alleged Mrs. Morris called frequently on Haskell with letters and papers after the departure of her alleged husband.

This case was referred to the Department of Justice in April 1929 for investigation and prosecution but the Federal Bureau of Investigation which conducted the investigation reported that various Communists whom they had interviewed refused to give Browder's address, that the photograph on the application was not a likeness of Browder and that the United States attorney's office in New York had stated that since the passport was used in China, no prosecution could be maintained in New York. The Department of Justice thereupon closed the case.

#### APPLICATION, ANDREW GEORGE PAPE

This application was executed at the Department on January 5, 1937, and passport No. 359676 was issued on January 5, 1937. The applicant gave his address as 1121 Owen Street NE, Washington, D. C.

The applicant stated that he was going to England and France for business and study.

The identifying witness was Bernard Ades, of 1800 Queens Lane, Arlington, Va.

Pape sailed from New York with a contingent of men destined for Spain on the S. S. *Lafayette* and arrived at Havre on January 18, 1937. He was first reported as wounded in action and later as missing. His mother, Mrs. Andrew Pape, resides at 517 Brinton Avenue, Trafford, Pa.

#### APPLICATION, LOUIS PARETTI

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on December 7, 1932. No passport was issued. The applicant gave his address as 337 East 18th Street, New York City.

The identifying witness was George Mink who gave his address as 334 West 21st Street, New York City.

There was submitted with this application an affidavit executed in the name Joseph Paretti with the address as 241 East 14th Street. This case was referred

to the office of the Department's special agent in New York for investigation and the applicant was requested to submit further evidence of his alleged American birth. Paretti was interviewed by a special agent in December 1932 in the presence of a friend of his named W. C. McCuistion, who described himself as a seaman and writer. A baptismal certificate for Louis Paretti was presented and was found to be authentic. The applicant was requested to bring into the special agent's office his alleged brother, Joseph Paretti, who executed the affidavit. However, he claimed that he could not do so but sent in to the Department affidavits executed in the names William Cole and Lodovico Dresco. A check-up on the affidavits disclosed that neither was known at the addresses given in the affidavits. The Department refused to issue a passport and refunded the passport fee.

During the investigation it was also ascertained that Mink did not reside at the address given in the application.

No authentic information is available concerning the identity of this applicant but he has been reported to be identical with one Biunko who was a courier between Hamburg and Moscow for the International of Seamen and Harbor Workers. The applicant bears a slight resemblance to the person who executed the passport application in the name Leon Marks and to the person whose photograph appears on the altered passport in the name Bruno H. A. Hanke.

#### APPLICATION, ADOLPH RABINOWITZ

This application was executed at the passport agency in New York City on June 17, 1932, and passport No. 526500 was issued on June 18, 1932. The applicant gave his address as 224 Riverside Drive, Apartment 71, New York, N. Y.

The applicant submitted a certificate of naturalization indicating that Adolph Rabinowitz was naturalized on December 10, 1920, by the Superior Court of Cook County, Ill.

The applicant first requested that the passport be sent to him at the aforementioned address but changed this to request that it be sent in the New York pouch.

The identifying witness was Isidore Wolfson of 3572 DeKalb Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. A notation on the application shows that Mr. Wolfson submitted his naturalization certificate to the passport agent.

The passport was renewed at the passport agency at New York on November 16, 1934. At that time the applicant gave his address as 131 West 58th Street, New York City.

The bearer of this passport was arrested at Copenhagen, Denmark, in February 1935 on a charge of espionage. The fact of his arrest was not disclosed to the American consulate general at Copenhagen until May 1935. At that time the police reported that the prisoner was actually an Austrian, although he was in possession of an American passport. It appears that the prisoner did not desire his case called to the attention of the American authorities.

The person arrested was the one whose photograph appeared on the passport application and the passport was not altered. In addition to the passport, the prisoner had in his possession the naturalization certificate of Adolph Rabinowitz and a mimeographed questionnaire filled in with information concerning Rabinowitz.

The prisoner was questioned by Consul General Lester Maynard and Vice Consul Gjessing and was very evasive. Rabinowitz was tried in the Danish courts and was acquitted on May 24, 1935. The Danish police returned his passport to him and he left Denmark, apparently using the passport.

An investigation disclosed that the applicant was an imposter and that the real Adolph Rabinowitz was residing at 2800 Bronx Park East, New York City. Rabinowitz was at that time a hack driver and information concerning him was obtained from the New York City Hack Bureau. When questioned, Rabinowitz stated that he had not had occasion to use his naturalization certificate for a number of years but would look it up when he arrived home. Thereafter he reported that the naturalization certificate was stolen from his house in November 1932.

Efforts to locate the identifying witness at the address given in the application were also unsuccessful.

The Department has never ascertained the true identity of the imposter. His photograph, circulars, and fingerprints have been sent to all American consular officers.

When the imposter was arrested in Copenhagen, there was found in his effects a letter addressed to him by Mr. B. Cooper of the firm of Cooper & Brase, 22 West 48th Street, New York City, authorizing Rabinowitz to purchase certain jewelry for the firm.

#### APPLICATION, EDWARD RIGGS

This application was executed in the passport agency at New York City on March 19, 1936. No passport was issued on the application and the applicant was arrested at the passport agency when he called for his passport which he had requested be sent in the New York pouch.

The applicant gave his address as 1686 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

The applicant submitted the birth certificate of one Edward Riggs who was born in New York City on April 6, 1900, and who died in infancy.

The identifying witness signed the name of John F. Berry, and gave his address as 745 East 175th Street, Bronx, N. Y.

The true name of the applicant is Harry Kweit. He was sentenced on April 21, 1936, to serve 1 year and 1 day in a Federal penitentiary and was placed on probation for a period of 2 years following his release from confinement.

No person named John F. Berry could be located at the address given in the application.

When arrested, Kweit had on him a slip of paper bearing the words "care of S. Siegal, apartment 11D, 1686 Bryant Avenue, Bronx." Special Agent Kinsey called at the aforementioned address in March 1936 and interviewed Mrs. B. Lerner who stated that she lived in the apartment with her son-in-law, Samuel Siegal and her daughter, Bessie Siegal. She stated that no one else was at home, that she did not know anybody by the name of Edward Riggs, or Harry Kweit, that she has never heard of such a person and that she could not identify the photograph of Kweit. She stated that her daughter and son-in-law were both at work but that she had no knowledge whatever as to the nature of their employment or their place of employment.

#### APPLICATION, HAROLD SCHLUSBERG

The first application in this name was executed before the clerk of the supreme court of Bronx County, N. Y., on October 31, 1932, and New York series passport No. 4313 was issued on November 2, 1932. The applicant gave his address as 861 Freeman Street, Bronx, N. Y.

The applicant submitted the birth certificate of the real Harold Schlusberg.

The identifying witness was Sadie Rijock of 861 Freeman Street, Bronx, who stated that she had known the applicant for 15 years.

The second application, which is in the name Harry Schlusberg, was made at the Department on February 16, 1938, and no passport was issued.

This applicant stated that he resided at 314 Taylor Street NW., Washington, D. C., and that he was a buyer for H. S. King, 1504 Seventh Street, NW.

The identifying witness was Lila Hechler of 1436 R Street NW., who stated that she had known the applicant for 5 years.

An investigation conducted in 1938 disclosed that the true name of the first applicant was Isaac Rijock and that he was an organizer of the CIO under the name John Steuben. Rijock was interviewed by an agent and admitted making the fraudulent application and stated that he was born in Russia and was not an American citizen. He stated that since about 1928 he had been known by the name John Steuben.

Rijock stated that in 1931 and 1932 he was in charge of the New York office of the Trade Union Unity League and that he went to China because of labor problems there, using the passport in the name Harold Schlusberg. He claimed that he found the birth certificate in a desk which he had taken over from someone else and that the identifying witness was a stenographer in his office named Sadie Rosen.

However, it appears that the identifying witness was actually Sadie Rijock, the wife of Isaac Rijock and the sister of Esther Michel Rigerman.

The investigation of the second application disclosed that Harry Schlusberg did not reside at 314 Taylor Street NW., Washington, D. C., and that he was not employed by the H. S. King Co. It was found that the H. S. King Co. was run by Sigmund Ades who stated that his brother, Bernard Ades, was ac-

quainted with the applicant. Subsequently Bernard phoned Mr. Bannerman regarding the case.

The identifying witness, Lila Hechler, is a sister-in-law of Bernard Ades.

Bernard Ades was questioned regarding this case on August 16, 1939, and stated that this was a case in which he had asked his brother, Sigmund Ades of the H. S. King Co. to permit Schlusberg to use the King company as the name of his employer although he is not employed by that company. Bernard Ades stated that this was for the purpose of assisting Schlusberg in obtaining employment and at first denied having any knowledge of the passport application. Later when questioned regarding his telephone call to Mr. Bannerman he claimed that his memory was poor and that he may have phoned regarding the passport case.

An investigation as to the validity of the application brought conflicting reports. Some persons stated that the photograph was a likeness of the real Harold Schlusberg and others stated that it was not. A further investigation is being made.

#### **APPLICATION, GERTRUDE LARSON SHATZ**

This application was executed at the passport agency in New York City on April 19, 1929, and passport No. 19728 was issued on April 20, 1929. The applicant gave her address as 108 East 91st Street, New York City.

The identifying witness stated that she had known the applicant for 21 years and gave her name and address as Katherine Johnson, 341 West 13th Street, New York City.

The applicant submitted an affidavit of birth allegedly executed by her aunt, Mrs. Katherine Johnson of 342 West 13th Street, New York City. The writing of the alleged Katherine Johnson on the application and affidavit has been identified as that of the woman who obtained a passport in the name Katherine Harrison.

This applicant claimed that she was the wife of Phillip Shatz.

The applicant is believed to be identical with a person who was issued passports in 1927 and 1929 in the name Valeria Meltz.

The true name of the applicant is unknown.

#### **APPLICATION, PHILLIP SHATZ**

The first application in this name was executed at the passport agency at Chicago on July 13, 1926, and passport No. 268266 was issued on July 17, 1926. The applicant gave his address as care John Markey, 2010 North Humboldt Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

The identifying witness was Harry Gannes of 5347 Harper Avenue, Chicago, who gave his occupation as a stenographer and who stated that he had known the applicant for 5 years.

The applicant claimed that he was born in Poland and that he acquired American citizenship through the naturalization at Cleveland, Ohio, on September 23, 1916, of his father, William Shatz.

The second application in this name was executed by the same applicant at the passport agency at New York on April 20, 1929, and passport No. 22867 was issued on April 24, 1929. The applicant gave his address as 108 East 91st Street.

In 1928 the British authorities became suspicious of the activities of the applicant and his alleged wife and made inquiry of this Government. An investigation was shortly thereafter made of the bona fides of the two applications.

The naturalization of William Shatz was verified and it was ascertained that he stated in his petition for naturalization that he had a son, Phillip, who was born on July 12, 1907, at New Rochelle, N. Y. Phillip's name is mentioned on the naturalization certificate of Mr. Shatz but his place of birth is not shown.

The Department also verified the birth at New Rochelle on July 12, 1907, of Phillip Shatz but did not attempt to question the identifying witness, Harry Gannes.

An effort was made to locate William Shatz at Cleveland but he could not be found.

The true name of the applicant is unknown.

**APPLICATION, NICHOLAS SHERMAN**

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on August 12, 1933, and passport No. 55972 was issued on August 14, 1933. He gave his address as 91 Woodruff Avenue, apartment 2D, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The applicant submitted certificate of naturalization No. 1465058, indicating that one Nikola Jurotovich was naturalized by the United States District Court at Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 30, 1921.

The applicant also submitted a certified copy of a court order purporting to change the name of one Nikola Jurotovich to Nicholas Sherman.

The identifying witness was Joshua Tamer, of 1360 48th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The applicant originally requested that the passport be sent to him at 25 Brighton Road, Island Park, Long Island, N.Y., but changed this to a request that the passport be sent in the New York pouch.

The bearer of the passport was arrested at Copenhagen, Denmark, in February 1935 on a charge of espionage. In addition to the passport in the name Nicholas Sherman, the prisoner had in his possession a Canadian passport in the name Abraham Goldman and a German passport in the name Wilhelm Karl Hermann Brettschneider.

The person arrested had the naturalization certificate of Jurotovich and a mimeographed questionnaire setting forth information concerning Jurotovich. The prisoner was sentenced to serve 18 months in prison.

An investigation conducted in this country disclosed that the applicant was an impostor and that the real Nikola Jurotovich died in Aliquippa, Pa., on December 19, 1926. His brother, Paul Jurotovich, was residing in East Pittsburgh, Pa., in December 1935.

The true identity of the impostor in this case has never been established although it is believed that his wife is the sister of the wife of Joshua Tamer, the identifying witness.

The impostor and the identifying witness, Joshua Tamer, are now under indictment in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York for violating the passport laws.

A circular bearing the photograph and fingerprints of the impostor has been sent to all American consular officers.

It is possible that the impostor is identical with the former head of the Soviet military intelligence service in the United States.

Among the effects of the impostor when he was arrested in Copenhagen was a letter addressed to him by the American House Incorporated, of Trenton, N.J., regarding a communication ordered by L.J. which had been sent to him in an envelope with the address of the New Jersey secretary of state on it. The American House is a hotel operated by Harry H. Kaplan. There was also correspondence addressed to him by Mr. J. J. Harvey, of the Inter-Continent Oil Company, Ltd., of New York City.

**APPLICATION, HARRY SOMERS**

This application was executed on December 17, 1929, before the clerk of the United States District Court at Philadelphia, Pa., and passport No. 150273 was issued on December 19, 1929. The applicant gave his address as 2500 North 33d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The applicant claimed that he was born at Lahaska, Pa., on April 8, 1897, and submitted as evidence thereof 2 affidavits, 1 executed in the name of Sam Wich, before a notary public, and the other in the name William Hoffman, before the clerk of the court.

The identifying witness signed the name William Hoffman and the address 4206 Parkside Avenue. The witness is the same person who signed William Hoffman on the affidavit of birth.

The applicant requested that the passport be sent to him in care of M. Olken, 2500 North 33d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The bearer of the passport went to India where he aroused the suspicion of the police because of his association with Communists and with the person who was traveling on a passport in the name Nathan William Kweit.

The true name of the applicant is Harry Kweit.

An investigation conducted in December 1930 disclosed that neither Sam Wich nor William Hoffman was known at the addresses given in their affidavits.

Morris L. Olken had a drugstore at 2500 North 33d Street and resided at the same address. Mr. Olken stated that he did not know anyone by the name of Harry Somers and claimed that he could not throw any light on the case.

The writing of the alleged William Hoffman is in the same handwriting as the signature Henry George Lynd on the affidavit of birth filed at Scranton, Pa., in that name.

Harry Kweit also executed a fraudulent passport application in the name Edward Riggs and was identifying witness on the passport applications executed by Alexander Bittleman in the name Nathan William Kweit and the application executed by Joseph Zack in the name Samuel Fox. The person who obtained the passport in the name of Amy Schechter Kweit claimed to be the wife of Harry Kweit.

#### APPLICATION, ANNA SPILBERG

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York on March 13, 1929, and passport No. 685588 was issued on March 16, 1929. The applicant gave her permanent address as 2709 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

The applicant requested that her passport be mailed to her in care of her uncle, L. Shapiro, 1512 Townsend Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

There was no identifying witness since the applicant submitted the expired passport of her husband which was in the name of Isidore Spilberg.

This woman was included in the 1925 passport in the name Isidore Spilberg. She also obtained another passport in 1929 in the name Helen Lillian Bowlen.

This woman is actually Mrs. Alexander Bittleman. Her husband obtained two passports in the name Isidore Spilberg and one passport in the name Nathan William Kweit.

#### APPLICATION, ISIDORE SPILBERG

The first application in this name was executed at the passport agency at Chicago on September 18, 1925, and passport No. 121972 was issued on September 23, 1925. He gave his address as 2709 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill., in care of Louis Lerner.

The applicant requested that his passport include the name of his wife, Anna Spilberg, to whom he stated he was married in May 1912.

The applicant claimed that he was naturalized on December 31, 1914, by the Circuit Court of Cook County, Chicago, Ill.

The identifying witness signed the name Anna Spilberg and gave the address 2709 West Division Street, Chicago.

On March 5, 1928, the bearer of the passport applied for and obtained its extension at the passport agency in New York. He gave his address as the Hebrew Seminary, 2709 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill., and his address in New York as care of Mr. I. Porter, 200 East 83d Street.

The second application in this name was executed at the passport agency in New York on March 13, 1929, and passport No. 684484 was issued on March 14, 1929. The applicant gave his permanent address as 2709 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

The applicant at first requested that his passport be sent to him in care of L. Shapiro, 1512 Townsend Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., but changed this to a request that the passport be sent in the New York pouch.

The applicant stated that he had traveled in Germany, Russia, and Italy from September 1925 to April 1926, and in Germany and Russia from July 1928 to September 1928.

The true name of this applicant is Alexander Bittleman. The supposed Anna Spilberg is the wife of Bittleman. This man's wife obtained a separate passport in 1929 in the name Nathan William Kweit and his wife obtained a passport at the same time in the name Helen Lillian Bowlen.

The real Isidore Spilberg, whose naturalization certificate was used, was residing in July 1933 at 1440 South Kolin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

#### APPLICATION, LYDIA STAHL

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York City on November 14, 1928, and passport No. 650277 was issued on November 16, 1928. The applicant gave her address as 120 West 116th Street, New York City.

The identifying witness gave her name and address as Anna Kaplan, 54 East 100th Street, New York City.

There was submitted with this application an affidavit executed before Max Kitzes in the name Lydia Loeb. The affiant stated that she was the aunt of Lydia Stahl and gave her own address as 120 West 116th Street, New York City.

An investigation conducted in 1934 disclosed that the true name of the applicant is Elsa Bloch, the daughter of Isidore Bloch who was then residing at 32 West 82d Street, New York City, and who was in business at 462 Columbus Avenue, New York City. Mr. Bloch stated that his daughter was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on June 24, 1904, that she graduated from Hunter College and later enrolled in the New York University Graduate School. While at the latter school she became a Communist. She had been away from home a number of years. The family had at one time received a letter from her from Berlin, Germany, in which she stated that she intended to visit Russia. Subsequently letters were received from her from Moscow. Mr. Bloch had last heard from his daughter 3 or 4 weeks before when she was in one of the Dakotas. Mr. Bloch stated that his wife's maiden name was Loeb but that she was the only female child who survived infancy.

Mr. Bloch stated that his daughter had brought to the Bloch home one Anna Kaplan who was also a Communist worker.

An inquiry at 120 West 116th Street, New York City, disclosed that nothing was known there of Lydia Stahl or Lydia Loeb. There was no forwarding address for either person.

There was another woman known as Lydia Stahl who was engaged in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Government in France and was arrested about the same time as Robert Gorden Switz. It is not known whether or not the American passport in the name Lydia Stahl was altered and used by this woman.

The identifying witness, Anna Kaplan, was reported to have lived at one time at 54 East 100th Street with the family of a relative, Mrs. Alice Kaplan, who then resided at 51 East 98th Street. Mrs. Kaplan refused to give any information regarding Anna but her daughter, Florence Kaplan, then employed by Bergdorf Goodman at Fifth Avenue and 58th Street, stated that Anna was a distant cousin and had resided with the family for several years. However, Anna had disappeared about 2 years before. Florence stated that Anna was affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League and attended various Communist meetings and conventions. Florence partially identified the photograph on the Lydia Stahl application as a likeness of a friend of Anna's who was known to her merely as Elsa and as another Communist agitator.

This passport application was renewed at the American consulate at Berlin, Germany, on November 18, 1930.

Elsa Bloch also obtained passport 147,445 on September 18, 1934, as Elsa Meyler. She is the wife of George Meyler.

#### APPLICATION, ALBERT E. STEWART

This application was executed at the passport agency at Chicago, Ill., on January 9, 1924, and passport No. 364689 was issued on January 15, 1924. The applicant gave his address as 2023 Fremont Street, Chicago, Ill.

The applicant submitted an affidavit allegedly executed by his brother John Stewart, attesting to the alleged birth at Beaver Falls, Pa., on February 10, 1889, of Albert E. Stewart. The identity of the maker of this affidavit is unknown.

No identifying witness appeared as the applicant submitted what appeared to the passport agent to be satisfactory evidence of identity.

The second application in this name was executed on October 17, 1927, and passport No. 466661 was issued on October 18, 1927. The applicant gave his address as 215 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The applicant submitted his 1924 passport with the 1927 application and stated that it had never been used.

The third application in this name was executed at the American Consulate General at Berlin, Germany, on January 22, 1930, and service passport No. 581 was issued on January 22, 1930. On March 26, 1931, the bearer of the 1930 passport applied for registration at the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China. The applicant stated in the registration application that he was married on May 17, 1929, to Margaret Undjus who was then in Shanghai with him.

The aforementioned applications were executed by Charles Krumbein who used the passports obtained thereon.

Upon the receipt of the registration application in the Department, it was noted that the photograph on the corresponding passport applications were likenesses of the same person who used the Isidor Dreazen passport in England. This occurred at a time when the Chinese Government was raiding all known Communist headquarters in and around Shanghai and executing the prisoners almost immediately. A hurried investigation disclosed that the Stewart applications were fraudulent but did not indicate the true name or nationality of the imposter. The Department was unwilling to take up the passport and leave the bearer thereof to the mercy of the Chinese officials since it might injure American prestige. Accordingly, although Krumbein was kept under surveillance, he was not arrested and shortly thereafter he obtained passage on a boat destined for Dairen, Manchuria.

The Department cabled to the American consul at Dairen to take up the Stewart passport upon the arrival of the bearer at that port and to take his fingerprints. The consul was also told that in case the bearer of the passport claimed that he had no other document with him with which to proceed to the safety of the Soviet Union, to issue him an emergency certificate of registration valid only for a limited time. The consul did as directed and since Krumbein had no other travel document, he was issued the emergency certificate of registration.

In the spring of 1934 it was discovered that the person who had used the passports in the names of Albert E. Stewart and Isidor Dreazen was Charles Krumbein, the district organizer of the Communist Party in New York.

Krumbein was immediately arrested and indicted on charges of violating the passport law. He pleaded guilty to the indictments and was sentenced on February 4, 1935, to serve 18 months in prison, followed by a 4-year period of probation. Krumbein has served his sentence but presumably is still on probation.

Considerable of a doubt exists as to the date and place of Krumbein's birth but it would appear that regardless of such place of birth, Krumbein is a citizen of the United States, his mother having been married to an American citizen.

While in Shanghai, Krumbein was associated with Margaret Undjus and a man who had a passport in the name of Judea Codkind.

#### APPLICATIONS, KSAVIER A. SZPOKAS

The first application in this name was executed at the passport agency at New York City on October 11, 1928, and passport No. 641870 was issued on October 15, 1928. The applicant gave his address as 410 West 154th Street, New York, N. Y.

The applicant submitted naturalization certificate No. 1492648, issued on May 19, 1921, indicating that he was naturalized by the superior court at Newport, R. I., on June 26, 1918.

The identifying witness was Otto Lukas, 336 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

This application was executed by an imposter of unknown identity. The real Szpokas was found dead on November 13, 1928, at 55 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. An autopsy disclosed that death was due to pneumonia and peritonitis, and that there was no evidence of foul play. However, three policies of \$5,000 each had been taken out on the life of Szpokas a few months before he died, all payable to persons other than his relatives and the beneficiary of his veteran's insurance was changed from a relative to his landlord 3 days before he died.

The identifying witness does not appear to have been located when the investigation was made.

The second application in this name was executed at the passport agency at Boston on September 12, 1930, and passport No. 1956, Boston special series, was issued on September 12, 1930. The applicant gave his address as 32 Lambert Street, Roxbury, Mass.

The same naturalization certificate was submitted with this application as with the previous one.

The identifying witness was Benjamin Chalfen, a steamship agent, 453 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.

The passport was renewed at the passport agency at Boston on September 20, 1932, and the applicant submitted with the renewal application an affidavit which he had executed before Benjamin Chalfen who was also a notary public.

The second imposter was Albert Feierabend who traveled extensively on the

passport and who was arrested on his arrival at New York on April 11, 1933.

Feierabend was already under indictment in the United States District Court at Boston on various charges of violating the passport laws and was taken to that city where he entered a plea of guilty to the indictment and was fined \$1,000 and placed on probation for 2 years.

Feierabend was thereafter indicted in the United States District Court at New York, N. Y., arrested, released on bond, and disappeared. His present whereabouts is unknown.

The second Szpokas passport and the Szpokas naturalization certificate are in the Department's files.

#### APPLICATION, ABRAHAM WEXLER

The first application in this name was executed at the passport agency at New York City on June 19, 1929, and passport No. 87558 was issued on June 20, 1929. The applicant gave his address as 1114 Stratford Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The applicant submitted his naturalization certificate showing that he was naturalized by the circuit court of Calhoun County, Camp Custer, Mich., on May 14, 1919.

The identifying witness was Francis J. Hogan, 25 South Street, New York City.

Wexler made a new application at the passport agency at New York City on November 10, 1934, and was issued passport No. 154245 on November 14, 1934. He gave his address as 211 Madison Street, New York, N. Y.

The identifying witness was Ray Hollis Chambers of the Seamans Institute, 25 South Street, New York City.

The applicant alleged that he had lost his 1929 passport.

The second passport issued to Wexler was found in the apartment of George Mink when he was arrested at Copenhagen, Denmark, in February 1935. The passport had not been used.

Wexler was interviewed by a special agent of the Department in the spring of 1936 and admitted having applied for two passports and stated that he had never used either of them. He presumed that the passports were removed from his clothes while he was intoxicated. He stated that he was then employed as a reporter for the Daily News at 220 East 42d Street, that he had been a seaman for many years and had belonged to the Marine Workers Union.

#### APPLICATION, JAKOB GENHARD WIRKKULA

This application was executed at the passport agency at New York City on February 18, 1933, and passport No. 577168 was issued on February 21, 1933. The applicant gave his address as 4309 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The identifying witness was Laurie E. Laine of 30 East 128th Street, New York City.

The passport was sent by registered mail to 4309 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The applicant submitted as evidence of his alleged birth in Michigan an affidavit purportedly executed before Max Kitzes, a notary public, by his brother, Adolph Wirkkula. The bearer of this passport was arrested in Berlin, Germany on December 20, 1933 for communistic activities. He also had in his possession a Norwegian passport in the name Johann Louis Korsell in which his place of birth was shown as Oslo, Norway. The German police subsequently ascertained that this man was really one Nels Wirtanen, a former Finnish Communist leader.

The passport is now in the Department's files. It does not bear any evidence of alteration but shows that the bearer arrived at Cuxhaven, Germany, on March 10, 1933.

Laurie E. Laine, the identifying witness, was located at 165 East 128th Street, New York City, and stated that the photograph on the application was that of Jakob Wirkkula and that they had both worked together as printers for the Finnish Federation, Inc., the publishers of the Finnish language newspaper "Eeteenpain", located at 35 East 12th Street. Laine stated that he had first met the applicant in Chicago in 1927 when both were in the employ of the Union Press of that city.

Adolph Wirkkula was interviewed at 21 East 125th Street, New York City, where he operated a restaurant and delicatessen shop. He stated that he did not know whether or not Jakob actually went to Europe as he had planned. He claimed that the affidavit was brought to him in blank by the applicant's son and that he filled it in and returned it later to the son. Adolph stated that Jakob belonged to several communistic organizations. Adolph stated that he could not

positively identify the copy of the applicant's photograph although the description fitted that of his brother. He did not think that the signature on the application was made by his brother.

Mrs. Jakob Wirkkula was interviewed at her home at 4309 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, but refused to answer any questions, except to say that the photograph looked like her husband and then slammed the door in the agent's face.

The American birth of the real Jakob Wirkkula was verified, and his father, who was also Jacob Wirkkula, was located at 2939 Berteau Avenue, Chicago. A copy of the photograph on the application was shown to various members of the Wirkkula family in Chicago, but they could not identify it as a likeness of the real Jakob Wirkkula.

## PERSONS: FACTS REGARDING EACH

### LENA ABRAMS

See Lena Ames.

### GERTRUDE ACKERMAN

This woman was the identifying witness on a fraudulent passport application executed by Joseph Zack in the name Joseph Kornfeder.

Miss Ackerman was born in Poland on April 21, 1896, and acquired American citizenship through the naturalization of her father. In 1936 her parents resided at 194 Grey Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

### BERNARD ADES

Bernard Ades is apparently a native American citizen, born in Baltimore, Md., on July 3, 1903. He gave his occupation in his passport application as economist, although he is said to be a lawyer and to have a law office in Washington.

Ades applied for and obtained a passport in 1937 by fraudulently representing the purpose of his trip abroad and used the passport to go to Spain in violation of the restrictions contained therein.

Ades was the identifying witness on the passport application of Andrew Pape, who also misrepresented the purpose of his proposed trip abroad. Ades admits that he knew that Pape was going to Spain when he signed as identifying witness.

Ades was also connected with the case of the man who applied for a passport in 1938 in the name Harry Schlusberg.

### SIGMUND ADES

This man was the proprietor of H. S. King & Co., which was given as the employer of the person who made a passport application in 1938 in the name Harry Schlusberg. He is a brother of Bernard Ades.

### LENA AMES

In the case of Bruno Herman August Hanke, the application gave his address as in care of Ames, 55 East Seventh Street, New York City. Mrs. Lena Ames (or Abrams) and her daughter formerly resided at this address and were located in June 1934 in apartment 2A at 151 Second Avenue. Mrs. Ames stated that Hanke formerly roomed at her apartment, but that she knew nothing concerning him. According to her story, he and the identifying witness, Abraham Shafman, roomed there for about 2 months.

### L. AUERBACH

When Arthur Ewert, alias Harry Berger, was arrested in Brazil in December 1935, there were found in his possession slips of paper bearing the name L. Auerbach, 337 West 14th Street, Apartment 64, New York; Cable address Poljon, New York.

The aforementioned person, it is thought, may be identical to Lena Auerbach, who was issued a passport in 1933. In November 1938, Miss Anitra Lamour who gave her address c/o Hotel Langwell, 123 West 44th Street, New York City, wrote to the Department and requested that passports be refused to Louis and Harry Auerback, formerly of 1487 College Avenue, New York City. Miss Lamour stated that the boys were the children of Lena and Joseph Auerback, and that their mother was afraid that they were going to Spain to fight. The letter alleged that the Communist Party was sending American boys to Spain.

### DAVID BANKOFF

The aforementioned name is signed to an affidavit which was filed in connection with the issue of a birth certificate at Scranton in the name Joseph Korn-

feder. This affidavit was executed before Max Kitzes, notary public, and was also signed by Katherine Harrison. Nothing more is known concerning Bankoff.

#### GRiffin BARRY

Nothing is known concerning this person except that he signed as identifying witness on a passport application executed in the name Susanna Paxton Fineberg on June 27, 1929. At that time he gave his address as 328 East 15th Street, New York City.

#### BART

Bart obtained a passport in the name of John William Fox, also known as Jack Childs.

#### MRS. BART

This woman was supposed to be the wife of the man known as Bart.

Mrs. Bart obtained passports in the names of Annie Morrison and Rosa Saffin.

#### WILLIAM M. BECK

Mr. Beck was the witness on the fraudulent passport application executed in 1922 by Alfred Wagenknecht in the name Walter Frederick Bronstrup. At that time he stated that he was a bookkeeper residing at 829 McPherson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and that he had known the applicant for 6 years.

#### JOHN F. BERRY

This name is signed as identifying witness on the passport application executed in the name Edward Riggs by Harry Kweit. The address is given as 745 East 175th Street, Bronx, N. Y. A special agent called at this address in March 1936 and ascertained that no person by the name John Berry was known there.

#### BLAKE

This man was introduced by Bart to one \_\_\_\_\_. Blake was aware that \_\_\_\_\_ was traveling on a fraudulent passport and was a party in the arrangements which were made for the purchase of a steamship ticket through the World Tourist, Inc.

Blake, as well as Bart, seemed to be thoroughly familiar with the personnel of the office of the World Tourist, Inc., and was there when final arrangements were made for \_\_\_\_\_'s trip abroad.

Blake was said to be a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. \_\_\_\_\_ stated that Blake appeared to be a Hungarian Jew, about 45 years old, well kept, and well dressed. He was about 5 feet 6 inches tall and fairly fleshy. He had blue eyes and light hair and wore glasses.

Blake's real name was Welwel Warszower. He also used the names William Wiener and Robert William Weiner. He was financial secretary of the Communist Party, vice president of World Tourists, Inc., and president of International Workers' Order.

#### ISIDORE BLOCH

This man is the father of Elsa Bloch who executed a passport application in the name Lydia Stahl.

An investigation conducted in 1934 disclosed that the true name of the applicant is Elsa Bloch, the daughter of Isidore Bloch, who was then residing at 32 West 82d Street, New York City, and who was in business at 462 Columbus Avenue, New York City. Mr. Bloch stated that his daughter was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on June 24, 1904, and that she graduated from Hunter College and later enrolled in the New York University Graduate School. While at the latter school she became a Communist. She had been away from home a number of years. The family had at one time received a letter from her from Berlin, Germany, in which she stated that she intended to visit Russia. Subsequently letters were received from her from Moscow. Mr. Bloch had last heard from his daughter 3 or 4 weeks before when she was in one of the Dakotas. Mr. Bloch stated that his wife's maiden name was Loeb but that she was the only female child who survived infancy.

Mr. Bloch stated that his daughter had brought to the Bloch home one Anna Kaplan who was also a Communist worker.

Elsa Bloch also obtained passport 147,445 Sept. 18, 1934, as Elsa Meyler, wife of George Meyler.

MRS. BOGORADE

Mrs. Bogorade of 120 Howe Avenue operated a rooming house at that address. Leon Marks resided there for some time. Mrs. Bogorade is a Russian Jewess. The alleged aunt of Leon Marks, Frances Gordon, is also supposed to have resided at Mrs. Bogorade's rooming house. However, Mrs. Bogorade stated that Frances did not live there at the time, that she did not know where Frances could be located but that the latter came by occasionally for mail addressed to her.

JOSEPH R. BRODSKY

Brodsky is a naturalized American citizen of Russian origin and obtained passports in 1928, 1932, and 1937. He also obtained a renewal of his 1932 passport in February 1936.

Brodsky has been known as a radical for a number of years.

Brodsky was formerly associated with Isaac Shorr and Carol Weiss King in the law firm Shorr, Brodsky & King at 41 Union Square, New York City. However, they are not listed as a firm in the New York telephone book at this time. Shorr's office is now at 31 Union Square while the offices of Brodsky and Mrs. King are at 100 Fifth Avenue.

The above-mentioned firm drew up the articles of incorporation for the World Tourist, Inc., in 1927 and Brodsky stated in his 1928 passport application that he was going abroad on legal business for the World Tourist, Inc. Brodsky is now listed as president of the World Tourist, Inc., and is secretary of the International Publishers Co. of 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City. He is the treasurer of the 26-28 Union Square Inc. which holds the lease on the property at that address.

Brodsky was the attorney for Alfred Wagenknecht when he was tried for obtaining a passport fraudulently in 1922. He was also the attorney for Charles Krumbein when the latter was indicted for violating the passport laws in 1935.

In 1935 Margaret Undjus claimed that she had lost her passport when her handbag fell out of a rowboat in a lake. Later when the Department refused to issue her a new passport she produced the old one, claiming that her attorney, Mr. Brodsky, had found the passport in his safe where he had kept it since her divorce proceedings were instituted.

In the early part of 1936 Brodsky went to Brazil in the interest of Victor Allen Barron, an American Communist, and Mr. and Mrs. Ewert who had been arrested for carrying on revolutionary activities.

The identifying witness on Brodsky's 1928 passport application was Milton Goodman of 8753 110th Street, Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y. Goodman stated that he had known Brodsky for 12 years.

(Brodsky is now deceased.)

EARL RUSSELL BROWDER

Mr. Browder is the general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States and has been active in the Communist movement in this country since shortly after the World War. Browder is a native American of American stock and was educated in his native State of Kansas. He served a jail sentence and a penitentiary sentence during the World War for evasion of the draft act. Browder has obtained passports in the names Nicholas Dozenberg and George Morris, as well as in his own name. He is known to have made a number of trips abroad during periods in which none of the aforementioned passports were valid. Accordingly, it is thought probable that he has had at least 2 or 3 other American passports in names that are not known to the Department.

During the recent Spanish civil war, Browder discussed with an officer of the Department the matter of obtaining the return of the American passports which had been taken from the American volunteers serving in the International Brigade. Although Browder promised to do what he could and stated that he thought that he could obtain the return of the passports, only a few of the passports were actually surrendered. Earl Browder is the brother of William Browder and Margaret Browder, alias Jean Montgomery.

While in China Browder lived with a woman who was traveling on a passport in the name Katherine Harrison. This woman was known as Browder's wife

for a number of years and lived with him in this country. However, she is not Browder's present wife as this woman is supposed to be a Russian who came to this country in 1934 and 1935, bringing with her two children born to her and Browder in Russia. It has been alleged that this woman is one Anna Glutzman who was a well-known judge in Russia in the early 1920's.

Browder and his family are now said to be residing at 7 Highland Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

#### MARGARET BROWDER

This woman is the sister of Earl Russell Browder and William Browder.

According to General Krivitsky and Mr. X, the photograph of Margaret Browder appears on the passport applications in the name Jean Montgomery. General Krivitsky states that this woman worked for him in the Soviet Military Intelligence Service and praised the use of American passports for such agents. She urged General Krivitsky to use such a passport himself, but in view of his ignorance of the English language at that time, he did not so do.

The present whereabouts of Miss Browder is unknown.

She was identified also by Max Bedacht.

#### WILLIAM BROWDER

William Browder is a native American citizen, having been born in Kansas in 1895. He is a brother of Earl Browder and Margaret Browder, alias Jean Montgomery.

Like his brother Earl, William served prison terms during the World War for evasions of the draft act. He has been active in the Communist Party since shortly after the World War and was until recently president of the Daily Worker Corp. William Browder was issued passport No. 363759 on January 27, 1937, upon an application in which he stated that he desired to go to England and France on business and that he intended to return to the United States within 1 month. The passport was stamped "Not valid for travel in Spain."

William Browder, using the passport, arrived at Havre, France, on February 5, 1937, on the steamship *Aquitania*. On the same boat were a large number of American volunteers for service in the Spanish Army.

However, there is no evidence available that William Browder actually entered Spain.

William Browder was the identifying witness on the passport application which Earl Browder executed in his own name on August 31, 1934.

William Browder executed the affidavit of birth which was submitted with the fraudulent passport application executed by his sister, Margaret Browder, in the name of Jean Montgomery. To this affidavit William Browder signed the name William Montgomery.

No information is available indicating that William Browder went abroad prior to 1937.

He previously had a passport in the name George Ross.

#### BENJAMIN CHALFEN

This man was the identifying witness on the passport application which Albert Feierabend executed on March 8, 1928, in his own name, and was also identifying witness on the application for a passport which Feierabend executed on September 12, 1930, in the name Ksavier A. Szpkolas.

Chalfen was indicted in the United States District Court at Boston, Mass., and was sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in the House of Correction but his sentence was suspended and Chalfen was placed on probation for 2 years.

#### RAY HOLLIS CHAMBERS

Nothing is known concerning this person other than the fact that he was the witness on the 1934 application of Abraham Wexler. At that time Chambers gave his address as the Seamans Institute, 25 South Street, New York City.

#### MORRIS CHILDS

This man was district organizer of the Communist Party in 1935 and 1936 with headquarters at Chicago.

Childs was born in Russia on June 10, 1902, and was naturalized by the United States District Court at Chicago, on October 18, 1927. He was issued a passport

in November 1929, at which time he gave his address as 218 East 12th Street, New York City. At that time he gave his occupation as a draftsman and stated that he desired to go to an art school in Berlin in connection with his employment by the interior decorators, Eugene Schoen & Co., Inc., 115 East 60th Street, New York City.

The identifying witness on his application was Nehemiah H. Kishor, 353 East 19th Street, New York City.

JUDEA CODKIND

This man was an associate in China of Charles Krumbein who was then using a passport in the name Albert E. Stewart. The alleged Codkind was also known as Rosenfeld and sometimes posed as a Frenchman and sometimes as a German. He appears to have been a disbursing agent while in Shanghai.

This man executed a passport application at New York on March 27, 1930, and was issued passport No. 184799 on March 28, 1930. He gave his address as 200 West 113th Street, apartment 3N, New York. His identifying witness was Clara Meltzer of 353 East 19th Street, New York.

According to Mr. X, the photograph of this man is not that of a well-known Communist, Julius Codkind.

WILLIAM COLE

This name was signed to an affidavit of birth submitted in connection with the fraudulent passport application in the name Louis Paretti.

BERNARD COOPER

This man wrote a letter to the impostor in the name Adolph Rabinowitz ostensibly making him an agent of the firm of Cooper & Brase, for the purpose of purchasing precious stones. Mr. Cooper was born in Russia, now Poland, on January 2, 1889, and was naturalized as a citizen of the United States at Camp Devens, Mass., on January 26, 1918. He was issued passports in 1924, 1926, 1928, 1931, and 1935. His wife's name is Lillian Cooper. In his 1924, 1928, and 1931 applications, Mr. Cooper stated that his wife was born in New York City. However, in an application for the amendment of his 1935 passport to include his wife, he stated that she was born in Poland.

SAMUEL ADAMS DARDECK

This man is known as Sam Darcy and is one of the most prominent Communists on the Pacific coast. He was candidate for Governor of California several years ago.

Mr. Dardeck's wife is Pauline Emma Bleckschmidt, who was born at North Bergen, N. J., on June 13, 1903, and whose identity was assumed by a woman who married Albert Feierabend. Dardeck was issued a passport in 1927 to include his wife.

In 1935 Dardeck was questioned at length by a representative of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and a copy of the hearing is in his passport file.

Dardeck was born in Russia on November 6, 1903, and acquired American citizenship through the naturalization of his father, Isador Dardeck, and his own residence in the United States during his minority.

The home of Mr. Dardeck's wife's family is 2 East Street, Jersey City, N. J. The father of Mrs. Dardeck is a Dr. Bleckschmidt.

Samuel Dardeck is the eastern Pennsylvania secretary of the Communist Party.

KATHERINE DOZENBERG

A passport was obtained in the name Katherine Dozenberg on December 5, 1929, and the passport was renewed at the Consulate General at Berlin on October 23, 1931.

Mr. X, when recently interviewed, expressed the opinion that this Katherine Dozenberg was not the original wife of Nicholas Dozenberg but was a much younger woman. However, the investigation which was conducted in 1933 by a special agent of the Department tended to show that both Nicholas and Katherine Dozenberg were the persons they represented themselves to be. However, the report is not entirely complete and it is thought that a further investigation should be made.

It is not known whether this applicant is the person who signed Katherine Dozenberg as identifying witness on the 1921 passport application in the name Nicholas Dozenberg.

## NICHOLAS DOZENBERG

The person who is thought to be the real Nicholas Dozenberg obtained passports in his own name in 1928 and 1932. He was born in Riga, Latvia, on November 15, 1882, and was naturalized by the United States Circuit Court at Boston, Mass., on February 11, 1911. His naturalization certificate was used by Earl Browder in 1921 for the purpose of obtaining a passport for Browder's use.

A copy of a report of an investigation conducted in 1933 is in the Dozenberg passport file.

Dozenberg was the identifying witness on the passport application in the name Marion Emerson.

The address given in one of Dozenberg's passport applications, 554 48th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was also shown in a notebook of Albert Feierabend. According to General Krivitsky, Dozenberg was actively engaged at one time in the distribution in this country of counterfeit money made in the Soviet Union.

Mr. X does not think that the photograph on the application in the name Katherine Dozenberg is a likeness of Dozenberg's original wife but thinks it is a photograph of a much younger woman.

## ISADOR DREAZEN

See application, Isador Dreazen.

## LODOVICO DRESCO

This name was signed to an affidavit of birth submitted in connection with the fraudulent passport application in the name Louis Paretti.

## MARION LOUISE EMERSON

This woman was issued passport No. 576586 on May 28, 1928, upon an application in which she stated that she was born at Chelmsford, Mass., on April 20, 1883. Her identifying witness was Nicholas Dozenberg, who gave his address as 309 East 14th Street, New York City.

The applicant submitted an affidavit of birth executed at Lowell, Mass., on May 26, 1928, by Edwin H. Warren, who stated that he was a cousin of the applicant. The affidavit is on the law office stationery of Raymond W. Sherburne, 174 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

The validity of this passport application has not been investigated.

Marion L. Emerson appears to have been prominent in the Communistic activities in this country in 1922 and 1923.

In December 1922 a letter from William E. Sproule of Lowell, Mass., indicated that Marion Emerson was the party name of Marion E. Sproule. (800.00 B—Haskell, Waldo A.)

## ARTHUR EWERT

Arthur Ewert was at one time a prominent German Communist and was a member of the German Reichstag. The faction of the party to which he belonged in Germany lost control of the organization in that country and he went to work for the Comintern. As a representative of the Comintern he came to the United States in 1927 to settle a factional fight in the Communist Party in the United States. He placed in power the faction headed by Jay Lovestone.

He again came to the United States on May 25, 1932, with his wife on the SS. *American Legion*, the couple being in possession of nonimmigrant visas Nos. 15 and 16, issued at Montevideo on April 29, 1932, both claiming birth in Germany and destined to the German Consulate in New York City. They were admitted for a 6-weeks period but never submitted proof of departure from this country. (800.00 B—Ewert, Arthur/51.)

In July 1932 Ewert applied for and obtained an American passport in the name Harry Berger which he used for travel in China and South America. He was arrested in Brazil in December 1935 on a charge of carrying on revolutionary activities and is still imprisoned in that country.

A large number of documents were found in Ewert's apartment when he was arrested, including his own birth certificate in his own name. Photostatic copies of these documents are in the document file.

Ewert talked freely with a representative of the American Embassy concerning his identity and his activities in South America. (800.00 B—Ewert, Arthur/16.)

Ewert's wife fraudulently obtained a passport in the name Machla Lenczycki.

While in China, Ewert had contact with a Communist agent who had passport No. 331741 dated December 12, 1930, in the name Paul Walsh (Eugene Dennis).

Among Ewert's possessions when he was arrested in Brazil were slips of paper bearing the name Bessie Weissman, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, and Bessie Weissman, 2800 Bronx Park East, New York. Another slip bore the name Mrs. L. Auerbach, 337 West 14th Street, apartment 64, New York; cable address, Poljon, New York.

The cable address, Poljon, was that of one John Pollak who then resided at 124 West 79th Street, New York City. Pollak now has an apartment at 65 East 96th Street, New York, but it appears that he does not reside there at present but leases the apartment to a family named Leiberman, from Missouri, and calls for his mail.

#### ELSIE SABOROWSKI EWERT

Mrs. Ewert fraudulently obtained a passport in August 1932 in the name Machla Lenczycki. She is the wife of Arthur Ewert who fraudulently obtained a passport in 1932 in the name Harry Berger.

Mrs. Ewert is supposed to have been in the United States during the period of the World War. She came to the United States on May 25, 1932, on a non-immigrant visa issued at the American consulate at Montevideo and apparently departed on the Lenczycki passport. She traveled with her husband in the Far East and in South America.

Mrs. Ewert was arrested in Brazil at the same time as her husband in December 1935, and was thereafter deported to Germany. According to latest available information, Mrs. Ewert is in a concentration camp in Germany.

#### ALBERT FEIERABEND

Albert Feierabend was born at Riga, Latvia, on January 11, 1889, and emigrated to the United States in 1907. He was naturalized by the United States district court at Boston, Mass., on July 29, 1912.

During the World War Feierabend failed to respond to notices from his local draft board and is recorded in the files of the War Department as a draft evader.

Feierabend was first issued a passport in his own name on March 10, 1928, and subsequently had that passport amended to include the supposed name of his wife. The true name of this woman is unknown but she assumed the identity of Pauline Emma Bleckschmidt, who was born at North Bergen, N. J., on June 13, 1903, and who was married to Samuel Adams Dardeck. The identity of Mrs. Dardeck was assumed not only in connection with the passport but the marriage actually took place under that name, Feierabend using his own name. The marriage was at New York City on March 21, 1928.

In July 1930, Feierabend was arrested in New York City on a charge of smuggling watch movements into the United States. When arrested, he gave his name as Jacob Kreitz.

There was found in Feierabend's possession at the time of his arrest a fraudulent baptismal certificate in the name of Francisces John Kocius and a pencil drawing of the impression seal of St. Georges Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn. Feierabend also had a notebook containing many names and addresses. He also was in possession of a badge dated July 18, 1930, signed by Max Bedacht, stating, "The bearer of this credential is thoroughly trustworthy and should be given all possible support so that he may effectively accomplish the mission he is engaged in." Feierabend also had a supply of mimeographed blanks which were evidently intended for filling in information concerning a person whose documents were to be used by an imposter.

Feierabend executed passport applications in the name Jacob Kreitz on December 9, 1930, and September 9, 1932. No passports were issued on these applications inasmuch as the applicant could not be located for questioning. In his first application in this name he gave his address as 307 East 14th Street, New York City, and in the second as 335 Crimmins Avenue, New York, N. Y. The identifying witness on each of them was Lizzie (Emily) Kreitz,

who claimed to be the wife of the applicant. This woman was issued a passport on December 10, 1930, in the name Lizzie Kreitz as the wife of Jacob Kreitz. She was not identical with the woman who was included in Feierabend's passport in his own name.

On September 12, 1930, Feierabend was issued Boston Series Passport No. 1956 in the name Ksavier Augustus Szpokas. He stated in this application that he resided at 32 Lambert Street, Roxbury, Mass. Feierabend submitted with this application the naturalization certificate of the real Szpokas. This passport was renewed at the passport agency at Boston on September 20, 1932.

In the early part of 1933 the Department discovered that the Feierabend, Kreitz, and Szpokas applications were all executed by the same person and sent appropriate instructions to the American consular office to keep a lookout for the man.

On April 11, 1933, Feierabend, traveling on the Szpokas passport, arrived at New York on the steamship *President Adams* and was taken into custody. Since he had already been indicted in Boston for violating the passport law, he was taken to that city and was let off with a suspended sentence and a fine of \$1,000.

After the termination of the Boston proceedings, Feierabend was indicted in the United States district court at New York for violations of the passport laws which occurred in that city and was arrested in Boston for removal to New York. He was released on a bond of \$200 which was put up by a firm which went bankrupt shortly thereafter. Feierabend failed to appear at the removal hearing and has never been apprehended.

When Feierabend was arrested in New York, he had in his possession the Szpokas passport, the Szpokas naturalization certificate, a letter signed by Benjamin Chalfen, and \$28,000 in American money.

Feierabend appears to have traveled extensively not only in Europe but in the Far East. It is thought probable that he was a paymaster.

One of the addresses which was in Feierabend's notebook when he was arrested in 1930, was 554 48th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. With this notation appears the name Lina. It appears that this was the address of one Lina Karlin. This same address was given by Nicholas Dozenberg in his 1933 passport application.

Another name shown in Feierabend's notebook is J. Kalnin. On the passport application of August Latz the name John Kalnin is written as the identifying witness.

#### In China during World War II.

#### SIMON FELDMAN

This man was identifying witness on the passport application executed in the name Leon Marks, on December 21, 1932. He gave his address as 244 East 13th Street, New York City, and submitted an auto license as proof of identity. Feldman has not been interviewed.

#### SUSANNA FINEBERG

See Susanna Paxton.

#### BELLE FINKELSTEIN

Belle Finkelstein was identifying witness on the passport application which was executed on November 23, 1934, by Esther Michel Rigerman. The identifying witness gave her address as 278 Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. She stated that she had known the applicant for 12 years.

#### HARRY GANNES

Harry Gannes was born in Hull, England, in 1900 of a Russian father and claims American citizenship through the naturalization of his father which is said to have occurred on Dec. 6, 1917, in the circuit court of Cook County, Chicago, Ill.

Gannes was issued passports in 1926 and 1934.

Mr. Gannes' wife, Helene Gannes, was born at Kansas City, Mo., on February 27, 1901, and her name was included in the passport which was issued to him on April 1, 1926.

Gannes was the identifying witness on the fraudulent passport application executed in the name of Phillip Shatz on July 13, 1926.

Harry Gannes is still very prominent in Communist activities and writes a column each day for the Daily Worker.

Gannes also had a fraudulent passport in the name of Henry G. Jacobs. His second wife had a passport in the name of Pearl Roth Jacobs.

Gannes died in the winter of 1939-40.

#### HELENE GANNES

Helene Gannes was born at Kansas City, Mo., on Feb. 27, 1901, and was married to Harry Gannes in 1924. She was at one time a notary public and a fraudulent affidavit of birth executed by Katherine Harrison in the name of Mrs. G. Meltz (Henrietta Maurer) was executed before her. This affidavit was submitted in connection with the fraudulent-passport application in the name of Valerie Meltz.

#### HARRY S. GOODMAN

This man was identifying witness on the fraudulent-passport application executed on July 20, 1932, in the name of Harry Berger.

When interviewed in connection with the matter in January 1936, Mr. Goodman claimed that he accompanied the applicant to the passport agency and acted as identifying witness as an accommodation to a Swedish friend whose name, business, and place of residence he could not recall. (832.00 Revolutions/496)

No record has been found of the issue of a passport to Harry S. Goodman.

#### MILTON GOODMAN

This name was signed as identifying witness on Joseph R. Brodsky's 1928 passport application. The identifying witness gave his address as 8753 110th St., Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., once connected with World Tourist, Inc.

#### FRANCES GORDON

This name was signed to an affidavit executed before Max Kitzes and submitted in connection with the passport application in the name Leon Marks. The address is given as 120 Howe Ave., Passaic, N. J. An inquiry at that address disclosed that it was a rooming house operated by Mrs. Bogorade, a Russian Jewess. Mrs. Bogorade stated that she did not know where Frances Gordon could be located but that she occasionally came there for mail.

Max Kitzes was questioned regarding Frances Gordon but stated that he did not know where she could be located. He promised to endeavor to get in touch with her and have her call at the office of our agent in New York but she never appeared.

#### AL GOTTLIEB

See application, Al Gottlieb.

#### GOULIS

Jacob Raisin alias J. N. Golas—Manager of World Tourist.

#### BRUNO HERMAN AUGUST HANKE

See application, Bruno Herman August Hanke.

#### A. JAMES HARFIELD

See application, Abe James Harfield.

#### KATHERINE HARRISON

The true name and nationality of this woman are unknown. She resided with Earl Browder as his wife for a number of years and was with him in Shanghai in 1928 when he was using a passport in the name of George Morris and she was using a passport in the name of Katherine Harrison.

This woman is also known to Mr. X and General Krivitsky as Kitty Harris. In addition to making the passport application in the name Katherine Harrison, this woman has been involved in several other passport frauds. She signed the name Katherine Harrison to the report of birth filed in Scranton, Pa., in the name Joseph Kornfeder. She signed the name Katherine Johnson to an affidavit

of birth attached to the Gertrude L. Shatz application and the same name as identifying witness of the application. She signed Mrs. G. Meltz—Henrietta Maurer on an affidavit attached to the Valerie Meltz application.

#### JACOB JONES HARVEY

This man, as an officer of the Inter-Continent Oil Co. of New York, signed letters addressed to Leon Josephson and the imposter known as Nicholas Sherman, ostensibly in regard to business being transacted by them for the firm.

According to Harvey's passport file, he was born at Richmond, Va., on April 29, 1888, of a native American father. He was issued passports in 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1931, and 1935. His occupation is shown on his applications as a sales manager. His wife's maiden name is said to have been Lavine A. Becker.

Harvey has not been interviewed regarding the letters he wrote to Josephson and Sherman but his partner, Philip Levy, was interviewed by a special agent in February 1936. Levy was found at the office of the Inter-Continent Oil Co. on Rector Street where the firm had a small room in the office of Manealoff & Co., importers and exporters. Levy described J. J. Harvey as "an oldtime oil promoter" with whom he had entered into partnership. Apparently the Inter-Continent Oil Co. had very little if any business and Levy was also working for Manealoff & Co.

Levy was asked whether he was acquainted with Leon Josephson and Nicholas Sherman and he stated that he had first met Josephson, a Trenton lawyer, 6 or 7 years before through business acquaintances in New York City. Levy stated that he understood that during his own absence from the country during the winter of 1934-35, Josephson called at the office and suggested that Harvey provide him with oil samples to take along on a proposed trip to Europe. Since Harvey recognized Josephson as a friend of Levy's, he agreed to the request and, Levy understood, made a similar arrangement with one of Josephson's friends whom Levy did not know. Levy maintained that this was a perfectly proper procedure since he and Harvey were anxious to make sales through any person.

MARCH 26, 1940.

#### W. A. HASKELL

A person by this name is reported to have associated with Earl Browder while he was in China traveling on the George Morris passport.

Haskell is believed to be identical with the person who was issued passport No. 578,809 on May 31, 1928, in the name Waldo A. Haskell. This man claimed that he was born at Peabody, Mass., on July 14, 1874. Nothing has been heard from him during recent years.

Haskell is reported to have sailed from the Far East for Vancouver on March 23, 1929, on the S. S. *Empress of Asia*. Upon arrival at Vancouver, he stated that he was going to a friend, O'Leong, 1776 Lexington Avenue. He stated that his wife, Mrs. M. L. Haskell, was residing at 527 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

While in Vancouver, Haskell got in touch with a woman who had a passport in the name Marion L. Emerson, who had sailed from Shanghai for Victoria, British Columbia, on April 8, 1929. Miss Emerson stated that she was going to 3047 Atlantic Avenue, New York. According to a report, both Haskell and Emerson were connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. (800.00 B-Haskell, Waldo A.)

#### CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY

Clarence A. Hathaway is at present editor of the Daily Worker and is one of the most prominent Communists in the United States. He was born in Oakdale Township, Minn., on February 8, 1894, of a native American father and was first issued a passport on October 3, 1925. He obtained a new passport at the American consulate general at Berlin on September 20, 1928. Nothing was known concerning the passport which he used between October 3, 1927, and the date of his second passport. Hathaway was issued passport No. 338862 on August 14, 1936, which passport does not appear to have been renewed.

Hathaway's son, Clarence Richard Hathaway, who was born in St. Paul, Minn., on February 6, 1918, was residing in Russia from 1932 to August 1936 when he was issued a new passport.

Clarence Hathaway was at one time married to a woman who is now Mrs. Florence Jean Schneller. Mrs. Schneller was issued a passport on May 25, 1939,

upon an application in which she stated that she desired to go to England for 3 months to visit her sick mother. Mrs. Schneller also had a passport in 1930 in the name Florence J. Hathaway.

In recent years Hathaway is said to have been associated with a woman, Vera Syrkine, alias Saunders, alias Vera Burns. The Syrkine family is said to have been deported from the United States in 1920 or 1921 for communistic activities. Vera Syrkine is supposed to have returned to the United States with Clarence Hathaway in January 1929 and to have obtained employment in the office of the World Tourist, Inc. She was known there as Vera Burns.

Miss Syrkine is described as 32 years of age, short, stout, very broad face, fuzzy, dark, curly hair, decidedly a Jewish type, light brown eyes, and very good teeth. Her photograph is not available. In his last passport application, Hathaway gave his address as care of Saunders, 229 West 20th Street, New York, N. Y.

#### LILA HECHLER

This woman was the identifying witness on an application executed in 1938 in the name Harry Schlusberg. She is a sister-in-law of Bernard Ades who was also involved in the case.

#### WILLIAM HOFFMAN

This name appears in the case of Harry Somers as identifying witness and as the maker of an affidavit. The Somers application was executed by Harry Kweit. The same person who signed the name William Hoffman also signed the affidavit of birth in the name Henry George Lynd which is on file at Scranton, Pa., with the birth report in that name.

#### FRANCIS J. HOGAN

Nothing is known concerning this person other than the fact that he was the witness on the 1929 application of Abraham Wexler. At that time Hogan gave his address as 25 South Street, New York City.

#### HAROLD HYNES

This man procured a passport in 1931 in the name, Harold Hall. See information under the application in that name.

#### INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS CO., INC.

The International Publishers & Booksellers Co., Inc., was incorporated July 18, 1924, but on December 8, 1924, the name was changed to the International Publishers Co., Inc. The directors listed in the articles were Russell F. Thomas, of 12001 97th Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.; M. B. Nassberg, of 2226 East 15th Street, Brooklyn; Sidney M. Kaye, of the Hotel Narrangansett, 94th Street and Broadway; A. Phillips, of 1025 East 167th Street, the Bronx; and Joseph F. Cassidy, of 53 Washington Square. The articles of incorporation were executed by Bertha Blum, notary public. Bertha Blum's notary number, New York county clerk, is 619, and New York county registrar 5584. The papers were drawn up by the law firm of Hays, St. John & Buckley, of 43 Exchange Place.

On December 8, 1924, when the name of the firm was changed by an affidavit filed at the county clerk's office, this affidavit was signed by Abraham A. Heller, Edith Heller, and Alexander Trachtenberg. The notary in this case was Dora Steinberg, New York county clerk No. 590, New York county registrar No. 6572. Again the lawyers were Hays, St. John, and Buckley, of 43 Exchange Place.

The purpose of the company is to carry on and engage in the manufacturing, buying, selling, import, and export as principal or agent all kinds of books, magazines, newspapers, music, printed matter of every description as well as pictures, photographs, engravings, and reproductions from plates of any description.

The other articles deal with the necessary items to cover their publishing interests, method of handling their stock and in general it is limited to the publishing business. The company's principal office is to be located in New York, but it can carry on its business in all countries.

Their capital consists of 1,500 shares of stock, of which 500 shares are 7 percent noncumulative preferred with a par value of \$100, while the 1,000 other shares bear no par value.

Dun & Bradstreet lists Abraham A. Heller as the president, Alexander Trachtenberg as treasurer, and Joseph R. Brodsky as secretary; these officers are also the directors. The company has a capital of \$50,000 in preferred stock and 1,000 shares of common stock, the latter having no par value.

Abraham A. Heller is 58 years old, married, and is considered the principal interest in the company. He was formerly secretary-treasurer of the International Oxygen Co. of Newark, N. J., but withdrew from that company to organize this one. He is said to be identified with other publications of this nature.

This company retails Communist literature to bookstores throughout the country, and sells through an affiliated organization by mail orders. The printing and binding is done by other firms on a contract basis. There are six employees in the office at 381 Fourth Avenue. This company does a fair volume of business and seems to be well managed, and all finances are handled through the Amalgamated Bank of Union Square. However, the officers of the company have at all times refused to reveal anything concerning their finances or the volume of business done. It is known that they have done considerable foreign buying, and in February of 1939 they had at least \$10,000 worth of stock on hand. No trade references are given, as the company only trades with firms or organizations thoroughly familiar to them.

Using the same office as the International Publishers Co. is the Book Union Inc., which company was incorporated May 3, 1935, with an authorized capital of 10 shares of no par value common stock. This company is run by Abraham Heller and Alexander Trachtenberg, and serves as the mail order outlet for the International Publishers Co. However, no information concerning the finances of this company is available.

#### MRS. KATHERINE JOHNSON

This name was signed by Katherine Harrison on the affidavit of birth submitted in connection with the case of Gertrude Larson Shatz.

#### JOHN WILSON JOHNSTONE

This man wrote and executed the fraudulent affidavit of birth submitted with the Katherine Harrison passport application and signed Jack Harrison. He was issued passports in 1922, 1928, and 1933. In his first two applications, Johnstone stated that his father was dead. In his third application, he stated that he desired to go to Scotland to visit his father. He was questioned by Mr. Hoyt regarding this discrepancy and stated that his father was still living in Glasgow, Scotland. He claimed that he did not insert the word "dead" in the two previous applications. However, the words appear in his own handwriting.

Mr. Johnstone was given the passport in 1933 upon the understanding that he would surrender it to the passport agency upon his return from abroad. However, he failed to do so.

#### BARNEY JOSEPHSON

This man is a brother of Leon Josephson.

According to Harry Kaplan, Barney Josephson formerly worked in his hotel in Trenton, N. J. Kaplan blames Barney for the alleged theft of his naturalization certificate and claims that he thinks that Barney took it at the instance of Leon Josephson.

#### LEON JOSEPHSON

Leon Josephson was born in Latvia on June 17, 1898, and was naturalized by the United States District Court at Newark, N. J., on April 25, 1921.

He is an attorney by occupation and a member of the law firm of Josephson & Josephson, of Trenton, N. J.

Josephson was issued a passport in this country on June 17, 1927, and another one on February 7, 1930, which was renewed at the American Consulate General at Berlin on December 29, 1931. His last passport was issued on December 13, 1934, and is now in the Department's files.

Josephson, according to his own statement, has been affiliated with the Communist Party in this country for many years.

When the persons known as Lynd were arrested in India in December 1931 they requested that the law firm of Josephson & Josephson be notified. Leon Josephson, who was then in Europe, went to Marseille and met the Lynds upon their arrival at that port. In February 1932 the postmaster at Trenton reported

that Lynd had resided with Josephson at 1009 Greenwood Avenue. When Lynd joined the Wilbur Republican League, Inc., of Trenton, N. J., he gave his address as the Broad Street Bank Building. This is the building in which the law firm of Josephson & Josephson had its offices.

Josephson was arrested at Copenhagen, Denmark, in February 1935 on a charge of espionage, together with George Mink and persons who had fraudulent American passports in the names of Nicholas Sherman and Adolph Rabinowitz. There were found in Mink's apartment in Copenhagen American passports in the names Al Gottlieb, Abraham Wexler, and Harry Herman Kaplan. The body of the application on which the Gottlieb passport was issued appears to be in the handwriting of Josephson. Harry Herman Kaplan was a close friend of Josephson and had access to the place in which Kaplan kept his passport. Kaplan claims that he thinks that Josephson stole his passport. Kaplan also states that he saw Mink in Trenton.

Josephson was kept in prison until May 1935 when he was brought to trial and acquitted. Shortly before the trial Mr. Lester Maynard, American consul general at Copenhagen, talked with Josephson, who spoke rather frankly of his communistic activities and his association with Mink and the man known as Sherman. He denied all knowledge of the person posing as Rabinowitz. After the trial he talked again with Mr. Maynard. The gist of his statements is set forth below.

Josephson stated that communism was more than a political theory to him; that it was more like a religion. He stated that he was an atheist and a member of the active Communist Party and in its inner circle. He stated that his activities in Denmark were directed solely against Nazi Germany and that the organization to which he belonged was widespread. He admitted long association with the man known as Sherman and stated that one of the many mistakes he had made was to directly secure letters for Sherman from American concerns so that Sherman might appear to be an American representative and thus more freely move about Europe. He stated that Sherman was not a Jew, but was a Slav, and that he believed he had last entered the United States across the Canadian border without any papers. He stated that Mink's activities in the Seaman's Union had brought him into bad repute and that it was only after he had lost his influence there that he joined the Communist organization and was sent by them to Copenhagen to act as the center for their courier service. He bitterly denounced Mink for carelessness and indiscretions and stressed the failing of Mink in securing 4 passports, 2 of which bore his own (Mink's) photographs.

Josephson told Mr. Maynard that it was very easy to procure American passports illegally and said that, in his opinion, Mink did not show cleverness but stupidity in taking extra passports (359.1121 Josephson Leon/29).

After his release in Denmark Josephson returned to the United States and his passport was taken up by Special Agent Kinsey.

When Harry Kweit was arrested in New York in April 1936, there was found on his person a notebook containing the entry Leon Jackson, Broad Street Bank Building. This evidently referred to Josephson.

When Josephson was arrested in Copenhagen there were found among his effects letters addressed to him by Mr. J. J. Harvey of the Intercontinent Oil Co., Ltd., of New York City. One of these letters also made reference to Nicholas Sherman. There was also a letter written to Josephson by Hannah Josephson Levy, the wife of Philip Levy.

The fraudulent passport application in the name of Samuel Liptzen was in the handwriting of Josephson as was the signature of the witness. The passport was obtained and used by Gerhart Eisler, an agent of the Communist International to the United States. Transportation was charged to the Communist Party on the books of World Tourist, Inc.

#### LEON S. KAHN

In the renewal of the Berger passport application the applicant stated that he represented the Construction Supplies Company of America.

Mr. Max Nathan, one of the partners of the Construction Supplies Company of America, which was located at 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was interviewed in January 1936 but claimed that he had never heard of a person named Harry Berger and was unable to identify the applicant's photograph. (832.00 Revolutions/496.)

Afterward the Department received from Brazil a photostatic copy of a letter addressed to Harry Berger by the Construction Supplies Company of America, which letter was signed by Leon S. Kahn. This letter purported to appoint

Harry Berger as a representative of the firm in the Orient for the purpose of selling medicines to Chinese physicians and druggists.

Mr. Kahn was issued the passport No. 637286 on September 26, 1928, which was renewed on August 26, 1931. He was also issued a passport in 1924.

Mr. Kahn's wife, Yereth Frank Kahn, was issued a passport in December 1927. In September 1936 she made an application for a new passport and claimed that she had lost her previous one. However, when she was requested to call at the office of the Department's special agent in charge in New York, she brought in her old passport and claimed that she had found it since she made her application. Mrs. Kahn stated that it was her intention to go abroad as a member of a party sponsored by the "Open Road" and that she might remain in Russia for a longer period after the termination of the regular tour.

#### ANNA KAPLAN

This name was signed as identifying witness on the passport application in the name Lydia Stahl which was executed at the passport agency at New York City on November 16, 1928. The identifying witness gave the address 54 East 100th Street, New York City.

When Mr. Isidore Bloch was interviewed concerning his daughter, Elsa Bloch, who obtained a passport in the name Lydia Stahl, he stated that Anna Kaplan had come to the Bloch home and that he knew her to be a Communist worker.

The identifying witness was reported to have lived at one time at 54 East 100th Street with the family of a relative, Mrs. Alice Kaplan, who then resided at 51 East 98th Street. Mrs. Kaplan refused to give any information regarding Anna, but another relative stated that Anna was affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League and attended various Communist meetings and conventions. She partially identified the photograph on the Lydia Stahl application as a likeness of a friend of Anna's who was known to her merely as Elsa and as another Communist agitator.

#### HARRY HERMAN KAPLAN

See application, Harry Herman Kaplan.

#### MRS. ALICE KAPLAN

This woman is a relative of Anna Kaplan who was the identifying witness on the passport application in the name of Lydia Stahl.

At one time Anna Kaplan was supposed to have lived with Mrs. Alice Kaplan at 54 East 100th Street, the address given by the identifying witness on the application.

When Mrs. Kaplan was interviewed at 51 East 98th Street she refused to give any information regarding Anna Kaplan.

#### SARAH KAUFMAN

When George Mink went to Denmark in 1934, he is said to have been accompanied by Sarah Kaufman.

Miss Kaufman was issued a passport on April 20, 1934, upon an application in which she stated that she was born in New York City on June 16, 1910, and that she resided at 1368 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. The name Sarah Kaufman and the address 1447 Macomb Road, Bronx, N. Y., appears in the notebook which was found in possession of Nicholas Sherman when he was arrested in Copenhagen.

An investigation disclosed that Sarah Kaufman had resided at 1368 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, N. Y., with a Mrs. Esther Rubin. Mrs. Rubin's phone number, Jerome 6-5610, was also found in Mink's notebook.

#### MRS. CAROL WEISS KING

Mrs. King is a native American citizen and is the wife of one Gordon C. King who gives his occupation as an author. Mrs. King was associated with Isaac Shorr and Joseph Brodsky in the firm Shorr, Brodsky and King. The New York phone book now lists her office at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which is also the address of Brodsky. Shorr now has a different office. This firm handled the incorporation of the World Tourist, Inc., and the necessary paper was sworn to before Mrs. King who was a notary public.

Mrs. King was the attorney for Stefano Schiaparelli, an Italian Communist who was sentenced in New York on May 26, 1936, for attempting to enter the United States in possession of an altered American passport in the name Angelo Ragonesi.

#### MAX KITZES

Max Kitzes, an accountant employed by the Communist Party, is a notary public and a number of documents in connection with the Communist publications have been executed before him in that capacity.

Kitzes was the identifying witness on a passport application executed by John W. Johnstone in 1933. The affidavit for Katherine Harrison executed in connection with the fraudulent birth record in the name Joseph Kornfeder was executed before Kitzes.

An affidavit executed in the name Lydia Loeb which was submitted with the fraudulent passport application in the name Lydia Stahl was executed by Kitzes.

The affidavit signed Frances Gordon which was submitted with the passport application in the name Leon Marks was executed before Kitzes. Kitzes was questioned regarding Frances Gordon by a special agent of the State Department in 1933 but claimed that he was unable to furnish her address. Kitzes endeavored to find out why the agent desired to interview the alleged Frances Gordon. An affidavit signed Adolph Wirkkula which was submitted with the passport application in the name Jakob Genhard Wirkkula purports to have been executed before Kitzes. However, Adolph Wirkkula claimed that his brother, Jakob, brought him the affidavit and he signed and gave it back to Jakob.

[Daily Worker, November 18, 1947]

#### CP LEADERS MOURN KITZES

In mourning the death of Max Kitzes, charter member of the Communist Party, the national board and national office said he was a "devoted husband and father, integrating a rich family life with his life as a Communist and working class leader."

Max Kitzes died of a heart attack last Sunday.

The statement signed by William Z. Foster, national chairman, and Eugene Dennis, general secretary, follows:

"Together with our whole party, the national board and the national office deeply mourn the loss of one of our most devoted and valuable comrades, Max Kitzes. A charter member of the Communist Party, Max grew up with the Communist youth movement to whose development he brought the Marxist understanding, the selfless service and the unflagging good humor which marked his whole life."

For more than 15 years Max was our beloved coworker in the national office where he served as the Communist Party's finance secretary. He was a political worker to whom all that touched the party's welfare was of vital importance and who guarded its interest down to the most minute detail.

To Max difficulties, big or small, existed only to be overcome. All of us turned to him when things were tough, confident that he would do what needed to be done and grateful for his almost gay assurance that the impossible would soon be accomplished.

Unsparing of himself, even in these past months of illness, he always had time not only for his manifold party tasks but to keep up his varied interests in mass organizations and political developments. He was a devoted husband and father, integrating a rich family life as a Communist and working-class leader.

We extend our warmest sympathy to his wife Leah and to his two daughters. We who miss the comradeship of a dear coworker and the political contribution of a true Communist share their pride in all that Max Kitzes was and their grief at his passing."

#### JOHANN LOUIS KORSELL

Nels Wirtanen, who had an American passport in the name Jakob Genhard Wirkkula, also had a Norwegian passport in the name Johann Louis Korsell.

#### CHARLES KRUMBEIN

See applications of Isidor Dreisen and Albert E. Stewart.  
Died January 1947.

**LAURIE E. LAINE**

This man was the identifying witness on the passport application executed on February 18, 1933, in the name Jakob Genhard Wirkkula. He gave his address as 30 East 128th Street, New York City.

Laurie E. Laine was located at 165 East 128th Street, New York City. He stated that the photograph on the application was that of Jakob Wirkkula and that they had both worked together as printers for the Finnish Federation, Inc., the publishers of the Finnish language newspaper Eteenpain, located at 35 East 12th Street. Laine stated that he had first met the applicant in Chicago in 1927 when both were in the employ of the Union Press of that city.

**LOUIS LERNER**

In the passport application executed in 1925 by Alexander Bittleman in the name Isidore Spilberg, he requested that his passport be sent in care of Louis Lerner, 2709 West Division Street, Chicago, Ill.

**MRS. B. LERNER**

When Harry Kweit was arrested in 1936, there was found on him a note reading care of S. Siegal, apartment 11D, 1686 Bryant Avenue. This apartment was occupied by Mrs. B. Lerner, her son-in-law, Samuel Siegal, and her daughter, Bessie Siegal.

Mrs. Siegal stated that no one else was at home, that she did not know anybody by the name of Edward Riggs, or Harry Kweit, that she had never heard of such a person, and that she could not identify the photograph of Kweit. She stated that her daughter and son-in-law were both at work but that she had no knowledge whatever as to the nature of their employment of their place of employment.

**EMANUEL LEVIN**

This man was the identifying witness on the passport application executed in 1930 in the name Henry George Lynd. At that time he was residing at 225 West 16th Street, apartment 14, New York City.

Levin was for a number of years active in the Communist movement, particularly on the Pacific coast. He was the leader of the Communist section of the bonus marchers when they were in Washington during the Hoover administration. Levin claimed to have served in the Marine Corps. Nothing was known of his activities during recent years. He was questioned by the immigration authorities when he was in Washington and admitted that he was an alien. At first he claimed that he hadn't any relatives in the United States but when he was questioned concerning Lynd, he claimed he had a cousin by that name but alleged that he did not know where Lynd could be located.

**HANNAH LEVY**

See Philip Levy.

**PHILIP LEVY**

Philip Levy was born in Latvia in 1893 and was naturalized by the United States District Courts at Boston, Mass., on April 26, 1915. He was issued passports in 1925 and 1934. He is apparently the husband of Hannah Josephson Levy, who wrote to Leon Josephson while the latter was in Denmark.

Levy is also a business partner in the Inter-Continent Oil Co. of Jacob Jones Harvey who signed letters on behalf of that firm ostensibly regarding business transactions with Leon Josephson and the impostor known as Nicholas Sherman.

Levy was interviewed by a special agent in February 1936. Levy was found at the office of the Inter-Continent Oil Co. on Rector Street where the firm had a small room in the office of Manealoff & Co., importers and exporters. Levy described J. J. Harvey as "an old time oil promoter" with whom he had entered into partnership. Apparently the Inter-Continental Oil Co. had very little, if any, business and Levy was also working for Manealoff & Co.

Levy was asked whether he was acquainted with Leon Josephson and Nicholas Sherman and he stated that he had first met Josephson, a Trenton lawyer, 6 or 7 years before through business acquaintances in New York City. Levy stated

that he understood that during his own absence from the country during the winter of 1934-35, Josephson called at the office and suggested that Harvey provide him with oil samples to take along on a proposed trip to Europe. Since Harvey recognized Josephson as a friend of Levy's, he agreed to the request and, Levy understood, made a similar arrangement with one of Josephson's friends whom Levy did not know. Levy maintained that this was a perfectly proper procedure since he and Harvey were anxious to make sales through any person.

Levy denied that either he or his wife was related to Josephson but no mention was made to him of the letters signed "Hannah Josephson Levy" which were found in the possession of Josephson. Levy stated that his wife's maiden name was Hannah Smith and that they were married in New York City on January 29, 1933. That marriage records indicate that the bride's name was Hannah J. Smith.

#### LYDIA LOEB

This name appeared on an affidavit executed before Max Kitzes on behalf of her alleged niece, Lydia Stahl. This affidavit was submitted with the passport application executed in the name Lydia Stahl in 1928. The person who signed the name Lydia Loeb gave her address as 120 West 116th Street, New York City.

An inquiry at 120 West 116th Street, New York City, disclosed that nothing was known there of Lydia Loeb or Lydia Stahl. There was no forwarding address for either person.

#### ROBERT M. LONG

This man was the witness on a fraudulent passport application executed in 1927 in the name Abe James Harfield. He gave his address as 101 Monroe Street, New York, but could not be located there when an investigation was conducted in 1932.

#### OTTO LUKAS

Otto Lukas, 336 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. A person giving the aforementioned name and address was the identifying witness on a passport application executed on October 11, 1928, by an impostor in the name Ksavier A. Szpkolas. The witness was not located and nothing is known concerning him.

#### HENRY GEORGE LYND

The true name and identity of the person who made the application in this name are unknown. The facts of the case so far as known are set forth under the heading, Application—Henry George Lynd.

Lynd's alleged wife has had passports in the name Susan Abbott Lynd and Susanna Fineberg. Information concerning those applications is set forth under the names given.

His real name is said to be Serge Mikailov, a Soviet official.

#### SUSAN ABBOTT LYND

See Susanna Paxton.

#### DOROTHY GARY MARKEY

Mrs. Markey was identifying witness on the passport application executed in November 1930 in the name Susan Abbott Lynd. At that time she gave her address as 4515 Foster Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y. She could not be located when an effort was made to question her.

Mrs. Markey was born at Newport News, Va., on October 1, 1897, and was issued passports in 1926 and 1931. Her maiden name was Dorothy Page Gary and she has been known at times as Dorothy Page and Myra Page. At one time Mrs. Markey was the Moscow correspondent of the Daily Worker.

Mrs. Markey was also included in a passport issued to her husband, John F. Markey, in 1928. Mr. Markey was also issued a passport not including his wife on September 2, 1931. He was born at Sheep Run, W. Va., on July 27, 1898.

#### JOHN MARKEY

In the 1926 passport application in the name of Phillip Shatz, the applicant gave his address as care of John Markey, 2010 North Humboldt Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

**HELEN MAURER**

The name Helen Maurer of the address 258 West 22d Street, New York City, appears on the fraudulent application executed by Mrs. Alexander Bittlenian in the name Helen Lillian Bowlen. Miss Maurer was the identifying witness and claimed to be the first cousin of the applicant. She has no passport application and nothing further is known concerning her.

**HENRIETTA MAURER**

This name was signed by Katherine Harrison on the affidavit of birth submitted in connection with the case of Valeria Meltz.

**JAMES C. McCARTHY**

This man was identifying witness on the passport application executed at the New York passport agency by George Mink on June 13, 1930, on which passport No. 274033 was issued on June 14, 1930. Nothing more is known about Mr. McCarthy.

**W. C. McCUISTION**

This man appeared at the office of the Department's special agents in New York with the imposter who made an application in the name Louis Paretti. McCuistion described himself as a seaman and writer and presented an Army discharge certificate showing service in the medical corps at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., during the World War. He also had Seaman's certificate No. 4031 issued at Galveston, Tex., on February 24, 1921. He claimed birth at Paris, Tex., on December 17, 1900.

McCuistion was believed to be identical with one Larry McCuistion who was arrested at Baltimore on June 26, 1932, for having assaulted a policeman, for which he served in jail 112 days. He is said to be 6 feet tall and to weigh about 190 pounds. He is described by the New York police as "the strong arm man" for the Communist Marine Workers organization.

**MRS. G. MELTZ**

This name was signed by Katherine Harrison on the affidavit of birth submitted in connection with the case of Valeria Meltz.

**VALERIA MELTZ**

See application, Valeria Meltz.

**ESTHER MICHAEL**

See application, Esther Michael.

**FRANK MILLER**

This man was a witness on the 1931 passport application in the name Abe Harfield. He gave his address as 9124 114th Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y. While he was said to reside there at the time the investigation was conducted in 1932, he could not be contacted.

**GEORGE MINK**

Mink has been active in the Communist movement for many years and at one time was head of the International Marine Workers Union.

During the World War Mink served in the United States Navy under the name George Martin Mink from June 19, 1917, to January 4, 1918. He later served as a seaman on board merchant ships.

Mink was issued a passport on June 14, 1930, upon an application in which he stated that he was born at Scranton, Pa. He submitted with this application a birth certificate issued upon the basis of an affidavit which he had filed at Scranton. His signature on this affidavit was witnessed by William L. Standard, an attorney at law, and by a person who signed the name Jack Gray, 27 East 107th St. Mink's passport was renewed at the American consulate general at Berlin, Germany, on May 31, 1932.

Mink executed a new passport application on March 5, 1934, in which he also claimed birth in Scranton. After an investigation had disclosed that Mink had

served in the Navy and at that time had given his place of birth as Philadelphia, and since he could offer no evidence that he was actually born at Scranton, he was issued a passport valid for 1 year showing the place of birth as Philadelphia. On December 12, 1934, he was given a duplicate passport valid for 2 years from the date of issue of the original passport.

While traveling in Denmark on the duplicate passport, Mink was arrested on a charge of espionage and was sentenced to serve 18 months in prison.

At about the same time that Mink was arrested in Denmark, the Danish police also arrested Leon Josephson and two men who had fraudulent American passports in the names of Nicholas Sherman and Adolph Rabinowitz.

Among Mink's effects were found his own passport and another one in the name of Al Gottlieb which bore his photograph. The passports in the names Harry H. Kaplan and Abraham Wexler were also found in his possession. These passports did not bear Mink's photograph and had not been altered.

In Mink's notebook were found the New York phone numbers Jerome 7-5072 and Jerome 6-5610. The first-mentioned phone was listed in the name of Mrs. Millie Walters and was formerly listed in the name Morris Walters. The address in each case was 15 Clark Place, East Bronx, New York. The phone Jerome 6-5610 was listed in the name of Mrs. Esther Rubin, 1368 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, New York.

During the course of the investigation it was disclosed that one Sarah Kaufman had gone to Denmark with Mink on his first trip to that country. Mink was sentenced to serve 18 months in prison but was pardoned on June 30, 1936, and departed for Russia on July 22, 1936.

Mink was questioned by Consul General Lester Maynard and asked concerning the 3 passports which were found in his possession and the addresses of the 3 men. He claimed that the men had asked him to purchase tickets for them in Germany since it would be cheaper to buy them with registered marks than to buy them in America. At first he claimed that he did not know their addresses but later gave the address of Kaplan as the American House, Trenton, N. J., and the address of Wexler and Gottlieb as the Seaman's Church Institute, 25 South Street, New York City. Mink told vice consul Gjessing that he had met Josephson by accident a few days previously.

Mink gave to Joseph Zack a naturalization certificate in the name of Samuel Fox, which Zack used to procure a passport in that name.

Mink was the identifying witness on fraudulent passport applications executed in the names Harold Hall and Louis Paretti.

#### GEORGE MORRIS

In this name Earl Russell Browder fraudulently obtained a passport and used it for travel in China. Although there is a Communist named George Morris, Browder does not appear to have assumed his identity when making this application since he used his own date and state of birth.

#### MARTHA MORRIS

This name was signed to the affidavit of birth which was submitted with the fraudulent passport application executed by Earl Browder in the name George Morris. An investigation conducted in 1929 disclosed that 1893 Daly Avenue, the supposed address of Martha Morris, was a large apartment house known as the Daly Apartments, and that Martha Morris was unknown to the superintendent of the building and to tenants who had resided there for a period of years.

#### MAX NATHAN

In the renewal of the Berger application for a passport, the applicant stated that he represented the Construction Supplies Company of America.

Mr. Max Nathan, one of the partners of the Construction Supplies Company of America, which was located at 500 Fifth Ave., New York City, was interviewed in January 1936 but claimed that he had never heard of a person named Harry Berger and was unable to identify the applicant's photograph. (832.00 Revolutions/496)

Afterwards, the Department received from Brazil a photostatic copy of a letter addressed to Harry Berger by the Construction Supplies Company of America, which letter was signed by Leon S. Kahn. This letter purported to appoint Harry Berger as a representative of the firm in the Orient for the purpose of selling medicines to Chinese physicians and druggists.

Mr. Nathan was issued passports in 1925, 1930, 1932, and 1938. His last passport, No. 584246, issued on October 4, 1938, was made valid for China as he claimed that he was going there on behalf of the Construction Supplies Company of America.

#### JOSEPH PARETTI

This name was signed to an affidavit of birth submitted in connection with the fraudulent passport application in the name Louis Paretti.

#### LOUIS PARETTI

A passport application was issued in this name by a person of unknown identity who may be identical with a Communist courier named Bienko.

#### SUSANNA PAXTON, ALIAS SUSANNA FINEBERG, ALIAS SUSAN ABBOTT LYND

This woman was apparently born in Emporia, Kans., on or about June 25, 1902. Her photograph was identified by her father, Mr. J. V. Paxton, who then resided at Emporia, Kans., in an interview with the postmaster on February 8, 1932. Mr. Paxton stated that his daughter was married to Mr. Bram Fineberg but had always retained her maiden name. Her last known address at that time was Lux Hotel, Moscow, Russia, which address was given to him in a cable about January 2, 1932.

This woman was issued a passport in the name Susanna Fineberg on July 2, 1929, and was issued a passport in the name Susan Abbott Lynd on November 7, 1930. In the two applications she made conflicting statements concerning the date and place of her birth and concerning her marital relations.

This woman's alleged husband, Abram Fineberg, is an Englishman, born at London on September 25, 1892, and was issued a British passport at London on July 21, 1919. A copy of this application is in the file 800.00B Lynd, Henry G.

For further information concerning the case, see the memorandums regarding the applications in the case Henry George Lynd, Susan Abbott Lynd, and Susanna Fineberg.

In addition to the foregoing, this woman was a witness on the 1927 application of Julius Rosenthal. At that time she signed the name Susanna Hart Paxton.

#### GEORGE EDWARD POWERS

This man was identifying witness on the fraudulent passport application executed in 1927 by Earl Russell Browder in the name George Morris.

An investigation conducted in 1929 disclosed that Powers was a labor-union organizer with headquarters at 7 East 15th Street, New York City, and lived at 24-25 27th Street (formerly 108 Goodrich Street), Astoria, Long Island, occupying apartment 32 with the family of Maurice La Pato). Powers claimed that he knew Morris to be a writer and interested in labor unions and that they had come in contact on several occasions during a period of 4 or 5 years at different labor meetings, but that they were not particularly friendly. He claimed that he was unable to furnish any other information regarding Morris.

Powers is believed to be identical with the George E. Powers who in 1937 was listed as vice president of the International Workers Order. (See report of May 12, 1937, 130, Harris, Albert Lyonel.)

#### PROMPT PRESS

The person who made applications for passports in 1931 and 1939 in the name Abe Harfield was employed in July 1939 by the Prompt Press, 113 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Nothing more is known concerning this organization.

This organization also did business with World Tourists.

The son of Joseph Sultan worked there awhile.

#### ESTHER MICHEL RIGERMAN

See application, Esther Michael.

#### HENRY RIGERMAN

This man was born in Russia and acquired American citizenship through the naturalization of his father, Louis Rigerman. He was the identifying witness on the fraudulent application executed by his wife, Esther Michel Rigerman.

Mr. Rigerman was issued a passport on September 3, 1931, and went to the Soviet Union where he is now residing.

#### ISAAC RIJOCK

This man applied for and obtained a passport in 1932 in the name of Harold Schlusberg.

He is an alien who was born in Russia. He is known as John Steuben and lived in 1933 at 4118 48th Street, apartment E-34, Sunnyside, Long Island, N. Y. He stated that he was living with his wife, Emma (called Frances) Negie, to whom he was married in October 1934.

He was at that time in charge of the New York office of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO), located in room 1306 at 1133 Broadway, New York City. Rijock stated that after he heard that we were investigating his case he went to see Lee Pressman, attorney for the CIO, and that he was suspended from his employment until he was completely cleared by the Government. Irving Schwab, an attorney of New York City, was present at the interview with Steuben who admitted the passport fraud.

Although Rijock claimed that the identifying witness on the fraudulent application was a stenographer named Sadie Rosen, it appears that the witness was actually Sadie Rijock who at that time was the wife of Isaac Rijock and who was the sister of Esther Michel Rigerman.

#### SADIE RIJOCK

In an application for renewal of the fraudulent passport in the name Machla Lenczycki, dated July 1, 1934, the impostor stated that her legal residence was 1200 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An investigation was made at 1200 East New York Avenue in January 1936 and one of the tenants, Mrs. Rubin, identified the photograph of the Lenczycki impostor as very closely resembling one of the numerous visitors to the apartment of the Michel family at that address. Mrs. Jacob Michel was interviewed at her new home at 1487 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, but denied any knowledge of the impostor or of the person who obtained the passport in the name of Harry Berger. Mrs. Michel's daughter, Sadie Michel Rijock (Ryack), was the wife of Isaac Rijock, known as John Steuben, who fraudulently obtained a passport in the name Harold Schlusberg. Mrs. Rijock was the identifying witness on that fraudulent application and also on a fraudulent application executed by Esther Rigerman. (832.00 Revolutions/509 5/8.)

#### JULIUS ROSENTHAL

Julius Rosenthal was a naturalized American citizen of German (Jewish) origin. He was issued passports in 1927 and 1937.

The identifying witness on Rosenthal's 1927 application signed the name Susanna Hart Paxton. She is identical with the person who obtained passports in the names Susan Abbott Lynd and Susanna Fineberg.

The person who made an application for a passport in the name Leon Marks first requested that the passport be sent in care of Julius Rosenthal but later changed this to a request that the passport be sent in the New York pouch.

The birth certificate in the name Donald L. Robinson was mailed to 345 East 17th Street, New York City, the address of Rosenthal as shown in the Marks application. Rosenthal appears to have occupied an apartment in this building until some time in 1937 as he was still listed as one of the tenants on December 17, 1937.

Rosenthal was issued a passport on January 16, 1937, upon an application in which he stated that he desired to go to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, France, Palestine, and Italy. However, Rosenthal proceeded to Spain and was killed while serving in the International Brigade of the Spanish Loyalist Army. His passport was stamped "Not valid for travel in Spain."

#### ESTHER RUBIN

Sarah Kaufman once lived with Mrs. Rubin at 1368 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

When George Mink was arrested in Denmark, there was found in his notebook the New York phone number, Jerome 6-5610, which was listed in the name of Mrs. Esther Rubin, 1368 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx.

Mrs. Rubin is said to be between 45 and 50 years of age and of foreign birth. She has never had a passport. She resides at 1368 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, with her husband, Hiram, and a daughter, and the entire family was described as being intensely active in communism.

#### FLORENCE HATHAWAY SCHNELLER

Mrs. Schneller was born in Kimberley, South Africa, on May 25, 1895, her maiden name being Fawkes. She acquired American citizenship through her marriage on June 27, 1916, to Clarence A. Hathaway.

Mrs. Schneller was divorced from Clarence Hathaway on April 21, 1930, and married on July 6, 1931, Maxim R. Schneller, an alien and a native of Germany.

Mrs. Schneller was issued a passport on May 25, 1939, upon an application in which she stated that she resided at 641 Hudson Street, New York City, that her husband was residing at the same address, and that she desired to go abroad for 3 months to visit her mother in England who was sick.

In February 1931, Mrs. Schneller and Dr. Maximilian N. Schneller, alias Dr. Carl H. Elsaf (Elsef) were arrested in Worcester, Mass., for living together without being married. Dr. Schneller was released on bail and disappeared. Schneller had previously been arrested in Minneapolis and was released on February 19, 1930, on his promise to leave the country. While in Minneapolis he had a German passport, with two certificates showing service in the French Army, but the French Consul would not permit his deportation to France, and the German Government returned the German passport, stating that it was not valid.

Dr. Schneller subsequently left this country for the purpose of avoiding deportation after the German authorities had offered to provide a passport for his deportation to Germany.

In February 1937 the Spanish Ambassador (Loyalist) stated that Dr. Schneller had been granted permission to go to Spain.

Mrs. Schneller was interviewed by a special agent at the City Hall in New York in February 1937, at which time she was engaged in WPA work. Her husband was then in prison at Rikers Island, New York City (No. 64254).

Dr. Schneller went to Spain and was connected with the International Brigade. He was arrested in Spain on January 22, 1938, and was ordered expelled from the country. Mrs. Schneller was interviewed in February 1938 and stated that she thought that her husband's troubles in Spain were caused by her former husband, Clarence Hathaway.

The Department's records do not show how Dr. Schneller returned to this country, if he has actually done so. If he is in the United States, it is assumed that he is here in violation of the immigration law.

#### AMY ESTHER SCHECHTER

This woman was born in England in 1892 and acquired citizenship through the naturalization of her father, Solomon Schechter. She was issued a passport in her own name in 1920 and a passport in the name Amy Esther Schechter Kweit in 1930.

When Harry Kweit was questioned in 1936, he first stated that he had never been married. Later when he was asked about the application in the name Amy Esther Schechter Kweit, he stated that he had lived with Amy Schechter but was never married to her. However, he considered that there was a common law marriage.

#### HARRY SCHLUSBERG

See application, Harold Schlusberg.

#### LOUIS L. SCHWARTZ

This man was the identifying witness on the fraudulent passport application executed on August 9, 1932, by Elsie S. Ewert in the name of Machla Lenczycki. At that time Schwartz gave his address as 127 University Place, New York, N. Y.

An agent interviewed Dr. Louis L. Schwartz, the identifying witness, on January 4, 1936, at his dental office, 1 Union Square West. Dr. Schwartz stated that he had identified the applicant as an accommodation to one of his patients whose name he thought was Wolf. He was unable to furnish the full name or address of the alleged patient but promised to make a search of his files and report later to the agent. A few days later he informed the agent that he was

not sure that the name of the patient was Wolf. A few days later he refused to answer any further questions, having been advised to do so by an attorney named Abraham Targum. The attorney called at the office of the special agent in charge in New York and stated that he wanted to know what the investigation was about. (832.00 Revolutions/498 2/10, 3/10, 8/10.)

Dr. Schwartz was issued a passport on July 24, 1933, and his identifying witness at that time was Abraham Targum, an attorney residing at 754 Mace Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. The passport was renewed on May 31, 1935, and was amended on the same date to include the name of his wife, Auna Schwartz, who was said to have been born at South Bend, Ind., on January 4, 1907.

Dr. Schwartz claimed citizenship through the naturalization of his father, Samuel Schwartz, and his residence in the United States during his minority. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Rosenberg, was born at South Bend, Ind., and had previously been married to a Hindu named Chandrakaut G. Kulkarni.

#### C. SEDRAG

This woman was apparently an employee of the World Tourist, Inc.

#### ABRAHAM SHAFMAN

This name is signed to the passport application in the name Bruno Herman August Hanke as identifying witness. He could not be located when an investigation was conducted in 1934 and nothing is known concerning him.

#### L. SHAPIRO

In the passport application executed by Mrs. Alexander Bittleman in 1929 in the name Anna Spilberg, she requested that her passport be sent in care of her uncle, Mr. L. Shapiro, 1512 Townsend Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

In the passport application executed in March 1929 by Alexander Bittleman in the name Isidore Spilberg, he at first requested that his passport be sent in care of Mr. L. Shapiro. Later he changed this to a request that the passport be sent in the New York pouch.

#### GERTRUDE LARSON SHATZ

See application, Gertrude Larson Shatz.

#### PHILLIP SHATZ

See application, Phillip Shatz.

#### WILLIAM SHATZ

William Shatz is the father of Phillip Shatz.

In Phillip Shatz' 1926 passport application he claimed that he was born in Poland and that he acquired American citizenship through the naturalization at Cleveland, Ohio, on September 23, 1916, of his father, William Shatz. The naturalization of William Shatz was later verified and it was ascertained that he stated in his petition for naturalization that he had a son, Phillip, who was born on July 12, 1907, at New Rochelle, N. Y. Phillip's name is mentioned on the naturalization certificate of Mr. Shatz but his place of birth is not shown.

An effort was made to locate William Shatz at Cleveland but he could not be found.

#### ETHEL SHIPMAN

On the passport application executed in the name Jean Montgomery the identifying witness was Ethel Shipman, of 220 West 13th Street, Apartment 51.

Miss Shipman does not appear to have a passport file and our only other record concerning her is a notation that her name was found in the papers of Edward Royce when he was arrested in California a few years ago.

#### SAMUEL SIEGAL, BESSIE SIEGAL

When Harry Kweit was arrested in 1936, there was found on him a note reading care of S. Siegal, Apartment 11D, 1686 Bryant Avenue. This apartment was occupied by Mrs. B. Lerner, her son-in-law, Samuel Siegal, and her daughter, Bessie Siegal.

Mrs. Siegal stated that no one else was at home, that she did not know anybody by the names Edward Riggs or Harry Kweit, that she had never heard of such a person, and that she could not identify the photograph of Kweit. She stated that her daughter and son-in-law were both at work but that she had no knowledge whatever as to the nature of their employment or their place of employment.

## FAY SIEGARTEL

See Fannie Zigmardler.

## MIKE STAFIK

This name was signed to a report of birth and accompanying affidavit which were filed at Scranton, Pa., regarding the alleged birth there of Leon Marks. Stafik was unknown at the address given in the birth report.

## LYDIA STAHL

This woman was engaged in espionage on behalf of the Soviet Government in France and was arrested about the same time as Robert Gordon Switz. It is not known whether or not the American passport in the name Lydia Stahl was altered and used by this woman.

## JOHN STEUBEN

See Isaac Rijock and application, Harold Schlusberg.

## JOSHUA TAMER

This man was identifying witness on the fraudulent passport application executed in the name Nicholas Sherman.

Tamer is a naturalized American citizen of Russian origin and was issued a passport in his own name in 1934.

Tamer was employed as a chemist by the Crucible Steel Co. in Jersey City, N. J. When the Department's special agents endeavored to check up on the Nicholas Sherman application, they interviewed Joshua Tamer's brother, Harry. Harry claimed that he was unable to give the address of Joshua, that the latter left his home immediately and fled to Russia where he still resides. Mr. Tamer's wife, Rose Gurevich Tamer, is also a naturalized American citizen and was issued passports in 1929 and 1934. She went to Russia with her husband when he fled from this country and returned to the United States in 1937. When questioned, after her return, she claimed that she knew very little regarding the alleged Nicholas Sherman and his wife, but knew them as Mr. and Mrs. Fink. The two families had resided together at 26 Brighton Road, Island Park, Long Island, during the summer of 1933.

The identifying witness on Mrs. Tamer's 1929 application was Samuel Shoyet, who has been in Manchuria for several years. Shoyet is an American citizen and has traveled on American passports.

While employed by the Crucible Steel Co., Joshua Tamer turned over to the Soviet espionage service in this country information which he obtained from that firm. The apartment house in which he resided, 1671 55th Street, was at one time the headquarters of the Soviet espionage system in New York.

## ABRAHAM PETER TARGUM

Abraham Peter Targum was the witness on the passport application executed by Louis L. Schwartz and advised Schwartz not to talk regarding his connection with the fraudulent Machla Lenezycki application. In January 1937 Targum wrote to the Department asking for 100 passport application blanks. According to Harry S. Zuckerman, Targum was a close friend of Aaron Sharfut and helped him make up a story regarding the source of the fraudulent applications sent through Marinelli's office.

The Department does not have a passport file for Targum.

MAY 1, 1940.

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

This man was first brought to the Department's attention when he appeared at the special agent's office in New York on behalf of Dr. Louis L. Schwartz, who was identifying witness on the fraudulent passport application executed

in the name Machla Lenczycki. Later, in connection with the investigation of the Reubens-Robinson cases, he was mentioned by Harry Zuckerman as a friend of the defendant Aaron Sharfin, who had assisted in concocting the story which Zuckerman first told about receiving the passport applications from a man named Epstein.

After the conviction of Sharfin and the other persons it was discovered that in January 1937 Targum had written for and obtained passport application blanks. He was questioned in October 1939 at the courthouse in New York and stated that he had given the application blanks either to Zuckerman or to Sharfin.

,

A. J. NICHOLAS.

A. PETER TARGUM,  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

*401 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 5, 1937.*

BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS,

*Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN: Will you kindly send me 50 applications for passports for native citizens accompanied by members of their families, and 50 applications for passports for naturalized citizens. I require same for the use thereof by my clients.

I am enclosing herewith my check in the sum of \$1 in payment of the requisite price.

Very truly yours,

A. PETER TARGUM.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

Alexander Trachtenberg is a naturalized American citizen of Russian origin who has obtained various passports from 1920 to 1937. He is president of International Publishing Co. and treasurer of the World Tourists, Inc.

Trachtenberg is one of the leading Communists in the United States.

#### MARGARET UNDJUS

This woman is supposed to be the wife of Charles Krumbein, although no actual proof of the marriage appears in the Department's files.

Mrs. Undjus was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 25, 1897, and lost her American citizenship by marriage on November 27, 1915, to an alien named Joseph Undjus. She reacquired citizenship by naturalization on April 12, 1923, and claims to have divorced her husband.

Mrs. Undjus executed an application for a passport at the passport agency at New York on October 17, 1927, and was issued passport No. 466655 on October 18, 1927.

Mrs. Undjus was issued a service passport valid for 4 months at the American Legation at Riga on May 19, 1930, upon an application in which she stated that she had resided in Russia from November 5, 1927, to May 18, 1930.

Mrs. Undjus executed an application for the extension of her passport at the American Consulate General at Berlin on June 20, 1930, and stated therein that she intended to marry a German citizen in July and that she was to give birth to a child in November. Therefore, she stated that she would be unable to return to the United States within the validity of her passport. Upon the authorization of the Department the passport was extended to be valid to May 19, 1932.

In March 1931 Mrs. Undjus was in Shanghai with Charles Krumbein, who was then using a passport in the name Albert E. Stewart. Krumbein and Mrs. Undjus claimed that they were husband and wife and did not request the amendment of the Undjus passport to show her name as Stewart.

After the Chinese raids on the Communist headquarters in Shanghai and after the departure of Krumbein for Dairen, Mrs. Undjus left Shanghai for Hong Kong. Upon her arrival in Hong Kong her baggage was examined by the police and it was found that she was carrying between \$12,000 and \$15,000 in United States currency.

On June 8, 1935, Mrs. Undjus executed an application for a new passport at the passport agency in New York City and stated that her last passport was obtained from Washington on October 17, 1927, and had been destroyed. When questioned by a special agent regarding the alleged loss of the passport, she stated that the passport she had in mind was the one issued to her at Riga on May 19, 1930. She stated that the passport had been lost in a lake in this country when her handbag fell out of a row boat.

Mrs. Undjus stated that she was known as Margaret Cowl and wrote articles under that name. She submitted evidence of her divorce from Undjus and stated that since January 1927 she had considered herself as the common-law wife of Charles Krumbein.

On June 21, 1935, Mrs. Undjus was informed that in view of the circumstances, the Department would not accept her statement regarding the alleged loss of her passport.

Mrs. Undjus thereupon forwarded her 1930 passport to the Department with an affidavit in which she alleged that her statements regarding the loss of the passport were made in good faith but that on June 26 she called at the office of her attorney, Mr. Joseph Brodsky, and after she had told him of her difficulty, Mr. Brodsky discovered that the passport had been accidentally put away in his safe.

The Department issued Mrs. Undjus passport No. 223410 on July 2, 1935, valid for 6 months. The passport was written Margaret Undjus, known as Margaret Cowl.

Now uses name Margaret Krumbein.

#### ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

Alfred Wagenknecht is a naturalized citizen, having been born in Germany on August 15, 1881.

In 1922 Wagenknecht fraudulently obtained and used a passport in the name Walter Frederick Bronstrup.

Wagenknecht was issued passports in his own name in 1925 and 1932. He has been for many years and still is one of the leaders of the Communist Party in the United States.

#### PAUL WALSH

Paul Walsh was issued passport No. 331741 on December 12, 1930, upon an application in which he stated that he was born at Austin, Pa., on February 8, 1904. His identifying witness was Mrs. Margaret Dunne, 420 East 18th Street, Apartment 4G, New York City. The passport was renewed at the American Consulate General at Johannesburg, South Africa, on December 13, 1932. Walsh was issued service passport No. 132 at the American Embassy in Moscow on January 8, 1935.

Walsh is known also by the aliases Waldron and Mitchell, first names being unknown.

Walsh's wife, Regina Karasick Walsh, was issued passports in 1931 and 1936.

While in China, Walsh is said to have been associated with Arthur Ewert (Gerhard Eisler) who was traveling on a fraudulent passport in the name Harry Berger.

Identical with Eugene Dennis.

#### MILLIE WALTERS

When George Mink was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, in February 1935, there was found in his notebook a New York phone number, Jerome 7-5072. This phone was listed in the name of Mrs. Millie Walters and her address was 15 Clarke Place, East, Bronx, N. Y. Mrs. Walters is a native of Russia and acquired citizenship through the naturalization of her husband, Morris Walters. She was issued passports in 1923, 1929, and 1937. According to her last application, she was divorced from her husband in 1930. Her address at that time was 15 East Clarke Place, Bronx, N. Y.

#### MORRIS WALTERS

When George Mink was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, in February 1935, there was found in his notebook a New York phone number, Jerome 7-5072, which was listed in the name of Millie Walters who was the wife of Morris Walters.

Mr. Walters was born in Russian Poland in 1887 and was naturalized at San Francisco in 1915. He was issued passports in 1920 and 1934.

#### BESSIE WEISSMAN

Bessie Weissman was issued passports in 1922, 1928, and 1932. In the 1932 application she gave her address as 2800 Bronx Park, East, New York, N. Y.

When Arthur Ewert, alias Harry Berger, was arrested in Brazil in December 1935 there were found in his possession slips of paper bearing the name Bessie Weissman, 2800 Bronx Park, East, and 383 Madison Avenue, New York.

An investigation in January 1936 disclosed that Bessie Weissman has married a colored man and that she was then residing in Apartment X-1 at 2800 Bronx Park, East, under her married name, D'Phreulecci.

ABRAHAM WEXLER

See application, Abraham Wexler.

SAM WICH

This name is signed to an affidavit of birth which was submitted with a fraudulent passport application in the name Harry Somers by Harry Kweit.

VIVIAN WILKINSON

This woman was identifying witness on the passport application executed in 1927 in the name Katherine Harrison.

Miss Wilkinson is a native American citizen and was issued a passport in December 1928. However she is considerably older than she represented in her passport application, having been born at Philadelphia on January 5, 1897, instead of at Santa Rosa, Calif. on January 5, 1903, as stated in her application.

The imposter who obtained a passport in August 1927 in the name Abe James Harfield requested that his passport be sent care of Vivian Wilkinson, 39 Union Square, room No. 40, New York, N. Y. An investigation conducted in 1932 disclosed that Vivian Wilkinson had at one time operated a travel agency at 39 Union Square, but had gotten into difficulties and disappeared.

ADOLPH WIRKKULA

This man is the brother of the real Jakob Genhard Wirkkula. He executed an affidavit of the birth of Jakob before the notary public, Max Kitzes. This affidavit was submitted with the application for a passport in the name Jakob Genhard Wirkkula. When interviewed Adolph stated that Jakob's son had brought him the blank affidavit which he filled in and returned to Jakob's son.

Adolph Wirkkula operated a restaurant and delicatessen shop at 21 East 125th Street, New York City. When interviewed he stated that he did not know whether or not Jakob actually went to Europe as he had planned. He stated that Jakob belonged to several communistic organizations. Adolph stated that he could not positively identify the copy of the applicant's photograph although the description fitted that of his brother. He did not think that the signature on the application was made by his brother.

JACOB WIRKKULA

This man is the father of Jakob Genhard Wirkkula, in whose name a passport application was executed, and a passport issued.

The father, Jacob Wirkkula, was located at 2939 Berteau Avenue, Chicago, Ill. He verified the American birth of the real Jakob Genhard Wirkkula. He could not identify the copy of the photograph on the application as a likeness of his son.

JAKOB GENHARD WIRKKULA

An application for a passport was executed in the name Jakob Genhard Wirkkula by a Finnish Communist named Nels Wirtanen. The real Jakob G. Wirkkula was an American Communist and apparently assisted in the fraud.

MRS. JAKOB WIRKKULA

This woman is the wife of Jakob Genhard Wirkkula, in whose name a passport application was executed and a passport issued.

When Mrs. Jakob Wirkkula was interviewed at her home at 4309 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, she refused to answer any questions except to say that the copy of the photograph looked like her husband.

## NULS WIRTANEN

This man applied for and obtained an American passport in the name Jakob Genhard Wirkkula. He also had a Norwegian passport in the name Johann Louis Korsell, in which his place of birth was shown as Oslo, Norway. Nuls Wirtanen was a former Finnish Communist leader.

## ISIDORE WOLFSON

This man was identifying witness on the passport application executed in the name Adolph Rabinowitz. He gave his address as 3572 DeKalb Avenue, Bronx, and submitted his naturalization certificate. When the case was investigated in 1935, Wolfson could not be located.

## WORLD TOURIST, INC.

The World Tourist, Inc., furnished the transportation for practically all of the Americans who were sent abroad to serve in the Spanish Loyalist Army.

The Dun & Bradstreet report shows that the World Tourists, Inc., of 175 Fifth Avenue, was incorporated and chartered in New York on June 10, 1927 with an authorized capital of \$50,000. There is no financial report on this concern available as they have consistently refused at all times to reveal anything concerning their finances, nor will they even discuss their business. It seems that they pay all of their current obligations in cash, although they maintain a satisfactory account with the Corn Exchange Bank at 21st Street and Fifth Avenue. The company maintains 2 branch offices, 1 at 6 North Clark Street, Chicago and the other at 580 Market Street in San Francisco. This company appears to be operating profitably and to have money.

The officers of the company are as follows: Joseph R. Brodsky, president, Alexander Trachtenberg, treasurer, and Jacob M. Golos as secretary and manager. These three men are also the directors of the company.

Joseph R. Brodsky is supposed to be 52 years old, married and native born and is an attorney with an office at 100 Fifth Avenue. He is the treasurer of the 26-28 Union Square, Inc., which was chartered April 28, 1928, in New York and which holds the lease on the property at 26-28 Union Square. Mr. Brodsky is also secretary of the International Publishers Co., of 381 Fourth Avenue, which company was chartered July 18, 1924.

Alexander Trachtenberg is 50 years old, married, and is stated to have come to this country from Russia as a boy, and is now supposed to be a naturalized citizen. He is alleged to have been employed by various local publishers as an editor, and also was the chief statistician for the International Garment Workers Association. Mr. Trachtenberg is president of the 26-28 Union Square, Inc., and is treasurer of the International Publishing Co., Inc.

Jacob M. Golos is 44 years old, married, and he came to this country some years ago from Russia. He is alleged to be a naturalized citizen. Mr. Golos has always been employed in the tourist and travel business, and is now the active manager of the World Tourists, Inc. (Real name Jacob Raisin, now dead.)

The alleged nature of this organization is the selling for cash to individuals steamship, bus and railroad tickets and the arrangement of tours.

The incorporation articles for the World Tourists, Inc., were handled by the law firm of Shorr, Brodsky & King at 41 Union Square, and this agency was duly incorporated on June 10, 1927. The notary public before whom these papers were executed was Carol Weiss King, New York County Clerk's No. 300, New York County Registrar No. S272. The directors at the time of incorporation were Joseph R. Brodsky, Isaac Shorr, and Fay Siegartal, and each subscribed to one share of stock. The capital stock of the agency was to be \$5,000 of 50 shares of \$100 par value stock. The incorporation papers were signed by the above three men, Brodsky, Shorr and Siegartal.

The purpose of the agency is to arrange travel tours between the United States and foreign countries and to buy, prepare and sell booklets and rates on travel. However, from the articles of incorporation the company has the power to be much more than just a travel agency, and these articles giving this power must have been put in there for some specific purpose.

## JOSEPH ZACK

Joseph Zack was born at Dolnie Motesice, Slovakia, on March 20, 1893, being the illegitimate child of one Juliana Zack. The name of the father is not given on the baptismal record which was created on the date of birth.

According to Mr. Zack's mother, who is now Mrs. Juliana Volk, the name of the father was Rudolph Kornfeder.

Mr. Zack has at various times claimed that he was born at either Scranton or Philadelphia but his mother claims that he was actually born in Slovakia. She executed an affidavit in 1930 to the effect that her son was born at Philadelphia but when questioned by the American Consular office in 1937 she admitted making the affidavit but claimed that she did not know that it contained the statement that her son was born in the United States. Mrs. Volk is illiterate and could not read the affidavit herself.

According to Zack's mother, he spent his childhood with his maternal grandparents in Slovakia and that she came to the United States alone when he was about 7 years old and resided here for about 2 years.

Zack was one of the original organizers of the Communist Party in the United States but broke with that party several years ago. He was for many years a prominent leader in that movement and wrote articles for Communist publications.

In 1927 Zack obtained a passport in the name of Samuel Fox with the assistance of George Mink and Harry Kweit. Mink obtained the naturalization certificate of Fox, while Kweit acted as identifying witness on the passport application. After obtaining the passport, Zack went to Moscow and studied in the workers' school there. He obtained a new passport in the name Samuel Fox at Helsingfors in the early part of 1930, and apparently used the passport to return to the United States.

After his arrival in this country, Zack obtained a passport in the name of Joseph Kornfeder, using a birth certificate issued at Scranton, Pa., upon the basis of a recently created report of birth. The birth certificate was obtained upon the basis of an affidavit signed by Katherine Harrison and David Bankoff before Max Kites, a notary public. The identifying witness was Gertrude Ackerman, another Communist.

After obtaining the Kornfeder passport, Zack went to Panama where he stayed only a short time and departed for Colombia. In Colombia he organized the Communist Party and a trade union. From Colombia he went to Venezuela where he was arrested because of his activities and was deported to the United States in September 1931.

He is now out of the party.

#### FANNIE ZIGARDLER

Fannie Zigardler (also known as Fay Siegartel) was one of the incorporators of the World Tourist, Inc.

Fannie Zigardler executed a passport application in 1930 in which she asked that the passport be forwarded care of J. R. Brodsky, 799 Broadway, New York City.

She was secretary to Brodsky.

## PROOF OF CONSPIRACY\*

1. Margaret Browder has applied for and obtained passports in the name Jean Montgomery.

2. William Browder executed an affidavit in the name William Montgomery which was submitted with the first fraudulent application in the name Jean Montgomery.

3. William Browder was the identifying witness on an application executed by Earl Browder in his own name in which he falsely stated that he had never had a passport previously.

4. Earl Browder executed a passport application in his own name in which he falsely stated that he had not had a passport previously.

4a and 4b. Passports in the names Earl Browder, Nicholas Dozenberg and George Morris were obtained and used by one person, Earl Browder.

5. Earl Browder applied for and obtained a passport in the name of Nicholas Dozenberg.

6. Earl Browder applied for and obtained a passport in the name of George Morris.

10 and 11. Margaret Browder, William Browder, and Earl Browder are sister and brothers.

12. Katherine Harrison lived with Browder as his wife.

13. Katherine Harrison fraudulently obtained a passport in that name.

14. John W. Johnstone executed a fraudulent affidavit of birth in the name Jack Harrison which was submitted with the passport application in the name Katherine Harrison.

15. Katherine Harrison executed an affidavit of birth before Max Kitzes which was submitted in connection with the filing of the birth report in the name Joseph Kornfeder.

16. Katherine Harrison executed a fraudulent affidavit of birth in the name Mrs. G. Meltz (Henrietta Maurer) before Helene Gannes which was submitted with the passport application in the name Valeria Meltz.

17. Katherine Harrison signed the name Katherine Johnson as identifying witness on the fraudulent passport application in the name Gertrude Larson Shatz. She also executed a fraudulent affidavit of birth which was submitted with the same application and also signed it Katherine Johnson.

18. The passport applications in the names Gertrude Larson Shatz and Valeria Meltz were executed by the same person.

19. The persons who obtained the passports in the names Gertrude Larson Shatz and Phillip Shatz represented themselves to be husband and wife.

20. The affidavit of birth submitted with the passport application in the name Valeria Meltz was executed before Helene Gannes.

21. Harry Gannes was the identifying witness on the passport application executed in the name Phillip Shatz.

22. Harry Gannes and Helene Gannes are husband and wife.

23. Passport applications containing contradictory statements were executed by John W. Johnstone in that name.

24. Max Kitzes was the identifying witness on a passport application executed by John W. Johnstone.

25. An affidavit of birth was submitted in connection with the passport application of Jakob Genhard Wirkkula was executed before Max Kitzes.

26. An affidavit of birth submitted in connection with the passport application of Lydia Stahl was executed before Max Kitzes.

27. An affidavit of birth submitted in connection with the passport application of Leon Marks was executed before Max Kitzes.

28. The person who made an application for a passport in the name of Leon Marks is believed to be identical with the person who used the altered passport in the name Bruno Herman August Hanke.

\*Numbers in this section refer to lines on chart at pp. 1210 and 1211, pt. 23.

29. The passport applications in the names Bruno Herman August Hanke and Machla Lenczycki were typed on the same kind of typewriter.
30. A. Peter Targum called at the State Department office in New York concerning the investigation in the Machla Lenczycki case.
31. The persons whose photographs appear on the passport applications in the names Harry Berger and Machla Lenczycki are husband and wife (Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ewert).
32. The address given in an application in the name Machla Lenczycki was the address of Sadie Rijock.
33. The passport application in the name Harry Berger was executed by Arthur Ewert.
34. Sadie Rijock was the wife of Isaac Rijock.
35. Isaac Rijock executed a passport application in the name Harold Schlusberg.
36. Sadie Rijock was the identifying witness on the fraudulent application executed by Isaac Rijock in the name Harold Schlusberg.
37. Sadie Rijock was identifying witness on a passport application executed in the name Esther Michel Rigerman.
38. Bernard Ades was interested in the second passport application executed in the name Harry (Harold) Schlusberg.
39. Bernard Ades applied for and obtained a passport in his own name. He misrepresented the purpose of his trip and used the passport in Spain in violation of the restrictions contained therein.
40. Bernard Ades was the identifying witness on the passport application executed in the name Andrew Pape. Pape misrepresented the purpose of his journey and used the passport in Spain in violation of the restrictions contained therein.
41. Vivian Wilkinson was identifying witness on the passport application in the name Katherine Harrison.
42. The first passport in the name Abe James Harfield was sent in care of Vivian Wilkinson.
43. Affidavits submitted in connection with the Scranton birth certificate in the name Joseph Kornfeder were executed before Max Kitzes.
44. The passport application in the name Joseph Kornfeder was executed by Joseph Zack.
45. The passport applications in the names Joseph Kornfeder and Samuel Fox were executed by the same person.
46. The passport application in the name Samuel Fox was executed by Joseph Zack.
- 46a. The naturalization certificate in the name Samuel Fox was furnished to Joseph Zack by George Mink. Mink was also connected with the obtention of the Scranton birth certificate in the name Joseph Kornfeder which was used by Zack.
47. Harry Kweit was the identifying witness on the passport application executed by Joseph Zack in the name Samuel Fox.
48. Amy Schechter obtained a passport in the name Amy Esther Schechter Kweit.
49. and 50. In the passport application in the name Amy Esther Schechter Kweit the applicant claimed that she was the wife of Harry Kweit.
51. Harry Kweit made an application for a passport in the name Edward Riggs.
52. Harry Kweit executed an affidavit in his own name which was filed in connection with the fraudulent passport application executed by Alexander Bittleman in the name Nathan William Kweit. Harry Kweit was also the identifying witness on this application and stated that the applicant was his brother.
53. Harry Kweit executed a passport application in the name Harry Somers.
54. Alexander Bittleman executed a passport application in the name Nathan William Kweit.
55. Alexander Bittleman executed a passport application in the name Isidore Spilberg.
56. The passport applications in the names Nathan William Kweit and Isidore Spilberg were executed by the same person.
57. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bittleman are husband and wife.
58. Mrs. Alexander Bittleman obtained a passport in the name Helen Lillian Bowlen which was afterward amended at her request to show her name as Helen Lillian Bowlen Kweit.

59. Mrs. Alexander Bittleman obtained a passport in the name Anna Spilberg.
60. The passport applications in the names Helen Lillian Bowlen Kweit and Anna Spilberg were executed by the same person.
61. The passport applications in the names Edward Riggs and Harry Somers were executed by the same person.
62. A person of unknown identity signed the name William Hoffman as identifying witness on the passport application in the name Harry Somers and also executed an affidavit of birth which was submitted with that application.
63. The same individual who signed William Hoffman on the passport application in the name Harry Somers also executed an affidavit of birth which was filed in connection with the obtention of a birth certificate in the name Henry George Lynd.
64. The person who obtained a passport in the name Henry George Lynd resided at the apartment of Max Bedacht or at least received mail there.
65. When Albert Feierabend was arrested he was found in possession of a badge signed by Max Bedacht.
66. The passport application in the name Henry George Lynd was executed by an individual of unknown identity.
67. The person who obtained a passport in the name Henry George Lynd stayed at the Trenton home of Leon Josephson who also obtained for the impostor a letter signed by the Governor of New Jersey.
68. Susanna Paxton and the person who obtained a passport in the name Henry George Lynd held themselves out as husband and wife.
69. Susanna Paxton obtained a passport in the name Susan Abbott Lynd.
70. The applications in the name Susan Abbott Lynd and Susanna Fineberg were executed by the same person.
71. The passport application in the name Susanna Fineberg was executed by Susanna Paxton.
72. The persons having possession of passports in the names Henry George Lynd and Susan Abbott Lynd held themselves out as husband and wife.
- 72a. Susanna Paxton was identifying witness on the passport application of Julius Rosenthal.
73. Julius Rosenthal obtained passports in his own name and used one of them to go to Spain where he was killed.
74. The passport application in the name Leon Marks at first requested that the passport be sent in care of Julius Rosenthal.
75. Harold Hynes obtained a passport in the name Harold Hall.
76. George Mink was identifying witness on the passport application in the name Harold Hall.
77. George Mink was identifying witness on the passport application in the name Louis Paretti.
78. George Mink obtained passports in his own name.
79. Passport applications in the name George Mink and Al Gottlieb bear the photographs of the same person, George Mink.
80. The passport application in the name Al Gottlieb bears the photograph of George Mink. This passport was found in Mink's apartment in Denmark when he was arrested there.
81. The passport in the name Abraham Wexler was found in Mink's possession when he was arrested in Denmark.
82. The passport in the name Harry Herman Kaplan was found in Mink's apartment when he was arrested in Denmark.
83. An impostor having a passport in the name Adolph Rabinowitz was arrested in Denmark about the same time as Mink.
84. An impostor having a passport in the name Nicholas Sherman was arrested in Denmark about the same time as Mink.
85. The body of the passport application in the name Al Gottlieb was written by Leon Josephson.
86. Harry Herman Kaplan was a friend of Leon Josephson and blames the latter for the alleged theft of his passport.
87. Leon Josephson and the impostor having a passport in the name of Adolph Rabinowitz were arrested in Denmark about the same time for the same activities.
88. Leon Josephson and an impostor having possession of a passport in the name Nicholas Sherman were arrested at the same time in Denmark for similar activities. Josephson also obtained letters for the Sherman impostor which purported to show that he was an employee of an oil company.

89. Leon Josephson and George Mink were arrested at the same time in Denmark for the same activities and admitted their association.

90. Joseph R. Brodsky was the attorney for Alfred Wagenknecht when he was tried for violating the passport laws.

91. Alfred Wagenknecht obtained a passport in the name Walter Frederick Bronstrup.

92. William M. Beck was the identifying witness on the passport application in the name Walter Frederick Bronstrup.

93. Joseph R. Brodsky was the attorney for Margaret Undjus and produced a passport which she claimed to have lost.

94. Joseph R. Brodsky was attorney for Charles Krumbein when he was indicted for violating the passport laws.

95. Albert Feierabend obtained a passport in the name Ksavier A. Szpkas.

96. An imposter of unknown identity obtained a passport in the name Ksavier A. Szpkas.

96a. Albert Feierabend was identifying witness on the passport application in the name Lizzie Kreitz.

97. Albert Feierabend applied twice for a passport in the name Jacob Kreitz.

98. Albert Feierabend applied for a passport in his own name and later had the passport amended to show the name of his wife who submitted the birth certificate of another person.

99 and 101. Passport applications in the names of Albert Feierabend, Jacob Kreitz and Ksavier A. Szpkas were executed by the same person, Albert Feierabend.

100. The persons who executed passport applications in the names Jacob Kreitz and Lizzie Kreitz purported to be husband and wife.

102. The birth certificate of the wife of Samuel Adams Dardeck was submitted as the birth certificate of Feierabend's wife.

103. An address used by Nicholas Dozenberg in his passport applications was found in the notebook in the possession of Albert Feierabend.

104. Charles Krumbein and Margaret Undjus held themselves out as husband and wife.

105. Charles Krumbein used an altered passport in the name Isidor Dreazen.

106. Charles Krumbein applied for and obtained passports in the name Albert E. Stewart.

107. Charles Krumbein traveled in China with Margaret Undjus while she was using a passport in her own name.

108. Margaret Undjus made false and contradictory statements in passport applications executed in her own name.

109. Clarence Hathaway assisted an impostor in obtaining a fraudulent passport in the name Milton Hathaway.

110. Clarence Hathaway, as editor of the Daily Worker, requested that the passport of Earl Browder be made valid for Spain.

111. A birth certificate issued at Scranton, Pa., on the basis of a recent report was submitted in connection with the passport application of Leon Marks.

112. A birth certificate issued at Scranton, Pa., on the basis of a recent report was submitted in connection with the passport application of Joseph Kornfeder.

113. A birth certificate issued at Scranton, Pa., on the basis of a recent report was submitted in connection with the passport application of Henry George Lynd.

114. A birth certificate issued at Scranton, Pa., on the basis of a recent report was submitted in connection with the passport application of Harold Hall.

115. A birth certificate issued at Scranton, Pa., on the basis of a recent report was submitted in connection with the passport application of George Mink.

#### PARTY CONNECTIONS

116. Arthur Ewert met Earl Browder when he came to the United States to settle a dispute in the American Communist Party.

117. Arthur Ewert met Joseph Zack when he came to the United States to settle a dispute in the American Communist Party.

118. Nicholas Dozenberg was connected with the magazine, the Communist, which was the official publication of the Communist Party of the United States.

119. Earl Browder was connected with the magazine, the Communist.

120. Morris Childs was connected with the magazine, the Communist.

121. John W. Johnstone was connected with the magazine, the Communist.

122. Harry Gannes was connected with the magazine, the Communist.

123. Max Kitzes was connected with the magazine, the Communist.
124. Isaac Rijock was connected with the magazine, the Communist.
125. Joseph Zack was connected with the magazine, the Communist.
126. Alexander Bittleman was connected with the magazine, the Communist.
127. Max Bedacht was connected with the magazine, the Communist.
128. Samuel Adams Dardeck was connected with the magazine, the Communist.
129. Margaret Undjus was connected with the magazine, the Communist.
130. Charles Krumbein was connected with the magazine, the Communist.
131. Clarence Hathaway was connected with the magazine, the Communist.
132. Amy Schechter was an officer of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.
133. Harry Kweit was an officer of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.
134. Harold Hynes was an officer of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.
135. George Mink was an officer of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

#### CONNECTIONS NOT SHOWN ON CHART

The imposters who used the passports in the names Machla Lenczycki, Nicholas Sherman, and Adolph Rabinowitz were all in possession of mimeographed questionnaires which were filled in to show detailed information which should be known by anyone impersonating the persons whose naturalization certificates were used. A supply of blank questionnaires was found in the possession of Albert Feierabend when he was arrested.

Andrew Pape, Bernard Ades, Julius Rosenthal, and Harold Hynes went to Spain and served in the Spanish Civil War.

The transportation of most of the volunteers who went to Spain to serve in the civil war was arranged through the World Tourist, Inc., of which Joseph R. Brodsky was the president. William Browder, when going to France during the existence of the Spanish Civil War also obtained his transportation from that organization.

The Daily Worker from time to time published information regarding the Spanish volunteers and what purported to be official lists of those killed. They also published numerous photographs of the persons slain which were evidently made from duplicates of the ones appearing on their passport applications. Clarence Hathaway was editor of the Daily Worker and William Browder was the president of the corporation which published it.

#### PROOF OF CONSPIRACY

There was found in the possession of Elsie S. Ewert, alias Machla Lenczycki, a mimeographed questionnaire which had been filled in with information regarding the woman whom she was impersonating. This questionnaire is similar in form to the one found on Albert Feierabend when he was arrested in New York a number of years ago and to the ones found in the possession of the impostors who were arrested in Denmark with fraudulent passports in the names Nicholas Sherman and Adolph Rabinovitz. The fact that the questionnaires were mimeographed is evidence that their use was widespread and that they were not used for use only in connection with the particular passport cases.

When Mrs. Elsie S. Ewert, alias Machla Lenczycki, applied for the renewal of her fraudulent passport, she gave her address as 1200 East New York Avenue. This was the address of Sadie Michel Rijack and her family and another tenant of the premises thought that she had seen Mrs. Ewert visiting the Michel family. Sadie Rijack was the wife of Isaac Rijack, known as John Stuben who fraudulently obtained a passport in the name Harold Schlusberg. Mrs. Rijack was the identifying witness on that fraudulent application and also on a fraudulent application executed by Esther Rigerman.

Abraham Peter Targum was the witness on the passport application executed by Louis L. Schwartz and advised Schwartz not to talk regarding his connection with the fraudulent Machla Lenczycki application. In January 1937 Targum wrote to the Department asking for 100 passport-application blanks. According to Harry S. Zuckerman, Targum was a close friend of Aaron Sharfin and helped him make up a fact story regarding the source of the fraudulent applications sent through Marinelli's office.

William M. Beck, who was the witness to the fraudulent passport application in the name Walter Frederick Bronstrup, was a witness on the naturalization petition of Max Schulman whose naturalization certificate was used in connection with the Rubens-Robinson passport frauds.

Earl Browder used the naturalization certificate of Nicholas Dozenberg when obtaining a passport in 1921. An address given by Dozenberg in one of his passport applications was found in the notebook of Albert Feierabend when he was arrested in 1930.

Margaret Browder, William Browder, and Earl Browder are brothers and sister. William Browder executed the fraudulent affidavit in the name of William Montgomery, which was submitted with the passport application executed by Margaret Browder in the name of Jean Montgomery. William Browder was also the identifying witness on the application executed by Earl Browder in his own name in 1934, in which Earl falsely stated that he had never had a passport previously. William Browder went abroad with a contingent of persons who were en route to Spain and whose passports were obtained upon their representation that they were going elsewhere.

Clarence Hathaway wrote to the Department concerning the validation for Spain of Earl Browder's passport and was the identifying witness on the fraudulent passport application in the name, Milton Hathaway.

George E. Powers was the identifying witness on the fraudulent passport application executed by Earl Browder in the name George Morris. Powers is now one of the head officers of the International Workers Order headed by Max Bedacht. A number of persons whose naturalization certificates were used in the Rubens-Robinson case were members of the International Workers Order.

The woman who obtained a passport in the name of Katherine Harrison lived with Earl Browder for several years and was known as his wife. They were together in China while Browder was using the passport in the name George Morris. This woman executed fraudulent affidavits of birth which were submitted with the passport applications in the names Valerie Melitz and Gertrude L. Shatz. She also executed an affidavit of birth in connection with the obtention of a Scranton birth certificate in the name Joseph Kornfeder. The last-mentioned affidavit was executed before Max Kitzes in his capacity as notary public.

The affidavit of birth signed Jack Harrison which was submitted with the Katherine Harrison passport application, was written and signed by John W. Johnstone. This man made contradictory statements in his own passport application. The identifying witness on one of Johnstone's applications was Max Kitzes.

One of the addresses which was in Feierabend's notebook when he was arrested in 1930 was 554 48th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. With this notation appears the name Lina. It appears that this was the address of one Lina Karlin. This same address was given by Nicholas Dozenberg in his 1933 passport application.

Another name shown in Feierabend's notebook is J. Kalnin. On the passport application of August Latz the name John Kalnin is written as the identifying witness.

The applications in the names Susanna Paxton Fineberg and Susan Abbott Lynd were executed by the same person.

The persons who obtained the passports in the names Susan Abbott Lynd and Henry George Lynd posed as husband and wife.

The persons known as Henry George Lynd and Susan Abbott Lynd resided in the apartment of Max Bedacht.

The person who signed the name William Hoffman on the affidavit of birth in the case of Henry George Lynd also signed the affidavit of birth and as identifying witness on the fraudulent passport application executed by Harry Kweit in the name Harry Somers.

When Henry George Lynd and Susan Abbott Lynd arrived at Marseille, they were met by Leon Josephson.

Lynd resided with Josephson for a while at 1009 Greenwood Avenue, Trenton.

Susanna Paxton, alias Susanna Fineberg, alias Susan Abbott Lynd was identifying witness on the 1927 passport application of Julius Rosenthal.

George Mink, Leon Josephson, and impostors having passports in the names Nicholas Sherman and Adolph Rabinowitz were all arrested in Denmark in February 1935, on a charge of espionage. There were found in Mink's apartment a passport in the name of Al Gottlieb which bore his photograph, and passports in the names Harry H. Kaplan and Abraham Wexler, which bore the photographs of Kaplan and Wexler.

In conversations with American consular officers, Mink, Josephson, and the Sherman imposter all admitted being associated with each other.

Josephson admitted to the American Consul General that he had obtained for the Sherman imposter letters from a commercial concern in New York. Correspondence found in the effects of the men directly connect Josephson and the Sherman imposter.

Harry H. Kaplan was a friend of Leon Josephson and blames Josephson for the alleged theft of his passport.

There was found in the effects of Rabinowitz a letter signed the American House, referring to a certain document ordered by "L. J.", which undoubtedly referred to Leon Josephson. The proprietor of the American House was Harry Kaplan.

Both the Sherman imposter and the Rabinowitz impostor were in possession of mimeographed questionnaires which had been filled in to show information concerning the persons they were impersonating. These questionnaires were practically identical with those found on Albert Feierabend when he was arrested in 1930, and were similar in form to the one found in the effects of Elsie S. Ewart, alias Machla Lencyzcki.

The application in the name Al Gottlieb bears a photograph of George Mink and the body thereof appears to be in the handwriting of Leon Josephson.

George Mink submitted with his passport application a Scranton birth certificate issued in the same manner as those submitted with the passport applications in the name Henry George Lynd, Harold Hall, Leon Marks, and Joseph Kornfeder.

George Mink was identifying witness on the passport applications in the names Harold Hall and Louis Paretti.

The procedure used in obtaining the passport in the name Nicholas Sherman was almost identical with the procedure used in obtaining the passport in the name Gerald Mark Moren. In both cases, the applicant claimed to be a native of Yugoslavia, submitted the naturalization certificates of deceased persons, and had their names changed by court order from the names shown in the naturalization certificates to the ones in which they obtained the passports.

The affidavits of birth filed at Scranton, Pa., in the cases of Henry George Lynd and Harold Hall, were typed on the same machine.

The passport application in the name of Bruno Herman August Hanke was typed on the same kind of typewriter as the application in the name of Machla Lencyzcki.

The person who used the Hanke passport is believed to be identical with the one who made the fraudulent application in the name Leon Marks.

Harry Kweit was the identifying witness on the passport application executed by Joseph Zack in the name Samuel Fox, and also on the application executed by Alexander Bittleman in the name Nathan William Kweit.

George Mink provided Zack with the naturalization certificate of Samuel Fox. Zack also obtained a passport in the name of Joseph Kornfeder.

George Mink, Katherine Harrison, and Max Kitzes were also involved in the Kornfeder fraud. Alexander Bittleman also obtained a passport in the name Isidore Spilberg and his wife obtained passports in the name Anna Spilberg and Helen Lillian Bowlen, having the last mentioned passport amended to show her name as Kweit.

Harry Kweit obtained and used fraudulent passport in the name Harry Somers and made a fraudulent application in the name Edward Riggs. A person who helped to obtain the Lynd birth certificate was witness on the fraudulent application in the name of Harry Somers.

Amy Esther Schechter obtained a passport in 1930 as the wife of Harry Kweit. Kweit was associated in the International Marine Workers Union with George Mink.



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NOTE.—The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee attaches no significance to the mere fact of the appearance of the names of an individual or an organization in this index.

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